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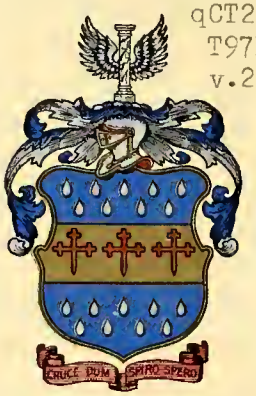

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CAMERON COUNTY

The first record of Cameron county courts is dated January 8, 1861, when Judge R. G. White, with his associate, Housler, presided in the school house. S. S. Hacket was crier, and, along with D. J. Morrison, acted as tipstaff. E. Boughton Eldred was appointed district attorney. The attorneys present were Henry Souther, James Boyle, J. S. Mann, F. W. Knox, A. G. Olmstead, B. D. Hamlin, W. A. Williams, J. C. Backus, Warren Cowles, E. B. Eldred, Joseph E. Almon, F. B. Hacket, A. B. Armstrong, and S. C. Hyde. A number of civil cases were presented.

In July, 1862, John W. Ryan, C. H. Lemore, H. T. Beardsley, H. McCain, W. W. Wilber, J. C. Chapin and Albert Willis were admitted to the bar of this county. In October, 1862, John B. Newton was admitted; in July, 1863, H. G. Rogers; in January, 1864, C. A. Mayer, James Chatham, Julius Sherwood and N. T. Hambly; in January, 1865, L. D. Ball, of Clinton, and S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, and in July, 1865, G. O. Bowman and Saul F. Gwinner. On the last given date H. W. Williams was presiding law judge, but in October R. G. White, the senior presiding judge, reappears, and at this time Cline G. Farit was admitted to practice. In January, 1866, Judge White, with Associate Judges A. H. Boynton and L. T. More (successors of Bailey and Housler) presided; but in March, 1866, H. W. Williams was president. In January, 1868, Judge White presided, vice Judge Williams, Messrs. Boynton and More being still associate judges; but in August H. W. Williams was president judge, followed in 1869 by R. G. White. In December, 1870, N. S. Minard and Samuel Smith were associate judges, R. G. White being president. In January, 1872, S. T. Wilson presided as assistant law judge, and in April, 1876, S. T. Wilson was still holding the position of assistant law judge, with H. W. Williams as president judge, and G. W. Warner and S. Ross associate judges, vice Minard and Smith, who had served since 1870. In January, 1881, S. T. Wilson was president judge, with J. W. Cochran and Milo Bull associate judges, G. W. Huntley succeeding the last named in 1882.

In November, 1883, T. C. Hipple's name appears as a member of the bar and C. A. Mayer's as president judge. In 1886 Clark Harrington took Judge Cochran's place as associate judge. In January, 1887, John S. Wiley was associate judge, vice Huntley. The law business of Cameron county has never been very extensive and has mostly been done by attorneys from adjoining counties. The trial of the murderers of Frank Welton, in 1877, is practically the only real heavy criminal case presented to the courts here. Among the attorneys, resident of Cameron county, in the past few years are the following:

M. Brennan, B. W. Green, C. W. Shaffer, J. C. Johnson, J. P. McNarney and F. D. Leet.

DELAWARE COUNTY

BY D. M. JOHNSON

Of the present counties of Pennsylvania, a number have been constituted by subdivisions of larger counties. Delaware county is one of these. It is the oldest settled part of what was originally Chester county.

A complete history of the bench and bar of any of these newer counties would naturally include all of such history from the earliest times, whatever the name of the county might have been; but if this should be done as to all counties, it is manifest that in a work covering the whole state there would be many duplications. In view of this fact, the only practical way seems to be to cover only the history of each county since its separate organization, trusting to the history of the parent county to cover all prior events. Naturally this is somewhat unsatisfactory to the pride of the younger county, which believes itself entitled to have all of its history from the earliest times brought all together under the head of the now existing county. This is especially the case with reference to the county of Delaware, because that part of what was originally all Chester county, in which nearly all its early history was made, is now Delaware county; and though Chester county is older in name, Delaware county is older in fact; for it was in the territory that is now Delaware county that the early Swedish and Dutch settlements were made. It was at Opland (now Chester) that William Penn first set foot on the soil of Pennsylvania. It was here the first assembly of Pennsylvania met and enacted laws. It was here the first, second and third court houses of the county of Chester were erected—the last of the three still standing on the west side of Market street, Chester, which is in Delaware county. This court house, which is a most substantial building, is now used as the city hall of the city of Chester. Here the city councils meet, and the mayor and other city officials have their offices in this building. Henry Graham Ashmead, the historian, says that this old court house, erected in 1724, is the oldest public building, in the original thirteen states, now standing in the United States, antedating by several years Faneuil Hall, Boston, and the state house, Philadelphia. Here the courts of Chester county were regularly held until the separation of the two counties in 1789, when the new county seat was set up at West Chester. It is perhaps no part of this history to recount the war which was waged between the two counties, and how the Chester people went up to West Chester with shotted cannon, and how they peacefully returned after being regaled by what West Chester had to offer for the delectation of the inner man, together with the promise that the West Chesterians would agree to a division of the county; and so Delaware county was born, and the Delaware county people kept the old court house at Chester, and there they continued to hold their courts until the county seat was removed to the new town of Media in Delaware county in 1850, where the courts still continue to be held.

Lest it be forgotten, it may be mentioned that in the old court house at Chester the voice of Mad Anthony Wayne was wont to be heard stirring the patriotic blood of the people against the wrongs of the mother country, before the immortal Declaration of Independence was written. And it was in

the Pennsylvania Arms, a hotel now known as the Washington House, which stands on the opposite side of the street from the old court house, that General Washington, on the night after the battle of Brandywine, wrote his report of the battle to the Congress. On all his subsequent journeyings from his Virginia home, and when he became President of the United States, Washington made this hotel his stopping place. Though the vandalism of modern progress and improvement has laid waste nearly all the landmarks of our colonial days, this old court house and this old hotel still stand, just as they were originally built, and the room in which Washington was wont to sleep in this hotel is an interesting spot to the patriot and the antiquarian.

Nevertheless Chester is not a moss-grown village, but a progressive city of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, fully abreast with the times.

So much by way of apology for beginning the history of the bench and bar of Delaware county in 1789.

On September 26, 1789, an act of assembly was passed dividing Chester county, and forming Delaware county out of that portion on the banks of the Delaware river, with the town of Chester as the seat of justice; and in that year the following persons were appointed by the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, justices of the peace and of the courts of the new county, under the opinion of William Bradford, Jr., Esq., of October 9, 1789 (16 C. R., 187), that the former justices in that portion of the old county of Chester, which, by the division, became Delaware county, retained their offices of justices of the peace for the districts in which they were elected, but could not sit as justices of the courts without being appointed and commissioned by the council. In accordance therewith, the president and council made the following appointments: (It will be observed that previous to the above date the council had already, September 28, 1789, appointed William Richardson Atlee, Esq., clerk of the courts of Delaware county and a justice also. Atlee married Miss Wayne and settled at Chester.) Henry Hale Graham, president, November 7, 1789; Wm. Richardson Atlee, justice, September 28, 1789; John Pearson, justice, October 12, 1789; Thomas Levis, Richard Hill, Morris and George Peirce, justices, same date; Adam Grubb, (resigned), justice, November 28, 1789; Elisha Price, justice, March 16, 1790; Joel Willis, justice, July 15, 1790.

On November 9, 1789, the council discovered that the appointment of Henry Hale Graham was void, as he was not a justice of the peace when he was commissioned. So his appointment and commission were revoked, and he was immediately appointed a justice of the peace, and appointed and commissioned "justice of the court of common pleas and president of said court." Mr. Graham died January 23, 1790, while attending a meeting of the Continental convention, of which he was a member, before he had an opportunity to take his seat on the bench.

On September 2, 1790, a new constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was adopted, and from its provisions justices of the peace ceased to be judges of the courts (they sat for the last time at West Chester, in August term, 1790); and the courts were reorganized by dividing the state into circuits or districts, including not less than three nor more than six counties, with a president judge learned in the law, appointed by the governor, and associate judges, laymen, for each county not fewer than three, or more than four. The last court held in Chester borough prior to the division of the county was held August 29-31, 1786, and the first court in the new county of Delaware was held in the same borough on November

9, 1789. Until adoption of Constitution of 1790, the courts of Chester county had been held from 1674, seven years before the acquisition of the province by Penn, a period of one hundred and sixteen years, by justices of the peace. In the division of the commonwealth into districts in accordance with the new constitution, the first district was composed of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, so that the president judges of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia presided in the Delaware county courts until the act of February 24, 1806, placed Delaware in the Seventh district, with Chester, Montgomery and Bucks counties. In 1821, act of March 12, Chester and Delaware counties were formed into the Fifteenth Judicial district, with a president judge, learned in the law, and two associates, laymen, irreverently called "Flower-pot Judges." In 1851 all these offices became elective.

By the act of assembly of April 9, 1874, passed in accordance with the requirements of the new constitution of November 3, 1873, the county of Delaware became the Thirty-second Judicial district. The president judges of the courts of Delaware county, since its formation, have been Henry Hale Graham, appointed November 7, 1789; John Pearson, ad interim, 1790; James Biddle, appointed by the Constitution of 1790; John D. Coxe, April 6, 1797; William Tilghman, July 31, 1805; Bird Wilson, April, 1806; John Ross, February, 1818; Isaac Darlington, May 18, 1821; Thomas S. Bell, May, 1839; John M. Forster, December, 1846; James Nill, March, 1847; Henry Chapman, March, 1848; Townsend Haines, elected October, 1851; William Butler, elected October, 1861; John M. Broomall, appointed April, 1874; Thomas J. Clayton, elected November 2, 1874; Isaac Johnson, appointed February 6, 1900, elected November 6, 1900, for a full term of ten years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Names and Date of Appointment and Election.

William Richardson Atlee (afterwards a member of the bar), Richard Hill Morris, John Pearson, Thomas Levis and George Pearce, 1789; Elisha Price and Joel Willis, 1790; John Sellers, Mark Willcox and Richard Riley, 1791; Hugh Lloyd, 1792; John Crosby and Benjamin Brannon, 1799; John Pearce, 1823; William Anderson, 1826; Joseph Engle, 1827; Henry Myers, 1834; Dr. George Smith, 1836; George J. Leiper, 1843; Sketchley Morton and James Andrews, elected 1851; Frederick J. Hinkson and James Andrews, 1856; Charles R. Williamson and James Andrews, 1861; Bartine Smith and Thomas Reece, 1866, and in 1871, the last time associate lay judges were elected.

In January, 1877, the commissions of these associate lay judges expired, in accordance with the provision of the constitution of 1873.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE PRESIDENT JUDGES.

The following account of Judge Tilghman appears in Ashmead's history of Delaware county:

Judge Tilghman, "a conspicuous figure in a line of distinguished jurists, was a native of Talbot county, Md., and early in 1772, when sixteen years of age, began reading law under the direction of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia. In 1783, after eleven years' study of the law, he was admitted to the bar of his native state. Before 1789, he removed to Philadelphia, where he rose rapidly to the front rank of the profession. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. The organization of this court was stoutly opposed; from the fact that the appointments were made on March 3, 1801, and that night sent to the senate and

confirmed before President Adams vacated to make room for Thomas Jefferson, the judges were facetiously termed "midnight judges."

The act creating this court was repealed at the next session of Congress, April 29, 1802, and Tilghman resumed the practice of his profession. However, as previously stated, he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First district in 1805, a position he held less than seven months, for the death of Chief Justice Shippen making a vacancy, on February 25, 1806, Tilghman was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania. He died in 1827.

Bird Wilson was appointed by Governor McKean president judge of the Seventh district, and presided until February, 1817, when he laid aside the ermine and became a clergyman of the Episcopal church. Judge Wilson was distinguished for the soundness of his decisions, and it is said that only one was ever reversed in the Supreme Court. In 1813 he edited an edition of Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws, a standard English work. He died in New York, April 14, 1857, aged eighty-two years. He was a son of Hon. James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John Ross was appointed by Governor Findley in 1818. He presided over the courts of the four counties, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks, from February 18, to May, 1821. The district was then divided and a new district formed called the Fifteenth Judicial district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware.

Judge Ross remained the president judge of the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. At the time of Judge Ross' appointment, he was a member of Congress. In 1830 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Isaac Darlington was appointed by Governor Heister president judge of the new judicial district composed of Chester and Delaware counties, on the 22nd of April, 1839. On the death of Judge Darlington, Governor Porter appointed Thomas S. Bell his successor. He was commissioned May 16, 1839, and presided over the courts of the district from that time until his appointment by Governor Shunk to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, 18th of November, 1846.

In his intercourse with the bench and bar, Judge Bell was uniformly courteous and honorable. To the younger members of the bar he always evinced great kindness. He was a fluent speaker and a clear and forcible writer, and as a judge gave great satisfaction to the bar and the people of the district. He died June 6, 1861, in his sixty-first year.

John M. Forster, of Harrisburg, was appointed by Governor Shunk to succeed Judge Bell in December, 1846, and served until March, 1847, about three months, when his nomination was rejected by the senate.

On the rejection of Judge Forster, James Nill, of Chambersburg, was appointed and presided over the courts from March 23, 1847, until March, 1848, when his nomination was also rejected by the senate.

Governor Shunk then, at the solicitation of members of the bar of the Fifteenth district, appointed his son-in-law, **Henry Chapman,** of Doylestown, presiding judge, on March 18, 1848, and he was forthwith unanimously confirmed by the senate. His presidency extended from March 18, 1848, to December, 1851. He was solicited by members of both political parties to become a candidate for the office under the elective system, but he declined, it not being convenient for him to reside in that district.

Townsend Haines was elected president judge at the general election in October, 1851 (the opposing candidate being Hon. Thomas S. Bell), commissioned by Governor Johnston, November 6, 1851, and presided during the constitutional term of ten years

from the first Monday of December, 1851, to the first Monday of December, 1861.

He was succeeded by William Butler, who was elected at the general election, October 8, 1861. Judge Butler was commissioned by Governor Curtin November 20, 1861, and entered upon his duties December 2, 1861. He was re-elected in October, 1871, having filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the bar and of the people of the district, commanding their unbounded respect and admiration. President Hayes appointed Judge Butler to a seat on the bench of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, a position he held for a quarter of a century, when he resigned to enjoy the quiet life of his home.

By the new constitution of 1873, the term of Judge Butler had expired in December, 1873, so far as Delaware county was concerned, which became the Thirty-second Judicial district. Governor Hartranft nominated Hon. John M. Broomall for president judge of the new district of Delaware county, and he was confirmed by the state senate.

John M. Broomall was born in Upper Chichester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; educated in "Friends" school, studied law with Judge Bouvier, of Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar of Delaware county August 24, 1840, elected a representative to the assembly of Pennsylvania in 1851 and '52, elected a representative in Congress from 1862 to '68, and in 1872 he was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, and under the constitution adopted by this convention, in the making of which he took a leading part, and advocated on the stump to secure its adoption by the people, he received the appointment of president judge as above stated. He was a candidate for election in the fall of 1874, but was defeated by Thomas J. Clayton, independent candidate, supported by the Democrats. During his incumbency a number of Judge Broomall's decisions were appealed to the Supreme Court, but none of them were reversed. John M. Broomall was a country born and bred boy, farmer, school teacher, lawyer, scientist, philosopher, statesman, was also a progressive citizen, and he and John Larkin, Jr., gave new life to Chester about 1850. Mr. Broomall was for many years conceded to be the foremost citizen of Delaware county, both as a lawyer and broad minded statesman. He may be said to be the founder of a race of lawyers, both lineally and by preceptorship. His four sons, William B. Broomall, John M. Broomall, Jr., Henry L. Broomall and Carolus M. Broomall, all showed marked ability in the profession, and he has a grandson, John M. Broomall, 3rd, following in their footsteps. Outside Judge Broomall's family, it is probably a fact that a majority of the practicing attorneys of the Delaware county bar at the present time (1903) were either students directly under the tuition of Judge Broomall, or students of those who graduated under him, so that before he died, it was a common remark that nearly all the lawyers of Delaware county, if not his sons, were his "sons-in-law."

Hon. Isaac Johnson, now presiding judge of the courts of Delaware county, said of Mr. Broomall, "I never knew John M. Broomall's equal before a jury."

For nearly sixty years that he was at the bar, he was engaged in the defense of all but two or three of the persons charged with the crime of murder in Delaware county, and no jury ever returned a verdict of murder in the first degree after listening to John M. Broomall's plea for the prisoner. His power to understand human nature, and to detect the operations of the minds of the jurors enabled him almost unerringly to reach their understanding and sway their minds. He would select some particularly strong point, and by keeping it continually in view would use all other facts as ancillary to the dominant idea.

When not engaged in such strenuous causes, he often employed a quaint humor that was one of his characteristics. In a suit in which he represented the plaintiff, a Mrs. Dutton, against a lateral railway for damages for destroying what is called the "pit" in a small old-style brickyard, where the clay is mixed preparatory to its being shaped up into brick and placed in the kiln for burning, the defendant's counsel was inclined to poke fun at the idea of such a dilapidated brickyard being susceptible to damage of any sort. Mr. Broomall in his reply related the story of the old Scotch lady's commiseration for Charles the First when he lost his head.

"It were nae much of a head, but it was all the head he had," and so he said of the "pit" in Mrs. Dutton's brickyard, "It was nae much of a pit, but it was all the pit she had." If the jury had been sleepy before this, they rubbed their eyes as they caught the application of the humor, and gave Mr. Broomall's client a verdict for at least all the pit was worth.

Judge Thomas J. Clayton was first elected president judge on an independent ticket which had the support of the Democratic party, against Judge Broomall, who was the nominee of the Republican party. This was in 1874. Judge Clayton was again elected in 1884 and in 1894 on the Republican ticket. He was a relative of John M. Clayton, famous as a United States senator from Delaware. Judge Clayton's brother, General Powell Clayton, has occupied the positions of Governor of Arkansas, United States senator from the same state, and ambassador from the United States to the republic of Mexico. Before Judge Clayton's advent to the bench of Delaware county, he was for many years a successful lawyer in the city of Philadelphia, though he continued his residence in Delaware county, where he was born. He was an able and industrious judge. Though unknown as a politician before that time, he demonstrated his political shrewdness in the election of 1874, and from that time until his death continued to exercise a controlling influence in the politics of Delaware county, though his power was always earnestly contested by his opponents. This antagonism was in a measure a perpetuation of the conflict by which he had originally defeated Judge Broomall, and brought about somewhat strained relations between Judge Clayton and a number of the members of the bar who had been Judge Broomall's students and who were friendly to Mr. Broomall and his family. Judge Clayton was nevertheless a kind-hearted man. The desire to travel and see and describe the places he visited had a great fascination for him. He made numerous journeys to Europe, Asia, Africa and to all parts of the North American continent and the adjacent islands. He was a remarkably entertaining conversationalist, and he published a volume of his letters from abroad which have characteristic originality.

Upon the death of Judge Clayton in January, 1900, Isaac Johnson, the present president judge, was appointed by Governor Stone to fill the vacancy. This appointment was received with great satisfaction by the people as well as by the members of the bar, and it was shortly afterwards ratified by a unanimous nomination by the Republican convention and an election by a very large majority over Hon. John B. Hinkson, one of the most popular and worthy members of the bar, who was the candidate on the Democratic ticket. Judge Johnson, who was familiarly known as "Captain" Johnson, is a veteran of the Civil war. Before his admission to the bar, he was for many years prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Delaware county, where his alert mind and accommodating disposition were of invaluable service to the members of the bar, old as well as young, in the conduct of their cases. He has the distinction of being the only member of

the bar ever admitted to practice without a formal examination as to his qualifications to be a member of the bar. He was admitted to practice by Judge Clayton on the motion of ex-Judge Broomall, who took occasion to say that Mr. Johnson's qualifications to be a member of the bar were so well known that it was entirely unnecessary for him to go through the form of an examination, and this view being concurred in by the court, he was at once admitted. This unusual act has been fully justified by Mr. Johnson's course both as a member of the bar and by his election to the judiciary—a position he adorns by his fine administrative ability, which has been recognized in several other counties of Pennsylvania, where he has been called to preside in the trial of a number of important causes.

Judge Johnson has a natural talent for public speaking and is much in demand in this line, especially on patriotic themes, and he is immensely popular with the veterans of the Civil war.

Members of the bar of Delaware county after the erection of the county in 1789:

1789.

William Tilghman (afterwards Judge Tilghman), William L. Blair, William Graham, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Ross, Anthony Morris, Benjamin Morgan, John Todd. Thomas Ross, as well as Joseph Thomas, received the appointment as deputy attorney general for Delaware county in 1790.

1790.

Elisha Price, Thomas B. Dick, William Bradford, Jr., Jacob Bankson, Alexander Wilcox, Robert Porter, William Rawle, Moses Levy, John Thompson, Jonathan D. Sergeant, Matthias Baldwin, George Campbell, Sampson Levy, Anthony Morris, Benjamin Morgan.

1791.

Seth Chapman, Robert H. Dunkin, Nicholas Deihl, Isaac Telfalle, John C. Willis, Thomas Armstrong.

1792.

John Ross, Robert Frazer.

1793.

John D. Cox, Thomas W. Tallman, Joseph Hemphill.

1795.

Caleb Pierce, John Horn, William Sergeant, James Hunter. William Sergeant was appointed deputy attorney general in this year for Delaware county.

1796.

David Moore, William Martin, Michael Kepple, William Richardson, Alexander J. Dallas. Mr. Martin was also a prominent physician.

1797.

Bird Wilson, William Ewing.

1798.

Joseph Reed, Washington Lee Hannum.

1799.

Jonathan T. Haight, Charles Chauncey, John Sergeant.

1800.

William Hemphill, Nicholas G. Williamson, Jonathan W. Coudey, Richard Peters, Jr., Richard Rush, John Taylor, John Ewing, Jr.

1802.

Isaac Darlington (afterward Judge Darlington), William Robinson, Jr.

1803.

Thomas Bradford.

1804.

James D. Barnard, Peter A. Brown, Charles F. Frazer, Charles Kisselman.

1805.

Richard Bache, Jr. Mr. Bache was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county in 1809.

1806.

Samuel Edwards. At the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Edwards was twenty-one years of age. Although politically opposed to the war of 1812, his patriotic instincts caused him to enter the military service. Mr. Edwards afterwards represented the county in the general assembly of the state, and in 1819 and again in 1825 he was elected a member of Congress, serving at the same time as James Buchanan, who afterwards became president.

1807.

Joseph Barnes, Benjamin Shober, John Edwards, Jr., Bayse Newcomb, Jr. John Edwards was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county in 1811.

1809.

Thomas R. Ross, William H. Todd, Ziba Pyle.

1811.

Samuel H. Jacobs, Jonathan Dunker.

1812.

Randall Hutchinson, Edward Ingersoll, Thomas D. Anderson, Clymer Ross, Charles Harland. Edward Ingersoll was this year appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county.

1813.

Michael W. Ash, James M. Porter, Charles J. Cox. Benjamin Tilghman was this year appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county. Mr. Tilghman was one of the ablest practitioners of the county. He was engaged in practically all the prominent cases, civil and criminal, of his time.

1814.

Charles Cotten, William Bowen, Thomas F. Peasants, James Henderson, Jonathan Hampden, John Kerlin. Mr. Kerlin served as a member of the state senate from Chester and Delaware counties.

1815.

Robert H. Smith, Benjamin Chew. Mr. Smith was this year appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county. William H. Dillingham also appears to have received such an appointment.

1816.

Isaac B. Barnard, Archibald T. Dick, Samuel J. Withy, Mathias R. Seyars, Henry C. Byrne, Edward D. Cox. Mr. Dick was a prominent man in military and political circles.

1817.

Matthew Morris, Thomas Kittera, Henry G. Freeman, John K. Kane, James C. Biddle. Henry G. Greenman this year received the appointment of deputy attorney general for Delaware county.

1818.

Samuel Rush, Charles S. Cox. Samuel Rush this year received the appointment of deputy attorney general.

1819.

Joseph P. Norburry, John J. Richards, Nathan Potts, William Milner, Jr., John Duer, Arthur Middleton, Richard C. Wood.

1820.

Robert R. Beale.

1821.

Edward Darlington. In 1824 he was deputy attorney general for Delaware county. Mr. Darlington was an able and prominent member of the bar and lived to a good old age.

He at one time represented this district in Congress. In the year 1821, Archibald T. Dick was appointed attorney general for Delaware county.

William Williamson, William Martin. Mr. Martin was also a physician. His son, John Hill Martin, also a member of the bar, is known as the author of several historical works, among them being a history of Chester.

1822.

Townsend Haines, Aquilla A. Brown, John P. Owens, John M. Read, William S. Haines. Judge Haines was elected president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, from 1851 to 1861. He was considered a profound and learned jurist.

1823.

Thomas S. Bell (afterwards Judge Bell), Thomas F. Gordon, Edward Richards, Bond Valentine, Thomas A. Budd, Thomas Dunlap, Abraham Marshall, Jr., Francis E. Brewster.

1824.

Nathaniel Vernon.

1825.

John P. Griffith, William Kimber, Mordecai Taylor. Mr. Griffith was deputy attorney general for Delaware county in 1836.

1826.

John S. Newbold, Daniel Buckwalter, Samuel Chew, H. H. Van Amringe, William T. Smith, Lewis G. Pierce, William Darlington. Mr. Darlington, though a Chester countyan, had a large practice in Delaware county, and during his day took a leading part in nearly all the important causes tried in Delaware county. He was a very able lawyer.

1827.

John Cadwallader, Joseph J. Lewis, John S. Bowen, John K. Zeilin. Mr. Lewis was deputy attorney general in 1845. Mr. Lewis was also a Chester countyan, and, like Mr. Darlington, practiced largely in Delaware county. He and Mr. Darlington were often pitted against each other, and they were very evenly matched. Darlington had the better control of his temper, and he used this quality at times with telling effect upon Mr. Lewis, who was somewhat irritable in his disposition. Mr. Zeilin for many years occupied a prominent place in the politics of Delaware county, and also in the military. In 1830 he was deputy attorney general for Delaware county.

1828.

Frederick A. Reybold, John Wayne Ashmead, William C. Brown, John H. Bradley. Mr. Ashmead was for a long time a resident of Delaware county. He was for eight years deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia, and was the United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania when Daniel Webster was secretary of state under the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Ashmead later occupied a high position among the most distinguished advocates and lawyers of the city of New York.

1829.

David J. Desmond, James A. Donath, Levi Hollingsworth, P. Frazer Smith, Robert E. Hannum. Mr. Hannum was deputy attorney general in 1833. Mr. Hannum belonged to a well-known family prominent in our Revolutionary history and since. He was a man well thought of in the community and enjoyed a large practice. He lived to a great age.

1830.

Peter Hill Engle, John C. Daniel, Andrew T. Smith.

1831.

George L. Ashmead, John C. Nippes, Charles C. Rawn, Thomas W. Morris, John Rutter, Robert B. Dodson.

1832.

Thomas R. Newbold.

1834.

David H. Mulvaney, Joseph Hemphill, Jr. Mr. Hemphill, although a Chester countyan, practiced largely in Delaware county. His son, Joseph Hemphill, is now president judge of the courts of Chester county, and is often called upon to try causes in Delaware county.

1835.

Horatio Hubbell, Samuel F. Reed.

1836.

Daniel McLaughlin, Joseph Williams.

1837.

Horatio G. Worrall, William M. Tilghman, John Hanna, William W. Keating, Henry J. Williams, John Friedley, Thomas M. Jolly. Mr. Friedley represented the district composed of Delaware and Montgomery counties in the Congress of the United States about 1850.

1838.

John B. Steregere, William E. Whitman, John D. Pierce, Saunder Lewis. P. Frazee Smith was deputy attorney general in 1839 for Delaware county.

1840.

Frederick E. Hayes, Elihu D. Farr, John M. Broomall (see account of the president judges of Delaware county), Uriah V. Pennypacker, Christopher Fallon. Mr. Broomall was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county in 1848.

1841.

B. F. Pyle, Isaac D. Serrill, Charles B. Heacock, Addison May, Garrick Mallery.

1842.

Paul B. Carter, James Mason, Lewis A. Scott, Mortimer R. Talbot. We have no account of Mr. Talbot practicing law. He was an Episcopal clergyman, and during the later years of his life was a chaplain in the United States navy.

1843.

John M. Simmes, William P. Foulke (see 1813), Henry Chester, William R. Dickinson, J. Smith Futhey, Matthew A. Stanley, Edward Hopper. Mr. Futhey, though a Chester countyan, had a practice in Delaware county. He was noted for his historical researches. Late in life he became one of the law judges of Chester county.

1844.

Samuel Hood, Thomas H. Speakman. Mr. Speakman is the oldest living member of the bar of Delaware county (1903). He was appointed deputy attorney general of the county in 1850.

1845.

Jesse M. Griffith, Ashbel Green, Robert Frazer, W. W. Hubbell, R. Rundle Smith, Samuel B. Thomas. Robert Frazer was appointed deputy attorney general in 1845. Mr. Thomas died at a comparatively early age at a time when there seemed every promise of a brilliant career at the bar and in politics.

1846.

John A. Gilmore, Nathaniel B. Brown, William F. Boon, Robert M. Lea, Nathaniel B. Holland, Marshall Sprogell, Samuel A. Black.

1847.

Robert McCay, George Palmer, James A. Hackleton, Henry B. Edwards. About 1850 Mr. McCay received the appointment of district attorney for Delaware county, but shortly afterwards resigned and entered upon mercantile pursuits in which he became successful.

1848.

George W. Ormsby, John Banks, Joseph R. Morris, William Butler, Gilbert R. Fox, Henry Friedley, Enoch Taylor, Thomas H. Maddock, Charles D. Manley, Ezra Levis. Mr. Morris died at the early age of thirty-five, but not before he had achieved a reputation as a brilliant lawyer. Judge Butler, as he afterwards became, was one of those Chester county lawyers who held a large practice in Delaware county. His son, William Butler, is also one of the judges of the Chester county bench, and Thomas S. Butler, his cousin, is now (1903) member of Congress from this district, and was also at one time one of the law judges of Chester County. George T. Butler, another son of the first Judge Butler, is now a practicing attorney in Delaware county. In 1850 Mr. Manley was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and in 1858 was its candidate for Congress from this district. This was a very exciting contest. John M. Broomall was the Republican candidate, and John Hickman the Anti-Lecompton candidate, so-called on account of his opposition to the policy of James Buchanan's administration, which favored the admission of the state of Kansas under what was called the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Hickman, though running as an independent candidate, was elected by a large plurality. He afterwards became a Republican, and as such was elected to Congress again in 1860.

1849.

Paschall Woodward, William Hollingshead, John Markland.

1850.

Robert Alsop, John Fairlamb Roberts, Thomas Greenback, Jesse Bishop, John H. Robb, John Titus, Joseph R. Dickinson. Mr. Bishop was elected district attorney of the county in 1854.

1851.

Thomas Leiper, George Norton, Thomas J. Clayton. (See account of the president judges of Delaware county.)

1852.

Francis Darlington, James M. Goodman, William B. Waddell (Mr. Waddell became one of the Law Judges of Chester county—his native county), Benjamin A. Mitchell.

1853.

A. Lewis Smith, at this time (1903), fifty years since his admission. Mr. Smith is actively engaged in the conduct of a large practice at the bar in Delaware county as well as in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Dr. George Smith, wrote a history of Delaware county, which is considered to be an authority on all the subjects treated in it.

Edward Olmstead, J. William Biddle, William Vodges, Robert S. Paschall.

1856.

Edward A. Price, William Nicholson, Robert D. Chalfant, John W. Stokes. Mr. Price was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket in 1857, polling the largest majority on the ticket. He afterwards represented Delaware county in the general assembly of the state, declining a re-election on account of his increasing law business, which was also

more congenial to his tastes. His name has often been urged for the judiciary.

1857.

James Otterson, Peter Wychoff, Andrew Zane, John Hibberd. (Mr. Hibberd was elected district attorney of Delaware county in 1860 and filled the office with marked ability. Of late years he has withdrawn from the practice of law, living a retired life. Mr. Hibberd is noted as a student and as an original thinker.)

Samuel Simpson, M. J. Mitcheson, George E. Darlington. Mr. Darlington is the son of Hon. Edward Darlington and comes of a family that has been productive of lawyers and judges. He was elected district attorney of Delaware county in 1869, serving three years. From the time of his admission to the bar until the present time (1903) he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He is now president of the law association of the county.

1859.

Jacob E. Byrnes, John P. O'Neal, William Ward. William Ward, one of the brightest lawyers of the Delaware county bar, at an early age became conspicuous in the affairs of the county. He received his education in Girard college, Philadelphia, and upon graduating learned the printing business with the late Hon. Y. S. Walter in the office of the Delaware County Republican at Chester, and though he remained there but a short time before taking up the study of the law, he had imbibed a liking for newspaper business, with the result that throughout his subsequent life he was an adept in making use of newspapers to control and manipulate public opinion and sentiment, not only politically, but in the line of his practice as a lawyer, and in real estate speculation, in which he was largely engaged. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and almost at once took a leading position among the lawyers. He became very active in politics, and soon exercised a controlling influence in his neighborhood, and finally throughout the county of Delaware, and his influence reached over into Chester county. He was for many years the solicitor for Chester and a member of the city council, and in 1876 he was elected to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester, continuing to hold his seat for six years, when he gave way to a Chester county man in consequence of a rule to oscillate the member from one county to the other every six and eight years respectively. Mr. Ward was a very industrious and useful member of Congress and exceedingly watchful of the interests of his constituents. As a lawyer he was very resourceful and quick to avail himself of the mistakes of an opponent, but he was a fair fighter and would take no mean advantage. He was the mover in the organization of the Chester Creek Railroad, the Chester & Delaware River Railroad and other local railroads and until he died was the counsel in Delaware county for the Pennsylvania Railroad and conducted all of its litigation with marked ability. His manner was pleasing and attractive, causing him to become a favorite with juries, in popular assemblies and with the people he came in contact with generally. As a consequence he was in great demand as a speaker on all public occasions, and as an after-dinner orator he was reckoned among the best, certainly among the best of the lawyers of Delaware county.

Smedley Darlington of West Chester, Chester county, followed as member of Congress from Chester county soon after Mr. Ward retired from the position. Though others had essayed the task, it fell to the lot of Mr. Darlington to successfully pilot a bill through Congress making an appropriation for the purchase of a site and for the construction of a postoffice building in the city of Chester in Delaware county. In conse-

quence of Mr. Darlington's successful work in this matter, the people of Chester felt grateful, of course, to him for accomplishing what they had so long desired, and what had hitherto been unaccomplished, though strenuous efforts had for a long time been made for its accomplishment. To show their gratitude and appreciation of his successful work, they tendered him a banquet in the City of Chester, to which were invited quite a number of the prominent men of West Chester (Mr. Darlington's home).

Now, West Chester, being the county seat of a farming county, is populated to a great extent by lawyers, professors and other literary and educated people, including the families of the retired farmers, who, having saved up some money, have taken up their residence in that borough, and can afford to live a life of comparative leisure, and have naturally the time to cultivate their minds with the accumulated lore of the ages. Therefore, while there are a few industrial establishments in West Chester, it is more noted for its trend toward scientific, philosophic and literary culture.

On the contrary, the city of Chester, being full of ship yards, rolling mills, steel works, iron, cotton and woolen and other mills and industrial establishments, did not, at that time at least, profess to contain a very large number of people, comparatively, who may be said to belong to the leisure, cultured, scientific or literary classes. And if the people of Chester had been asked about these things they would have admitted them, in a general way, of course, hoping and trying to improve themselves all the time, when they might be a little better fixed financially and therefore have more leisure time to devote to study. Nevertheless, they would hardly be expected to relish being told by others that they were uneducated, hardfisted, greasy mechanics. Therefore, when, on the occasion of this banquet, one of the West Chester orators accentuated this idea of the great learning of the people up at West Chester and compared them with the hard-working, grimy people of Chester, the Chester people felt they should be courteous enough not to resent this way of putting the matter; but, as the evening wore on and speech after speech had been made on the same lines by nearly all the West Chester orators, who seemed to complacently assume that every one admitted that West Chester was a center of learning, while Chester was a center of industry, and no Chester orator had said anything to cause the West Chester men to change their tune, the Chester people began to feel uneasy and restless in their chairs, as though they were only considered a set of boors, brought in to listen to the large blocks of accumulated wisdom which were being exhibited by the enlightened sons of the modern Athens, as West Chester was sometimes called.

Up to this time William Ward had not been heard from, and when he was at last called upon to speak, all of the Chester representatives rested their hope of escaping from the disagreeable dilemma in which they seemed to be placed, in what Mr. Ward should say; for each one's countenance seemed to say to his neighbor: "If Ward cannot save us we are lost."

Mr. Ward arose, and after congratulating the people, and especially Congressman Darlington on the successful accomplishment of the work all Chester had so much at heart, he said: "It is true that Chester is a place noted for its industrial establishments, for its hard-fisted sons of toil, whose blackened faces and grimy hands as they emerge from the shipyards, the mills and the workshops, attest in no uncertain tones that they maintain themselves and their families by the sweat of their brows, and therefore have not the time to burnish and brighten their minds with the classic lore of Homer, of Cicero and of Virgil." And he said it was true that when their eyes were turned in the direction

of West Chester they could not fail to become impressed with the profound learning and erudition of her citizens. "Why," said Mr. Ward, "if a man should at any time go out into the streets of West Chester and should shy a brick through the air it would be impossible for him to miss hitting a D. D., an M. D., or an A. B., or an LL. D. or an A. M. or an A. S. S." What Mr. Ward said after that nobody remembers, but Chester was herself again and West Chester's learning and erudition took a back seat.

Joseph R. T. Coates. Major Coates, soon after being admitted to the bar, entered the army with the Pennsylvania reserves, where he made a brilliant record as a soldier. He afterwards became mayor of the city of Chester.

O. Flagg Bullard. Mr. Bullard held the office of Prothonotary of the courts of Delaware county, and afterwards represented the county in the general assembly of the state for several terms.

Francis M. Brooke, H. Ryland Warriner. Mr. Brooke was elected district attorney of Delware county in 1863. He held the office for some time, when he resigned, devoting himself to mercantile pursuits, in which he was eminently successful.

1860.

John S. Newlin, Nathan S. Sharpless, John C. Laycock, John H. Brinton, John E. Shaw.

1861.

A. V. Parsons.

1862.

William T. Haines, David M. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was elected district attorney for Delaware county in 1872 on the Republican ticket, the Democrats declining to nominate any candidate against him. In 1881 he was elected to the city council of the city of Chester, serving until 1889, when he declined a re-election. He is still (1903) engaged in the practice of his profession, with his son, David M. Johnson, Jr., who is also a member of the bar.

1863.

Wayne Mac Veagh. Mr. Mac Veagh is a Chester county boy, but his practice got over into Delaware county, long before he entered upon his distinguished career. Both as an orator and a lawyer he is universally admitted to be in the front rank.

John B. Hinkson. Mr. Hinkson, during his life, enjoyed a large practice at the bar of Delaware county. Though not disposed to be a politician, he was elected to the city council of Chester and afterwards elected mayor of the same city, in each case overcoming an adverse majority against his party. He also received the nomination of his party for the state senate and for president judge of Delaware county.

James Barton, Jr. Mr. Barton is a man of fine capacity and education, but he preferred to go into other avocations than the law. He was a member of the city council of Chester and afterwards he was elected mayor of the city, being the first candidate who was able to defeat Dr. J. L. Forwood, who held that office for several terms.

1864.

William B. Broomall. Chester county, at an early period, had a number of lawyers of such commanding ability as to practically keep out eminent practitioners from other counties; indeed, her lawyers seemed to swarm over into Delaware county, where William Darlington, Joseph J. Lewis, William Butler, Joseph Hemphill and others, a brilliant galaxy, were often seen in the Delaware county courts for about ten years after the courthouse was removed in 1850 from the old town of Chester to the new county seat at Media. John M. Broomall of Delaware county and Edward Darlington of the same county would generally be found on one side or the other in the forensic contests with these brilliant Chester countians; but along

about 1860, and ever since, a new crop of lawyers has grown up in Delaware county capable of taking care of both sides of any controversy, so that it is now a rare thing to hear an eminent lawyer from outside Delaware county pleading any of the causes in her courts. Among those who are now deceased who have occupied a conspicuous position at the bar since the early sixties, in addition to John M. Broomall and Edward Darlington may be mentioned, Samuel B. Thomas, William H. Dickinson, William Ward, John B. Hinkson, Joseph R. Morris, Charles D. Manley, Ezra Levis and Robert E. Hannum. Among those now living and in active practice are William B. Broomall (above mentioned), son of Judge John M. Broomall, and who, like his father in his day, is admittedly the leading member of the bar, and perhaps the best all-round lawyer that Delaware county has produced. There is a tradition that he was the best all-round scholar at Haverford college, and, contrary to the generality of such cases, he is maintaining his early reputation. The man nearest to him in power at the bar to-day, and who is very often pitted against him, is Oliver B. Dickinson. These men are very dissimilar in temperament. Broomall is the embodiment of method and logic, while Dickinson is keen as a rapier, and if you undertake to predict what he is going to do next you will probably afterwards admit you were a false prophet. When these two make a law argument before the judge the other attorneys generally remain in court to be charmed and instructed.

1868.

George M. Pardoe, Orlando Harvey. Mr. Harvey held the office of city solicitor for the city of Chester for a continuous period of twenty years. He was also the solicitor for the borough of South Chester before its incorporation into the city of Chester.

William H. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson was elected the first recorder of the city of Chester in 1878. He showed marked ability as a lawyer, but his health failing, he died March 24, 1883. Had he lived, it was the general opinion that he would have achieved a rank second to none in the profession. He was an elder brother of O. B. Dickinson.

1869.

William J. Harvey, Henry C. Howard. Mr. Howard was for several years president of the Delaware County Trust Company.

Perry M. Washabaugh. Mr. Washabaugh is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military college, and for many years he occupied a prominent position as colonel of the Sixth Regiment of State Guards.

1870.

Samuel Emlen, W. W. Montgomery. Mr. Emlen was a bright young man, but died in early life.

1872.

James Vincent Maginn, John V. McGeoghegan.

Carroll S. Tyson, V. Gilpin Robinson, James Vincent Maginn, John V. McGeoghegan. Mr. Robinson was elected district attorney of Delaware county in 1875, holding the office for six years. He is very effective before juries; one of his most notable cases is what is known as the Robinson will case, where he and his colleague, Horace P. Green, succeeded in overturning a will involving nearly a million dollars of property.

1873.

Edward H. Hall. Mr. Hall is noted for his ready knowledge of law, and his opinions are as much respected by his fellow members of the bar as they are by his clients.

David F. Rose. Mr. Rose is a graduate of Haverford college, possessing a highly cultivated mind, and he is particularly distinguished for his remarkable memory of facts and people.

George M. Booth. Mr. Booth is president of the First National Bank of Chester, to which he gives close attention, as well as to a large law practice. Mr. Booth's capacity for work seems to be almost unlimited.

1874.

William H. Caley.

1875.

Henry Graham Ashmead, George W. Bliss, John T. Reynolds, John V. Rice, Alfred Driver. Mr. Ashmead is a son of John Wayne Ashmead, and a great-grandson of Henry Hale Graham, the first president judge appointed to preside over the courts of Delaware county. Mr. Ashmead is not now practicing law, but is devoting himself to literature, for which he possesses marked talents. He is a recognized authority on historical subjects. During President Cleveland's first term Mr. Ashmead was postmaster of the city of Chester.

George B. Lindsay. To Mr. Lindsay may be given the credit for the first development of street passenger car travel in the city of Chester. Mr. Lindsay has traveled over the world a good deal, and, being a fine conversationalist, is necessarily very entertaining to his friends and acquaintances.

1876.

Alfred Tyson, Henry M. Fussell, John F. Young, Weldon B. Heyburn.

Mr. Heyburn belongs to the numerous Heyburn family of Delaware county. He removed some years ago to Idaho, where he became a judge, and recently (January, 1903) he has been elected to represent that state in the United States Senate.

1877.

Henry Pleasants, Jr., William B. Houston, John B. Hannum, John M. Broomall, Jr., Edmund Jones.

Mr. Hannum was elected district attorney of Delaware county in 1887, holding the office for six years. He is now (1903) the counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Delaware county. Mr. Hannum showed fine capacity when district attorney, being always able to hold his own against any combination of legal talent against him.

1878.

Townsend E. Levis, Patrick Bradley, William S. Sykes, J. Newton Shanafelt.

Mr. Shanafelt has held the office of recorder for the city of Chester. This is a judicial office.

S. Grafton David, Truxton Beale. Mr. Beale is a son of the late General Edward F. Beale. Mr. Beale himself has held several prominent positions in the diplomatic service of the United States.

David Garrett. Mr. Garrett was elected recorder of the city of Chester in 1881. He died in August of the same year.

Oliver B. Dickinson. (Mention has already been made of Mr. Dickinson on previous page.)

1879.

Ward R. Bliss. Mr. Bliss, besides being engaged in an active practice at the bar, continued for several years as editor of the Delaware County Republican. He is still the editor of the Weekly Reporter, a legal publication, and he has represented Delaware county in the general assembly of the state for the past ten years. He is recognized as an able member of the legislature.

Oliver C. McClure. Mr. McClure was a bright young lawyer, who died in early manhood.

Horace P. Green, Gernett Pendleton, W. Ross Brown, N. H. Strong, James S. Cummins.

Mr. Pendleton is a graceful and logical public speaker and one of the most scholarly members of the bar.

1880.

Jesse M. Baker. Mr. Baker held the office

of district attorney of Delaware county from 1881 to 1887. He now holds a commission in the regular army of the United States.

Ellwood Wilson, Jr., Edward W. Magill, John B. Booth, Benjamin N. Lehman, John B. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson has represented Delaware county at various times in both houses of the Pennsylvania legislature, and has also represented the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Chester in the House of Representatives at Washington. He is now (1903) United States marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

1881.

Garret E. Smedley, George Caldwell Johnson.

1882.

Henry L. Broomall, Harwell A. Cloud, John W. Shortlidge.

1883.

Isaac Johnson. Mr. Johnson is now president judge of the several courts of Delaware county. (See sketches of the Judiciary.)

1884.

Samuel Lyons, William A. Manderson, William L. Mathues.

Mr. Mathues has held the office of Prothonotary of the courts of Delaware county for a number of years. He is not only well known in the county, but throughout the state as the foremost political leader of the Republican party in Delaware county. His ascendency in this respect has been most marked, and he carries his honors, and the political power incident to them, with remarkable equipoise and judgment, in consequence of which he is highly esteemed by all factions and parties.

1885.

Henry S. Calloway, Oliver Troth, John J. White. Mr. Troth was at one time one of the editors of the Chester Evening News.

1886.

William H. Harrison, Jr., Joseph H. Hinkson. Mr. Hinkson is a son of the late Hon. John B. Hinkson and is one of the brightest and most successful of the younger members of the bar.

Harry R. Major, Thomas B. Reeves, Lewis Lawrence Smith. Mr. Smith, like his father, A. Lewis Smith, though quite a young man, has a large clientage in Delaware and Philadelphia counties. He possesses a fine legal mind.

Samuel Ulrich Ward. Mr. Ward is a son of the late Hon. William Ward. He is now in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the first grandson of the Ward name, of the late Samuel Ulrich, for a long time a justice of the peace and later alderman in the city of Chester. 'Squire Ulrich was one of the best known, most genial and popular of the old school gentlemen of the town. He had a great fund of anecdote, and was fond of a practical joke, if the joke was not on him. In William B. Broomall's sketch of Hon. William Ward read before the Delaware County Historical Society, he introduces several stories of 'Squire Ulrich, but one of which our space will allow, and which may be apropos, as it brings the 'squire into court. In the old times when the courthouse was in Chester, there was a crier of the court, who, like the 'squire, was the possessor of an enormous nose. One day when this man was going over the narrow footwalk on the south side of the bridge which spanned Chester creek at Third street, it happened that 'Squire Ulrich was coming the other way. As they approached, the 'squire seemed to be unable to pass the court crier. This delay irritated the latter, and he inquired why the 'squire did not get out of his way and let him pass. To this the 'squire replied that it was impossible for him to get by the crier's nose unless he leaned over the railing to allow him to pass. This was one on the court crier.

A few days afterwards the 'squire happened to be in the court room and was sitting perfectly quiet in his seat. In fact, there was a lull in the business of the court to such an extent that you might have heard a pin drop, when, all of a sudden, the court crier called out in stentorian tones: "Silence in the court room, 'Squire Ulrich!" And this was the way the crier got back on the 'squire, for the latter did not dare to say anything, for fear of committing a contempt of court.

1887.

Archibald A. Cochran. Mr. Cochran, who is solicitor for the city of Chester, is an able and industrious lawyer and has been of great service to the city in adjusting itself to its new conditions and growth.

Horace L. Cheyney, W. Roger Fronefield. Mr. Fronefield was at one time the appointee of the governor to the office of Prothonotary of the courts of Delaware county, where he manifested the workings of his methodical and capable mind, which has since brought him up among the leaders of the bar.

John Lentz Garrett. Mr. Garrett held the position of postmaster of the city of Chester during the last administration of President Cleveland. He is now a member of the common council of Chester city, a position he owes to a popularity sufficient to overcome an adverse political majority.

Hiram Hathaway, Jr. Mr. Hathaway has held the office of recorder of the city of Chester. Another case of personal popularity sufficient to win against the dominant political party of the city.

Thomas J. Hunt, Samuel A. Price. Mr. Price is a nephew of Hon. Edward A. Price. Mr. Price comes of sturdy stock through a long line of ancestry, among whom may be mentioned Peter Aldrich of the early settlers of the lower counties, who were noted for their personal courage or fighting qualities, and this strain of blood has caused Mr. Price to drop the law and accept a commission in the United States army, where he has done yoeman service in the Spanish war and since that time in the Philippines.

Benjamin C. Potts, D. Stuart Robinson, Henry W. Smith.

Mr. Potts is a highly cultivated gentleman, with a fine legal mind. Before coming to Delaware county he was a practicing lawyer in New Jersey.

1888.

Samuel L. Clayton. Mr. Clayton is a son of the late Hon. Thomas J. Clayton, president judge of the courts of Delaware county.

William V. Delahunt, I. Hazleton Mirkil.

Mr. Mirkil was at one time president of common council of the city of Chester. His practice is mostly in the city of Philadelphia, where he now resides.

William I. Schaffer. Mr. Schaffer was district attorney of Delaware county from 1893 to 1899, a position he filled with the great ability he shows in his general law practice. He is now reporter for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is one of the finest political orators of Pennsylvania, over which he has campaigned on several occasions.

A. J. Wilkinson, James Watts Mercur.

Mr. Mercur is a son of the late Chief Justice Mercur of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

1889.

Frank B. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is one of the leading spirits in the Democratic party of Delaware county, which he has represented in its national conventions.

1890.

Charles Palmer, Frank R. Savage, Robert J. Williams.

Mr. Palmer is prominent as a Prohibitionist, and has been a candidate on the state ticket of the party, as well as on the county ticket on numerous occasions.

1891.

Edward P. Bliss, Carolus M. Broomall, William H. Ridley.

1892.

Samuel H. Kilpatrick, Josiah Smith, William A. Shoemaker, C. Percy Wilcox.

Mr. Smith was elected district attorney of Delaware county in 1899 and re-elected in 1902. Mr. Smith is not afraid to admit that he has been to a great extent self taught. He is a forcible, energetic and capable lawyer and has performed his duties as district attorney with marked ability, as well as with judicial fairness.

1893.

George T. Butler, George K. Cross, T. Speer Dickson. Mr. Dickson was the counsel for the commissioners of Delaware county for a number of years.

William B. Harvey. Mr. Harvey is associated with George B. Lindsay in the practice of law. He is one of the trusted officers of the Chester Traction Company.

John Caldwell Hinkson, Henry V. Massey. Mr. Hinkson is a son of the late Hon. John B. Hinkson. He is now vice-president of the Delaware County Trust Company.

1894.

Louis I. Finegan, Alexander B. Geary, Louis S. Hough, Albert Dutton MacDade, Francis G. Taylor.

Mr. Geary is one of the most promising of the younger lawyers at the Delaware county bar. The lady he married is also a member of the bar.

1895.

William S. Ellis, Benjamin C. Fox, John E. McDonough, George J. Parker.

1896.

William F. Brennan, Edwin A. Howell, Walter Washabaugh, Charles Doughty White, Albert J. Williams. Mr. Howell is counsel for several traction companies in Delaware county.

1897.

Edwin Penrose Hannum, William Gray Knowles, William C. Lees, H. J. MacIver, Jesse N. Johnson, William C. Alexander. Mr. Mac Iver is now counsel for the commissioners of Delaware county.

1898.

Charles Boyd Galloway, Carlos Edw. Hough, James H. Osborne, Frank G. Perrin. Mr. Perrin was an officer in the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish war.

Fred Taylor Pusey. Mr. Pusey is now one of the representatives of Delaware county in the general assembly of Pennsylvania. He has achieved the distinction of being attacked by the newspapers on account of the first bill he introduced in the legislature, known as the "Anti-Cartoon" bill.

David M. Johnson, Jr. Mr. Johnson was a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish war. He has been twice elected a member of the common council of the city of Chester.

Isaac E. Johnson, Eleanor J. Wilson, John M. Broomall, third, Francis F. Eastlake, Jr. Mr. Johnson is a son of Hon. Isaac Johnson, president judge of the courts of Delaware county. He has already a large practice at the bar.

1899.

George B. Harvey, Kingsley Montgomery, Joshua C. Taylor.

1900.

W. W. Montgomery, Jr., Henry W. Jones. Mr. Jones is associated in the law business with his father, Edmund Jones.

1901.

Stephen E. Taylor, Thomas S. Williams, B. Frank Fenton.

1902.

Theodore J. Grayson, John B. Hannum, Jr., Frank S. Morris, William B. Northam, John A. Poulson, J. Robinson, William Taylor, John De Haven White.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN.

Some go west and grow up with the country.

Some come back as United States senators.

Some go just over the county line to enlarge their sphere.

HADN'T HEARD OF HIM. WHAT IS FAME?

A young lawyer, born and reared of one of Delaware county's oldest families, who had moved a little way outside of the county in order to have a larger field in which to cultivate his talents, hearing some one speak of the old house still standing at Swarthmore in Delaware county, in which Benjamin West was born, inquired: "Who was Benjamin West?" "How soon we are forgot," as Rip Van Winkle says.

If Benjamin West had dreamed that a member of the legal profession in Delaware county would, at the beginning of the twentieth century, have asked the question, "Who was Benjamin West?" perhaps when George the Third proposed to confer the honor of knighthood upon him, he would not have allowed his pride to cause him to say: "I think I have earned greater eminence with my pencil than knighthood could confer on me."

A LEGAL TENDER.

Upon the occasion of the marriage of a gentleman and lady, both members of the bar, a local bard perpetrated the following stanza:

"The match was a regular legal match,
Which could not by law be stayed;
His offer, a legal tender was,
And she, was the tender made."

A CONDENSED ARGUMENT.

Three lawyers were on a street-car. One of them was an exceedingly bright fellow, whom we will call Patterson, known for his ability to say a good deal in a few words very effectively, on whichever side he may be. As he left the car he was noticed to be carrying a small bottle. "Say, Jackson, what's Patterson got in that bottle?" says Brown. "Oh," says Jackson, "I dunno, but I suspect it's concentrated lye."

THE POWER THAT MOVES THE MILL.

Mr. Martin, in his history of Chester, relates the following:

It is related of Robert Frazer, an old-time member of the Delware county bar. A client, a well-known close-fisted old miller, called on him one day for advice in regard to a difficulty about his milldam and water-power privileges. He found Mr. Frazer in his office, legs in a comfortable position, higher than his head, taking his ease and smoking. The miller, taking a seat, proceeded to relate his grievance at length and then asked what he should do. Frazer, still leaning back and puffing his cigar, paid no attention to the question. At last the impatient client burst out with: "D——n it, Mr. Frazer. Did you hear what I said?" With a humorous twinkle in his eye, Frazer replied: "Oh, yes, but do you expect a mill to run without water?"

A STRENUOUS JUDGE.

The following circumstance is related in Ashmead's history of Delaware county: "The judges of the Supreme Court in their circuits occasionally held sessions in the old court room at Chester. On Thursday, Aug. 1, 1828, Chief Justice Gibson presided at the trial of a feigned issue upon an appeal from the Orphans' Court, in a suit by the executor of the estate of John Crosby, the late judge, against John F. Hill. The cause occupied three days

and was ably tried, Benjamin Tilghman and Samuel Edwards representing the plaintiff and Joseph R. Ingersoll and Archibald T. Dick the defendant. The jury retired on Saturday evening and returned a verdict for the plaintiff on Monday morning. The Weekly Visitor, published at Chester, for Aug. 8, 1828, stated:

"To show the unwearied industry and perseverance of Judge Gibson in his official duties, it is worthy of remark that on Monday morning at six o'clock he left Philadelphia for this place, where he arrived at about eight, received the verdict of the jury and at nine was on board the boat returning to the city."

A LAY COURT.

The following also appears in Ashmead's history of Delaware county:

When the appointment of Judge Nill was rejected by the state senate in March, 1848, Delaware county was without a law judge, but she had two lay judges, and they rose to the emergency.

"The courts of Delaware county being without a president at the March term, 1848, the session was held by Associate Judges Engle and Leiper, the former charging the grand jury

"Although the criminal side of the court had been conducted as well as usual, the civil cases (many of them involving questions of nice distinction of law) were continued." It was then that the members of the bar prevailed upon Governor Shunk to appoint his son-in-law, Henry Chapman, to fill the vacancy, and the same historian says: "It was during his incumbency that the county seat was removed to Media, the last court being held in the old building at Chester May 26, 1851, and when it adjourned on Friday, the 30th, the ancient structure was dismantled of its furniture."

Mr. Ashmead also relates this story of Judge Townsend Haines:

"While holding court at Media, the judge on one occasion desired to consult Purdon's Digest, and asked Reuben Litzenberg, then a newly appointed tipstaff, to bring 'Purdon' to him. The name was new to Litzenberg, but off he started to hunt the man, whom he supposed he was directed to carry straightway before the court. He searched through the building without success, and at length, returning, he went to the judge at the side bar and stated in a low tone: 'Judge, I guess the man's gone; I can't find him anywhere.' 'Man! Man!' wrathfully exclaimed the judge, 'you're a stupid ass; I don't want any man. I sent you for a book.'"

Before his advent to the bench Judge Haines was noted as an effective advocate before juries in criminal cases. He also had a literary turn of mind and possessed a rare talent as a poet.

Apropos of the lay judges, or "flower pot" judges, as Historian Martin dubbed them, Mr. Ashmead also credits the following to Mr. Martin:

A SOUND OPINION.

In 1792 Hugh Lloyd was appointed one of the associate judges of Delaware county. After serving for more than thirty-three years he sent in his resignation in the following form:

"I, the within named associate judge of Delaware county, aged 83 years, 10 months and 9 days, by attending every court for thirty-three years, one Orphans' Court only excepted, having performed the duties of the within commission to the best of my judgment and ability, do by these presents resign and surrender up my said commission to his excellency the governor, with the hope that a successor may be appointed to the satisfaction of the majority of said county. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 31st day of December, A. D. 1825. With sentiment of regard, etc.

"HUGH LLOYD."

Tradition relates that Judge Lloyd, who on one occasion, being asked if the duties devolving on an associate judge were not onerous, replied: "Yes, very. I sat five years on the same bench in the old court house at Chester without opening my mouth. One day, however, towards night after listening to the details of a long and tedious trial, the president, leaning over towards me and putting his arms across my shoulders, asked me a question: 'Judge,' said he, 'don't you think this bench is infernally hard?' To this important question I replied: 'I thought it were.' And that's the only opinion I ever gave during my long judicial career."

At the advanced age of ninety-three Judge Lloyd died of paralysis. "The old machine has broken down and can't be repaired," he remarked to those who, hearing him fall to the floor, ran to his assistance. Two days thereafter he died.

PIKE COUNTY

BY J. H. VAN ETTEN

Pike county was erected from Wayne by act of assembly approved the 26th of March, 1814. Hon. David Scott, who was judge before the division, held the office of president judge until 1838.

The first court was held in a house (lately demolished) occupied by Mrs. Lee, in which also were the several offices of the officials. The first record was found in Continuance Docket A, which is:

"Pike County, ss.

Original process tested the third day of October, A. D. 1814, and returnable the third Monday of January next (i. e., the 16 January).

Present—	John Coolbaugh, Daniel W. Dingman.	Esquires. Associate Judges.

The first suit entered on the docket was:

James Wallace, vs. John Barnes.	Transcript of Docket. Entry from Samuel Anderson, filed Dec. 6, 1814. Amount $198.

The first instrument recorded was dated October 26, 1814, and was a mortgage made by William Shotwell to James N. Hyde and Rufus L. Nevins, on land in Pike county.

Then follow bonds and recognizances showing who were the first officials. William Overfield, sheriff.

Commissions of Dan Dimmick, as register, recorder of deeds, prothonotary, clerk of oyer and terminer, clerk of sessions and clerk of orphans' court.

Commissions of John Coolbaugh and Daniel W. Dingman, judges, the former remaining on the bench until 1836, and the latter until 1840.

The first suit entered on the docket for the January term, 1815, was that of Samuel B. Stickney vs. William Holbert. Edward Mott was attorney for plaintiff and John Cross for defendant.

Because of the fact that Pike has never constituted a separate judicial district, or even had a resident president judge the history of those who have adorned her bench will be found in the records of adjoining counties. Their names are: David Scott, Philadelphia, 1814 to 1838; William Jessup, Susquehanna, 1838 to 1849; Nathaniel B. Eldred, Wayne, 1849 to 1853; James M. Porter, Northampton, 1853 to 1855; George R. Barrett, Centre, 1855 to 1870; Samuel S. Dreher, Monroe, 1870 to 1875; Charles P. Waller, Wayne, 1875 to 1883; Henry M. Seeley, Wayne, 1883 to 1894; George S. Purdy, Wayne, 1894 to 1902; Allen Craig, Carbon, 1902 to 1903; Wilton A. Erdman, Monroe, 1903.

The associate judges have been: D. W. Dingman, John Coolbaugh, 1814; William Brodhead and D. W. Dingman, 1836; Oliver S. Dimmick and William Brodhead, 1840; John H. Brodhead and Oliver S. Dimmick, 1843; Harvey Roys and John H. Brodhead, 1845; Henry M. Labar and John H. Brodhead, 1847; Henry M. Labar and W. H. Nyce, 1851; John H. Brodhead and John Heller, 1856; Thomas J. Ridgway and John Shouse, 1861; George P. Heller and William Westfall, 1865; George P. Heller and F. R. Olmstead, 1871; George P. Heller and William Cromwell, 1876; Edwin J. Baker, elected to

fill vacancy caused by the death of G. P. Heller, and William Cromwell, 1880; Everett Hornbeck and Edwin J. Baker, 1881; Edgar Pinchot, appointed in 1881 to fill vacancy caused by the death of G. P. Heller; George W. Drake and Everett Hornbeck, 1886; D. Bournique, appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of G. W. Drake; Milton D. Mott and John D. Houck, 1891; John D. Houck and Jacob Klaer, 1896. In 1895 William Mitchel was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. D. Mott; John F. Englehart and B. Ed. Brown, 1901.

The early courts were, in some respects, peculiar. **Judge Dingman,** who occupied the bench for twenty-six years, was a man of large, but untrained intellect, and an original executive character. He did not hesitate to appear on the bench in his shirt sleeves and with bare feet. When Monroe county was erected in 1836, a sharp contest arose concerning the location of the county seat, and an election was held to determine the place. Fraud was alleged, and the election board of one township was indicted. The trial was held before Judge Scott and associates, Dingman and Coolbaugh. Judge Scott quashed a couple of courts in the indictment, and then for some reason left the bench, when Judge Dingman took charge of the case and disposed of it in a summary manner. "The president judge," said he, "has seen fit to quash several counts in this indictment on grounds of common law. Now, "Bub," the name by which he commonly called his associate, Coolbaugh, "and I know little about law, but I know all about the Legislature, for I have been a member of that," and placing his hand on a copy of the pamphlet laws, "Bub and I will quash the other counts on grounds of the Legislature." And they did and ended the prosecution.

Another illustration of his unique judicial methods is a sentence imposed on a vagabond negro charged with petit larceny. The judge, regarding the accused, said: "Nigger, stand up! You are guilty of stealing! You are a bad nigger! I know all about niggers, and you deserve to be hung, but the court will let you off easy. The sentence is, that you be banished from the face of the earth! Go!" "Why, massa," said the darkey, "how can I get off de face of dis yere earth?" "You can go to Jersey, and you have fifteen minutes to get there, and if you ever come back, the court will hang you," said Dingman. Jersey is just across the river from Milford. The African went, and, it is said, never returned.

Owing to the small population and consequent meager business, this county has had few resident lawyers. The courts were generally attended by prominent attorneys of Montrose, Honesdale, Easton and Philadelphia. Among them, James M. Porter and A. H. Reeder, of Northampton, William Davis, S. S. Dreher, afterwards judge; Stephen Holmes, Jr., and Hon. S. C. Burnett, of Monroe; Hon. George W. Woodward, of Luzerne; Hon. William H. Jessup, of Susquehanna, H. M. Seeley, F. M. Crane, C. P. and George P. Waller, of Wayne, and others who became prominent at the bar, on the bench and in politics.

Among the resident lawyers here in early days were Edward Mott, born in 1780, Hugh Ross, an eccentric character and formerly a Methodist preacher.

John P. Cross, Richard Eldred, Dan Dimmick, Nathaniel B. Eldred, who removed to Wayne county and became president judge; Jesse Olmsted, who came from Connecticut; Hon. B. A. Bidlack, twice a member of Congress, who died at Bogota, New Grenada, while United States minister to that republic; D. M. Brodhead, who was an intimate friend of James Buchanan, and United States Senator Simon Cameron.

Showing who were resident attorneys here in 1846, an agreement as to declarations in appeals from justices of the peace, dated

May 28, 1846, bears the names of M. Dimmick, W. C. Salmon, E. Richards, O. S. Dimmick, Richard Eldred, E. B. Eldred, J. B. Leforge, William Smith, L. F. Barnes, D. M. Van Auken and John H. Vincent. But one, Van Auken, survives.

Resident attorneys since that time have been John D. Biddis, for several years district attorney, and state senator one term, now of the navy department, Washington, D. C.; C. W. Bull; John Nyce, who was a colonel in the Civil war; J. H. Van Etten, J. Augustus Page, Colonel A. E. Lewis, Harry T. Baker, Hamilton Armstrong, John W. Nyce, C. A. Newman, M. M. Van Etten, John A. Kipp, for fifteen years county superintendent of schools, and for two terms a member of the Legislature, and George R. Bull, present district attorney.

John H. Van Etten, who has made his home at Milford for the last thirty-three years, devoting himself to his professional work, ranks among the oldest lawyers of the Pike county bar. He is a native of Delaware township, Pike county, Pennsylvania, and was born October 13, 1843, to Solomon and Hannah (Mettler) Van Etten. He had good educational privileges in early life, and after finishing his preliminary studies, entered Williams college, Massachusetts, where he was graduated with the class of 1866. Young Van Etten then took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. William Davis, at Stroudsburg, the county seat of Monroe county, and in 1869 was there admitted to the bar. The next year he was admitted to the bar of Pike county and began his practice there, and has continued it uninterruptedly to the present time—1903. During the years 1871 to 1875 he conducted his practice in partnership with Hon. John D. Beddis, but since then has carried it on in his own name.

His practice has been general in character, covering all branches of the law, and has involved many cases, both civil and criminal, of importance and local note. Mr. Van Etten is known as a lawyer of sound learning whose opinions are highly regarded, and in presenting a case before a court or jury, his arguments are always clear, logical and convincing. As a counsellor he is conservative, reliable and safe.

Mr. Van Etten is a Republican in his political opinions, but has never taken any part in political affairs, except to perform his duty as a good citizen, his profession having furnished ample opportunities for the gratification of his highest ambitions. He has never sought or desired political honors, and except serving seven years as school director in the borough of Milford, he has never held office of any kind.

He is known as a public spirited and enterprising citizen, always interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of his city or community, and in 1895 established the "Pike County Press," a weekly newspaper, which he has since regularly edited and published.

UNION COUNTY

BY SAMUEL H. ORWIG

Union county was erected March 22, 1813, out of that part of Northumberland county lying west of the Susquehanna river and the west branch of the same, and was by the same act of assembly declared to belong to the Eighth judicial district, consisting then of the counties of Northumberland and Lycoming.

The first court was held at Mifflinburg on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1814, with Hon. Seth Chapman, president judge of the Eighth district, presiding.

THE JUDGES.

Seth Chapman, resigned in 1834.

Ellis Lewis, appointed in 1834, resigned in 1843.

Abraham S. Wilson, appointed in 1843, died in 1861.

Samuel S. Woods, elected in 1861, died in 1871.

Joseph C. Bucher, elected in 1871 to 1891.

Harold M. McClure, elected in 1891, re-elected 1901.

LAWYERS.

At the first court held at Mifflinburg in 1814, E. G. Bradford, Samuel Hepburn, Charles Maus, Ebenezer Greenough, William Irvin, John Lashells, Ethan Baldwin, Charles Hall, George A. Frick, Alem Marr and Hugh Bellas, all distinguished lawyers from other counties, were admitted to practice in the new county. Of these one only, John Lashells, located at New Berlin, the new county seat, survives. Later came James Merrill, Robert Swineford, Joseph Casey, Isaac Slenker, Absolem Swineford, David W. Woods, and Charles Merrill, learned lawyers of the old school and men of marked ability.

In 1855 Union county was divided by the erection of Snyder county out of the southern half of Union, and the county seat was then located at Lewisburg.

From 1855 to the close of the century the lawyers who gained more or less distinction at the bar are:

James F. Linn, who was admitted at the March term in 1826, and died October 8, 1879.

George F. Miller, admitted at May term, 1834, and died in 1885.

William Van Gezer, admitted in 1843 and died in 1884.

John B. Linn, admitted in 1851 and died in 1899.

J. Merrill Linn, admitted in 1854 and died in 1897.

Andrew H. Dill, admitted in 1860 and died in 1891.

Charles S. Wolfe, admitted in 1868 and died in 1891.

Ex-Judge Joseph C. Bucher, Samuel H. Orwig, Alfred Hayes, J. T. Baker, Andrew A. Leiser and William R. Follmer. The last named is the present county solicitor.

There are twenty or more members of the bar resident in the county engaged in pursuits other than the practice of the law.

From 1855 to 1891 the issue lists annually contained from 200 to 300 cases for trial. In recent years the lists average scarcely half a dozen cases a year, and it frequently happens that there is not a civil cause for trial at several successive terms of court.

Settlements are more favored by counsel and clients than trials.

Union county has a population of about 17,000. The territory embraces Buffalo, White Deer and Dry valleys, an agricultural paradise.

John Blair Linn was born in Lewisburg, Pa., October 15, 1831. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1851 and for many years practiced his profession. He was the author of "Annals of Buffalo Valley," "Pennsylvania Archives," and "History of Centre and Clinton Counties." He died in 1899.

James Merrill Linn was born in Lewisburg, Pa., October 17, 1833. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and was actively engaged in his profession until his death. During the Civil war he bore a commission as second lieutenant in the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment; later was commissioned captain in the Fifty-first regiment, and subsequently served on the staffs of various generals. In 1871 he received a commission as judge advocate with the rank of major in the Eighth division of the Pennsylvania National Guard. He died in Lewisburg, Pa., February 23, 1897.

Joseph Casey was born in Maryland. He came to Pennsylvania and located in Union county. He was a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1851; and in 1863 was appointed a judge of the court of claims.

George F. Miller was born in Chillisquaque, Pa., September 5, 1809. He was secretary of the Lewisburg university in Pennsylvania, and was elected, in 1864, a representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress; and re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

Alem Marr served as a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1829 to 1831.

Judge James Pollock was much more a man of affairs than a man of the law. Always a genial and courteous gentleman, he was popular among all sorts and conditions of men; and whether at the bar or on the bench, or in the various walks of business or social life, his natural urbanity never forsook him. He was the son of William Pollock and Sarah, his wife, who was the daughter of Fleming Wilson, and was born in the borough of Milton and Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on September 11, 1810. His first school teacher was Joseph B. Anthony, afterwards president judge of the judicial district, and who was succeeded by his pupil. He was next under the care of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, thence to Princeton college, where he graduated with the highest honors in September, 1831. He entered the office of Samuel Hepburn as a student at law and was admitted to practice in November, 1833. He opened an office in Milton, and in 1835 he was appointed district attorney for Northumberland county, which office he held for three years. He was married on the 19th day of December, 1837, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Samuel Hepburn, Esq.

Judge Pollock was a Whig in politics, but in 1844 he was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth district, then strongly Democratic, and was twice re-elected. He was a prominent and influential member of the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, and his speeches and votes clearly disclosed his views on all subjects under consideration. In 1850 he was appointed president judge of the Eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed then of the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming and Sullivan. He held the office until the amendment of the constitution, requiring the election of judges by the people, came into operation. He declined a nomination for the position, left the bench and resumed the practice of the law. On his returning from the bench, the members of the bar of the respective counties

unanimously passed resolutions highly complimentary to him as a man and judge. In 1854 he was nominated and elected governor of Pennsylvania by a large majority, and was inaugurated in January, 1855. This was during the ascendancy of the "Know-Nothings," and he declined a renomination. At the expiration of his official term he resumed the duties of his profession.

In 1860 he was appointed by Governor Curtin a delegate to the "Peace Congress," which was held in Washington, D. C., in February and March, 1861. In May, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln director of the mint, at Philadelphia, and resigned October 1, 1866. In 1869 President Grant reappointed him director of the mint, which office he held till 1879, when he was appointed naval officer by President Hayes, and he served till July, 1883. In 1885 he was appointed federal chief supervisor of elections. He died in Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., April 19, 1890.

Hon. Harold M. McClure, Lewisburg, who has held the office of president judge of the Seventeenth district since 1891, is one of the youngest judges in the state, but his acute and well disciplined mind places him among the best of our able judiciary, and his decisions are marked by sound logic and a thorough knowledge of precedents. Judge McClure is a native of Union county. He was born in Lewisburg, August 8, 1859, but his boyhood was mainly spent in Northumberland, and he attended the public schools of that town. In 1871 he returned to Lewisburg and took a course in the Bucknell university, graduating in 1877 with the degree of A. B., to which he added, in 1880, Master's degree. He was always an ardent participant in athletic sports, and while a student at the university, his unusual skill as a ball player attracted the attention of the managers of professional teams, and brought to him tempting offers to accept engagements. At this time an inviting salary was of great consideration, promising the means of aiding him in his law studies. He entered the professional rank with John M. Ward, playing with the Athletics of Philadelphia, Binghamton, Syracuse, Rochester and Boston clubs. He was at the time regarded as one of the best catchers and accurate throwers in the country; always remaining cool and deliberate in the most exciting games. After traveling over a large part of the United States, including the Pacific coast, he left the field and commenced his preliminary course at Sunbury, Pa., and in June, 1881, was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of law at Sunbury, three years being spent with his preceptor before he opened an office of his own. His abilities commanded recognition from the first, and in 1891, as has been said, he was elected president judge, which position he filled so efficiently as to warrant a reelection in November, 1901, which he obtained by a large majority. The admiration gained by his mental ability is augmented by his high character as a man of pure life and correct ideals, and his popularity is not limited to any class. The contest preceding his first election to the bench was in many respects the most remarkable one. Called from Northumberland county, in another district, to fill a place on the Republican ticket, made vacant by the withdrawal of a candidate, facing discouragement on all sides, from the active politicians and an almost unanimous partisan press, both Democratic and Republican, due to the belief that the task was a hopeless one, Judge McClure entered the field, placing his sole reliance upon his faith in the people who said they wanted a candidate. The result demonstrated how skillfully he managed his campaign, and how well his confidence had been placed. After a contest that has become part of the political history of central Pennsylvania, he defeated his opponent and reversed a Democratic majority in the judicial

district of 2,199, received by Judge Bucher ten years before, to a majority of 406 for himself. The faith the people had in Judge McClure as reported at the polls of this memorable contest has been vindicated in the most satisfactory and gratifying manner. They have found in him a dignified and upright man, though modest and affable, while his able and impartial decisions and prompt dispatch of business meets and exceeds the expectations of those most ardent in their advocacy of his election.

The judge was married in June, 1890, to Miss Margaret Focht, of Lewisburg. Two children, James F. and Margaret, make their home merry.

The McClure family became identified with the Virginia colony at a very early period, but the judge's great-grandfather, Roan McClure, left the Old Dominion in 1790, and settled in what is now Union county, Pennsylvania, on Buffalo creek, two miles from Lewisburg, where his remaining years were spent in farming. His son, James, the judge's grandfather, married a widow, Mrs. Maria Flanagan Lyndall, who already had four children, Stephen, Henry, Joseph and Sarah. James and Maria McClure reared a family of six children. Roan, Richard and Edward all went to California in the early days. Roan returned and is now living near Ames, Iowa. Richard and Edward died there. James C. was our subject's father. Elizabeth, now deceased, intermarried with Ogden Vorse, of Lewisburg; Maria, who married Horace Nichols, resides near Ames, Iowa.

James C. McClure was born March 20, 1830. He early engaged in the mercantile business, changed to lumbering, and is now an anthracite coal operator in the Lackawanna region. His wife, Glorvina (Elder), who was a daughter of Joshua D. Elder and Eliza (Murray) former residents of Harrisburg, Pa., died in Scranton, May 2, 1898, at the age of sixty-four years, and was buried in Lewisburg cemetery. She was a brilliant, gifted and charming woman, with rare musical talent, of broad culture and intellectual attainments. Of the two children who survived, the judge is the elder. The younger, Maria Flanagan, married Frank B. Garvin, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and has two daughters, Ella and Edna.

David H. Getz, Lewisburg, an active practitioner, was born in October, 1844, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. William and Frances, his parents, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Hans Groff, the grandfather, on his mother's side, came from Germany to the United States in 1695, locating in Pennsylvania. Our subject's parents removed to Union county in 1862. Mr. Getz was educated in the public schools of Lebanon county and the Lebanon Valley institute, and after coming to Union county attended the Lewisburg university. He studied law with the Hon. C. S. Wolfe, of Lewisburg, and was admitted to the Union county bar in 1875; has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. A Republican in politics, Mr. Getz was elected district attorney for Union county in 1879, serving three years. He was later appointed to the same office to fill vacancy, at the expiration of which he was, in 1892, re-elected for another term of three years. He is secretary of the Republican county committee, a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He enlisted from Lewisburg in 1863 in Company H, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, serving in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. Has served two terms as commander of the G. A. R. post at Lewisburg. At Watsontown, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Handley. To this union have been born one daughter, Frances, and one son, Frederick, both of whom are living, and one daughter, Helen, deceased.

Hon. Joseph Casper Bucher, is the second son of Rev. John Casper Bucher, D. D. His father was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg. His ancestors emigrated to this country about the time of the Revolution, and settled in eastern Pennsylvania. He received a thorough classical education and entered the ministry of the Reformed church, in which he served for almost sixty years. He was prominent in the councils of the church, and a preacher of conspicuous ability. He was a resident minister of the Reformed church at Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, on January 28, 1836, when his son, Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was born.

When Joseph was six years of age, the father accepted the pastorate of the Reformed church at Reading, Pa., where he remained a number of years. While at Reading, the son became a pupil of Father Kelly, an ex-Catholic priest of some celebrity, as teacher. Upon the removal of the father to Mercersburg, the son entered the preparatory department of Marshall college, located there. In 1853, during his collegiate course, the institution was removed to Lancaster, Pa., and united with the Franklin college, under the name of "Franklin and Marshall." There the subject of this sketch completed his collegiate course, and graduated in 1855 with one of the highest honors of his class. The valedictory oration was assigned to him, and his address delivered on commencement day bore ample testimony that he was worthy of the honor, it being delivered with a power and eloquence that raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. After graduation, he spent one year as principal of an academy in Maryland, and then commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Isaac Slenker, of New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Union county bar in 1858 and went into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Slenker was an eminent lawyer and had an extensive practice. He had the confidence of his clientage and the community at large. He was deputy attorney general from 1830 to 1835, and a member of the State Senate from 1835 to 1838. In 1861 he was the Democratic candidate for president judge of the Twentieth judicial district. At the general election he received a majority of the home vote but was defeated by an army vote not then authorized by law. In 1862 Mr. Slenker was elected auditor general on the Democratic ticket. With such a friend, preceptor and partner, Joseph C. Bucher entered upon his professional career under most favorable auspices. In 1859 he was nominated for district attorney for Union county on the Democratic ticket, and was elected in the fall of that year. He discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability. On the 20th of November, 1861, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. John Wells, and granddaughter of Gen. Abbott Green.

When Mr. Slenker entered upon his duties as auditor general, the partnership of Slenker & Bucher was dissolved, and Mr. Bucher removed to Lewisburg, where he opened a law office. His practice was extensive and varied, but was confined principally to the counties of Union and Snyder, though he frequently tried causes elsewhere. In his profession he was singularly successful, having very many of the best traits of an advocate. He attained a superficial knowledge of the German language, whilst at college, and during his residence at New Berlin, acquired the habit of speaking it with fluency, and that was the "patois" of Snyder county, especially of the west end. His manner was hearty and cordial; he was easy of access, had a quick, bright apprehension and a very retentive memory; had the faculty of gathering facts and spreading them in narration, grouped with graphic power. His voice was loud and clear; his expression

without hesitation, and of such confidence that it would carry conviction. Then, besides, he mingled freely with the people. He knew most every one in the counties, their history, character, etc., so that his jurors and his knowledge of law, to teach them was rarely amiss.

In 1871 he was made the Democratic judge of the Twentieth judicial district, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, against Hon. Samuel S. Woods, of Mifflin county, the incumbent of the office. In politics he has always been an active Democrat; his voice has been heard with no uncertain sound in support of the principles of his party, in almost every schoolhouse in the counties of Union and Snyder. He was elected in the face of a large adverse political majority.

Judge Bucher entered upon the duties of his office in December, 1871, and carried with him to the bench the same energy, quick and ready apprehension, incisive, yet full way of expression that had characterized him as a lawyer, and became an able judge, conducting the business of the court with dispatch. His decisions were well sustained by the Supreme Court, and at the close of his term, he had the confidence of the people as well as of the bar. He was a candidate for re-election in 1881, and defeated his competitor J. Merrill Linn. At the end of his second term of ten years, he was again the nominee of his party in 1891, and was defeated by Harold M. McClure. After his retirement from the bench he opened an office at Sunbury, retaining his residence and office at Lewisburg and resumed the practice of law in all its branches, criminal and civil. In July, 1892, he succeeded the late Hon. John B. Packer, as solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad, the N. C. R. R., Philadelphia & Erie railroad, the Pennsylvania Canal company, the B. H. & W. R. R., the Mineral Railroad and Mining company and other affiliated companies. On June 27, 1894, Judge Bucher received the nomination from the Democratic party for congressman at large, but owing to professional engagements, declined the nomination. Since his return to the bar, he has demonstrated that his judicial career of twenty years, instead of diminishing his capacity as a trial lawyer, has only increased it. He is now the last surviving member of the original board of directors of the Lewisburg Railroad and Wagon Bridge company; he is a director of the Lewisburg National bank and a member of the board of trustees of the Lewisburg Presbyterian church.

R. L. Johnston

CAMBRIA COUNTY

Hon. Robert L. Johnston, Ebensburg, who for nearly fifty years was connected with the Cambria county bar, rose from comparative obscurity to a position of influence and honor in his well-chosen profession.

A native of Franklin township, Huntingdon county, he was born on January 7, 1815. That was before the days of the district school, and his early education was gained from private instruction. He was naturally studious, and made good use of such opportunities of study as he had. When a lad of fourteen years, he lost one of his legs by an accident, and this fact became the turning point in his life, and he determined to fit himself for the legal profession, notwithstanding his shortcomings and the obstacles in his way. In 1839, when twenty-four years old, he removed to Cambria county and began the study of law with the late Daniel Maghean, a lawyer of large practice and high repute, at Ebensburg. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and from that time till his decease, which occurred on October 28, 1890, his life was devoted to his chosen and loved profession.

He was a Democrat in political sentiment, and in 1845 was elected county treasurer, serving one term, and in 1851 he was elected prothonotary of the county. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1864 and again in 1866, but the district, being largely Republican, he failed of election.

Mr. Johnston was elected president judge of the Cambria county court of common pleas in the fall of 1883, and on the 7th of the following January, being his sixty-ninth birthday, took his seat on the bench, and, until his death, filled this office faithfully, fearlessly, impartially and ably.

As a lawyer, Judge Johnston was widely known for his thorough knowledge of the law and his skill in the trial and management of a case, while as a judge he had the confidence and respect of all.

Judge Johnston was twice married. His first wife, whom he married on October 13, 1842, was Eveline, nee, Rodrigue. Their only child, now deceased, was the wife of Mr. John Scanlan. Judge Johnston's second wife was Mrs. Mary Glass, by whom he had one son.

Hon. Augustine V. Barker was born June 20, 1849, in Lovell, Oxford county, Maine. He was prepared for college in various academies in Maine. In 1868 he entered Dartmouth college, from which well known institution he graduated in 1872, with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M., from the same institution in 1875. After finishing his college course, he entered as a student in the office of Judge E. W. Evans, of Chicago, and later in the office of Shoemaker & Sechler, of Ebensburg, and was admitted to Cambria county bar August, 1874, and in 1875 to practice before the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in 1876 to the United States Circuit and District courts. He practiced his profession with unusual success until 1890, when he was appointed by Governor James A. Beaver to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge R. L. Johnston. At the next regular election in the autumn of 1891, he was elected for a full term of ten years.

June 1, 1875, Judge Barker was married to Miss Kate F., daughter of G. C. K. Zahm

Hon. Francis J. O'Connor, Johnstown, Pa., the subject of this sketch, though still in the prime of life, has attained to a position at the bar of which he may justly be proud.

Born on a farm in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1860, to James and Elizabeth (Croyle) O'Connor, he there passed his boyhood, helping in the farm work and attending the district and private schools. He began teaching at an early age, and taught seven terms in the district schools and five terms in the Normal schools of his county, and then entered the law department of Michigan university, where he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He was also admitted to both the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Michigan.

Returning to Somerset county, young O'Connor spent one year teaching, then on May 4, 1884, after a searching examination was admitted to the Somerset county bar. On November 9, of the following year he was admitted to the bar of Cambria county and removed to Johnstown in the early spring of 1886, where his brother, J. B. O'Connor, also a lawyer, joined him in 1887, and with him formed the firm of O'Connor Brothers, which lasted until 1890, when our subject, having been elected district attorney for Cambria county in the autumn of 1889, entered upon the duties of his office.

In 1894 Mr. O'Connor was elected city solicitor of Johnstown for a term of two years, and in 1901 was elected president judge of his district for a term of ten years, the Hon. Augustine V. Barker being his competitor, after one of the most memorable judicial campaigns the state has yet known.

On October 28, 1891, Mr. O'Connor married Miss Margaret Bailey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bailey, of Johnstown.

W. Horace Rose was born November 17, 1838; a son of Allen and Elizabeth (Freame) Rose. His education was obtained in the common schools of Johnstown, and Elder's Ridge academy in Indiana county. Having lost both his parents, Mr. Rose commenced earning his own living by working in a tantery of J. P. McConaughy; next in a machine shop of S. H. Smith, cutting screws; later he learned the moulder's trade with the firm of Pringle, Rose & Edson. He abandoned this and learned the trade of carpenter with his brother, Wesley J. He afterwards went to Iowa and worked at his trade for one season, returning to Johnstown February 1, 1858, and entered the office of John P. Linton as law student. Mr. Rose was admitted to the bar March 6, 1860. He began the practice of the law in an office built by himself, and continued to practice in this office until the great flood of 1889. He was appointed by the governor judge advocate of the Third brigade state militia, with rank of major, in April, 1861. The local company to which he belonged as lieutenant, offered his services to the government April 30, 1861, and he went to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg.

On April 29, 1861, he was married to Miss Maggie A. Ramsey. The company was disbanded, their services were not needed.

Three months later he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was soon elected second lieutenant, and on January 31, 1862, became adjutant of General Campbell's brigade. January, 1864, he accompanied Hunter's raid in the Shenandoah valley. The term for which he enlisted having expired, he returned to Johnstown and resumed active practice and became one of the leaders of the bar. In 1869 he was elected burgess of the borough for one year, and in 1870 was elected to the state legislature. He was elected district attorney for Cambria county in 1873 for three years, and was re-elected in 1876.

Mr. Rose was severely injured in the Johnstown flood. On May 31, 1889, Mr.

Francis J. O'Connor

Rose was elected the first mayor for the city of Johnstown and entered upon his duties April, 1890.

Robert S. Murphy, third son of Francis Murphy, whose fame in the field of temperance is world known, and Elizabeth Jane Ginn, was born on October 18, 1861, in Louisville, Lawrence county, N. Y, and first attended school in Portland, Maine. Subsequently he removed to Fryeburg in the same state for the purpose of enjoying an academic course at Pott's academy, after which he attended schools at Freeport, Sterling and Abbington, Ill; at the latter place being a student at Hedding college. His education was completed at Pennington, N. J.

In March of 1880, accompanied by his brother, T. Edward, he came to Johnstown, and together they entered the office of Hon. W. Horace Rose as law students. R. S. having completed his studies, was admitted to the Cambria county bar on June 7, 1883, and in October, 1885, to the Supreme court of the state. In 1892 he was elected district attorney of Cambria county, and in 1895 was re-elected.

Francis P. Martin, Jr., Johnstown. The subject of this sketch is of Irish lineage, and was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1856. His parents are Francis P. and Mary J. (McMenaman) Martin, both of whom are living and reside at Easton. His father, who is of Irish parentage, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Pottsville, Schuylkill county. His mother is a native of Ireland, county Donegal.

In early life our subject worked on a farm and picked slate. Later he learned the machinist's trade, and became a locomotive engineer, and engaged in railroading, but abandoned that occupation during the strike of 1877. He went to Easton, Pa., in 1869. Improving his opportunities, he acquired a fair English education in the common schools of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, when a boy, and later studied law with Major A. B. Howell, at Easton. He then attended the academic and law department of Georgetown university at Washington, D. C., where he was graduated in 1883, and admitted to the bar. In the following year he was admitted to the bar at Easton. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in 1886, and in 1887 to the bar of Cambria county and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. During the years of 1885, 1886 and 1887 Mr. Martin served as assistant corporation clerk under Governor Patterson.

Mr. Martin has always been alone in his practice, which has been of a general character, and both as counselor and advocate, has achieved most gratifying success. He has never sought political preferment, finding in the study and practice of his profession ample scope for the gratification of his ambitions. He is a Democrat in political opinion, and in 1896 was put forward by his friends and admirers, as a candidate for the state senate. Mr. Martin has, by his own efforts, made his way to an honored place in his profession, and as a man and citizen is held in high esteem by all who know him.

In 1886 he married Miss Emma Murphy, a daughter of Mr. M. J. Murphy, an attorney of New York City.

They have four children: John J. Martin, Mary J. Martin, Emma R. Martin, Geraldine Martin.

Hon. Alvin Evans has been a member of the Cambria county bar for thirty years, practicing in the several courts of the county and state and federal courts, and in that time has attained to an honorable place, both in his profession and in the affairs of state.

He is a native of Ebensburg, and was born October 4, 1845, to David J. and Mary Ann (Jones) Evans. At the age of sixteen he was thrown upon his own resources and from that time until he attained his twenty-third year, he was employed in the lumber trade. While thus employed he met with an acci-

dent which rendered him incapable of securing a livelihood by manual labor, and his attentions were turned to the legal profession.

After pursuing a course of study in the Iron City Business college at Pittsburgh in 1870, he became a student in the law office of the late George M. Reade, of Ebensburg, and three years later was admitted to the Cambria county bar, since which time he has been in active and constant practice of his profession.

On November 17, 1875, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Kate E. Shryock, a daughter of Colonel John K. Shryock, and there have been born to them four children.

Mr. Evans is a Republican in politics, and in 1900 was elected to Congrsss, being re-elected in 1902.

Henry Wilson Storey, was born March 31, 1851, at Blairville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He resided in Conemaugh from 1860 until 1879, and since that time has resided in Johnstown. In 1864 he was a messenger in the telegraph office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and in 1866 he was employed as an operator. In 1872 he was appointed agent for that company, at Conemaugh, and continued as such until 1879, when he became connected with the Johnstown Tribune. He entered the office of Colonel John P. Linton, under whose preceptorship he studied and was admitted to the bar of Cambria county in 1881, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession.

A Republican, he was a delegate to Minneapolis convention in 1892. When twenty-two years of age he was elected burgess of East Conemaugh, and was re-elected for three successive terms. In 1883 he was elected burgess of Johnstown, and was re-elected in 1884-85-86-87.

The following named gentlemen have been admitted to the Cambria county bar:

John Fenlon, John S. Rhey, Joseph McDonald, James Potts, George M. Reade, John P. Linton, W. Horace Rose, F. A. Shoemaker, D. McLaughlin, Cyrus Elder, W. H. Sechler, J. C. Easley, T. W. Dick, Jacob Zimmerman, T. R. Scanlan, Robert L. George, James Null, Ellis G. Kerr, H. H. Kuhn, Alvin Evans, John H. Brown, A. V. Barker, T. F. Zimmerman, Charles L. Dick, J. W. Weakland, James M. Walters, H. W. Story, M. D. Kittell, H. G. Rose, R. S. Murphy, H. H. Myers, John M. Rose, Alfred Ashton, F. J. O'Connor, D. E. Dufton, Horace R. Rose, J. B. O'Connor, F. P. Martin, M. B. Stephens, J. E. Gastieger, R. E. Cresswell, S. L. Reed, W. M. Williams, W. P. Reese, H. S. Endsley, J. F. McKenrick, Harvey Roland, William Davis, Matthiot Reade, Charles C. Greer, P. J. Little, Daniel L. Parsons, Renel Somerville, Thomas J. Itall, John W. Kephart, F. P. Strittmatter, T. C. Sharbaugh, J. W. Leech, Harry Doerr, Charles C. Linton, John H. Stephens, T. H. Hasson, Forrest Rose, Percy A. Rose, F. D. Parker, Bruce H. Campbell, W. D. Lloyd, J. Wallace Paul, T. Edwin Murphy, John C. Davis, George C. Keim, H. B. Mainhart Herman E. Baumer, F. J. Hartman, Philip N. Shettig, D. P. Weimer, E. H. Davis, John E. Evans.

ALVIN EVANS.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

BY JOHN M. KELLY

The first president judge of the district to which Susquehanna county was attached was Hon. John B. Gibson. (He afterwards became chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania.) He presided about four years, the district being then composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Bradford and Tioga. In September, 1816, he was succeeded by Hon. Thomas Burnside, who served two years, and afterwards became one of the judges of the Supreme Court.

In August, 1818, Hon. Edward Herrick first presided in the new district, comprising Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga counties. He lacked but one term of court of serving twenty-one years, when he was superseded by the adoption of the new constitution, limiting the terms of all judges, and was succeeded in May, 1839, by Hon. John N. Conyngham, who served two years, when Susquehanna county was added to the Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne county district, and Luzerne county was put with Tioga and Bradford counties, which district Judge Conynham continued to preside over, while the Hon. William H. Jessup succeeded to the district embracing Susquehanna county, and presided for ten and one half years.

In the fall of 1851 Hon. David Wilmot was elected for the district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne, and after presiding for nearly six years resigned in the summer of 1857. Hon. Darius Bullock was appointed and filled the vacancy for the balance of the year, the district then embracing the counties of Susquehanna and Bradford only.

In January, 1858, Judge Wilmot was appointed to preside, and in the following fall was elected for the term of ten years.

In March, 1861, Hon. Ulysses Mercur was appointed judge of this judicial district and in the fall of the same year was elected for a term of ten years, but resigned his office March 4, 1865, to enter Congress, and afterwards (fall, 1872) was elected a judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1865 Hon. Ferris B. Streeter was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Mercur's resignation, and in the fall of the same year was elected for a term of ten years.

Hon. William H. Jessup, Jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Streeter, and served as president judge of the Thirty-fourth Judicial district from August 4, 1877, to January, 1879. (See sketch in Lackawanna county.)

Judge Daniel W. Searle, son of the late Daniel and Johanna (Stark) Searle, was born January 7, 1836, at Montrose, Pa. He attended the Montrose academy, where he was prepared for college by Prof. Crampton. He entered Yale in the class of 1858, but on account of illness was compelled to give up his plans for a collegiate education. Upon his return to Montrose, he entered the law office of the Hon. William Jessup and William H. Jessup.

In November, 1859, he was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar, and forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, the Hon. J. B. McCollum, immediately began the practice of law.

In 1862 Mr. Searle enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth regiment, P. V. I., when his law partnership was dissolved. It was through the efforts largely of young Searle and Casper W. Tyler that Company H was enrolled and organized the following Au-

gust, with Mr. Tyler as captain and Mr. Searle as first lieutenant. At the organization of the regiment Lieutenant Searle was promoted to adjutant. This regiment reached Washington on the day of the second battle of Bull Run; they were also at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where Adjutant Searle was wounded, and on account of injuries he was honorably discharged June 2, 1864.

Returning home Mr. Searle resumed the practice of law. He was twice elected district attorney of Susquehanna county, the first time in 1865 and again in 1868.

In 1883, he formed a partnership with A. H. McCollum and A. B. Smith, under the firm name of McCollum, Searle & Smith, and continued in the practice of law until 1888, when he was nominated by his party to succeed the Hon. J. B. McCollum as president judge of Susquehanna county.

In November, 1898, Judge Searle was reelected to the bench without opposition, a fitting testimonial of the high character of his judicial labors, and of the esteem and regard of all the people. Both as a lawyer and a judge, he has displayed eminent ability.

He was an able, prudent and careful counselor, thorough in his preparations of causes; during the trial always fair to his opponent; he had a keen perception of the legal principles involved in a cause; used good judgment in their application, and was candid and logical in argument. Fair and profound as a lawyer, he has always exhibited the same characteristics as a judge, and in a state justly noted for the high character and ability of its judges, there is none more honored, more widely respected than Judge Daniel W. Searle.

He was married in February, 1883, to Miss Irene Mason, a daughter of Col. G. F. and Mary Mason of Towanda, a native of Monroetown, Pa.

Judge Searle is a prominent member of the G. A. R., in which organization he has always taken an active interest. He has been a consistent and active Republican, serving many times as county chairman of his party, and in 1874, 1880 and 1882 was the choice of the Republican party of Susquehanna county for Congress, but failed to secure the nomination, owing to the refusal of the delegates from the other counties to recognize in convention the claims of Susquehanna county.

Joseph Brewster McCollum, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; one of the gifted sons of Susquehanna county, and to whom she delights to do special honor; not alone perhaps because of his elevation to the chief justiceship of his state, as because of his sterling and brilliant worth, and the many invaluable services which he as a citizen has rendered his native county.

Joseph Brewster McCollum was born September 28, 1832, on his father's farm in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, Pa., and until seventeen years of age he remained on the farm attending the district school, one of his instructors being the late Justice Henry W. Williams, who was afterwards one of his colleagues on the Supreme bench of the state.

For nearly three years after his arrival at the age of seventeen young McCollum attended school at the Harford academy, an institution ranking high in Susquehanna county, and from which went forth many young men who afterward achieved distinction in public life; among them Hon. Galutia A. Grow, former speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; Henry W. Williams, late justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Charles R. Buckalew, formerly United States Senator, and Cyrus C. Carpenter, formerly governor of Iowa.

Having decided to adopt the law as his profession, Mr. McCollum pursued a course

J. BREWSTER M'COLLUM.

at the State and National Law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated with the degree LL. D. He afterward entered the office of Ralph B. Little, late of Montrose, then one of the most able and successful lawyers in northeastern Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar at the August term of court in 1855.

The young lawyer then accepted a position in the office of William B. Plate, an old practitioner of Geneva, Ill., where he remained one year, afterward returning to Montrose.

In 1856, with A. J. Gerritson, he purchased the "Montrose Democrat," and assisted in the publication of that paper until January 1, 1858, when he sold his interest to his partner and resumed his practice of law. At the dissolution of his partnership with Nahum Newton, which lasted two years, he continued his practice with his brother-in-law, Hon. D. W. Searle (now president judge of Susquehanna county), until August, 1862, when he continued his practice alone until 1867 when he formed a partnership with Albert Chamberlin, which continued until January 1, 1871, when he associated himself in practice with his brother, A. H. McCollum, with whom he continued his practice until 1878. During the twenty years of his practice in Montrose, his careful and conscientious devotion to the interests of his clients, his eloquent and forceful presentation of causes to both court and jury, his thorough mastery of the law, rapidly acquired for him a wide and lucrative practice, which was a most fitting preparation for the judgeship of Susquehanna county, to which he was elected in 1878.

During his ten years' incumbency of the president judgeship of Susquehanna county, Judge McCollum demonstrated the possession of those qualities of heart and mind which make the bench honored and trusted; affable in manner, dignified without austerity; quick to perceive the salient points of a cause; these qualities resting upon a foundation of sterling and unswerving integrity, a love of truth, an abhorrence of injustice and a nature in true sympathy with the common people, of whom he is one, constitute the elements which have raised him to the eminence as a judge who is the pride of his county.

In 1889 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His career as a member of the highest court of the state has demonstrated that his election thereto was a decided benefit to the people of the state. His written opinions are among the best written by the members of that court, and are notable for their comprehensive grasp of the legal principles at issue, and for their terseness of expression, as well as his simple and direct style of composition. In 1900 Justice McCollum was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Green, which occurred August 16, 1900.

In politics, Judge McCollum has always been a firm and consistent supporter of the Democratic party, and prior to his elevation to the bench, rendered much assistance to the party of his choice. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County committee, and was candidate for district attorney, representative, and for Congress. He accepted calmly his inevitable defeats, being a member of the minority party in the county.

Judge McCollum was married in Montrose on December 9, 1862, to Mary J. Searle, a daughter of Daniel Searle, then one of the most prominent men of affairs in Susquehanna county. To them were born two sons: Searle and Charles W. McCollum. The latter was killed in a railroad accident on October 21, 1891. Searle McCollum the surviving

child, who was born at Montrose on April 30, 1867, is now a practicing attorney at Montrose.

Since this sketch was written (1903), Judge McCollum died.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robbins) Grow, was born in Ashford, Conn., in May, 1823.

At the age of ten years, he came to Susquehanna county, Pa., with his widowed mother, who bought and settled upon a farm in Lenox township.

He attended the district school of that neighborhood, and later finished his preparation for admission to college in Franklin academy (later Harford university), then under the care of Preston and Rev. Willard Richardson.

In 1840 he entered Amherst college, from which he graduated with high honors, and with the reputation of being an able debater and a fine extemporaneous speaker.

In 1845 he commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. F. B. Streeter of Montrose, was admitted to practice law in Susquehanna county in April, 1847, and is now the oldest living member of that bar.

Some years ago, his fellow members of the bar had a life-sized portrait of their distinguished colleague painted, which painting now adorns the courtroom at Montrose.

In October, 1850, he was elected to represent the Twelfth district in Congress, and continued in Congress until March 4, 1863 having failed to be re-elected, owing to the Congressional apportionment, which united Susquehanna with Luzerne county, making a Democratic district.

Mr. Grow was formerly a Democrat, but which party he left after the repeal of the Missouri compromise bill.

In July, 1861, he was elected speaker of the house, at the age of twenty-six years, and was then the youngest member of that body.

His entry into political life and his services in Congress covered a most important period in the history of the country—the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the election of Banks speaker, the Kansas troubles, the Compton bill and the Homestead bill, of which he was the author, as well as the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns and including two years of the Civil war.

His maiden speech in Congress was made in support of the Homestead bill, and which was reported as one of the best in its behalf. His zeal and unwavering devotion to this measure endeared his name to the people everywhere. He made five set speeches in five different congresses in behalf of this measure, and after it became a bill finally signed the same as speaker.

He was always an energetic champion of justice and humanity, with a deep sympathy for human suffering, and a courage that bade defiance to Southern bravadoes.

He was prominent in all discussions of public affairs, particularly those relating to the extension of perpetuity of slavery.

On leaving Congress in feeble health, he became engaged in the lumber business in Luzerne county, and later in the oil region in Venango county, Pennsylvania.

He spent from 1871 to 1875 in Texas; was president of the Houston & Great Northern railroad.

Returning to his old home in Pennsylvania, he actively entered the canvass for the election of Hartranft for governor, and for Hayes in the Presidential election of 1876, and was tendered but declined the mission to Russia by President Hayes.

In 1894 Mr. Grow was elected congressman-at-large, and was re-elected in 1896 by the largest majority ever given in any state in the Union to any candidate for any office. He was also re-elected in 1898 and again in 1900.

Mr. Grow still retains his old home in Glenwood, Pa., and has never voted elsewhere.

Edson W. Safford, Montrose, was born April 11, 1857, in Brooklyn township, Susquehanna county, Pa., to Felix and Elizabeth (Rease) Safford. He was educated in a select school at Union, N. Y., which was a school of very high standing in that state. Returning to Susquehanna county he finished his studies at the Montrose academy under Prof. A. H. Berlin.

He taught district school for four years during the winter months, and studied law in the office of Hon. J. B. and A. H. McCollum during the summer.

He was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar in August, 1880; since which time he has been in constant practice before the courts of his and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the state with marked success. For two years he was associated with A. W. Wilmarth, and then for three years with A. M. O'Donnell. Since 1885 he has practiced alone. The long list of important cases in which he has been engaged demonstrates the confidence the people have in his ability.

In the case of Smith vs. Carroll, he was associated with Hon. W. H. Jessup on appeal from Common Pleas to Supreme Court.

Three other important cases in which he was engaged were Commonwealth vs. Drinker, in which he appeared as district attorney. And the cases of Commonwealth vs. Waltz and Commonwealth vs. Seabring, representing the defense. In the former case the Commonwealth pressed with great determination, assisted by able private counsel, for a verdict of murder in the first degree, on the theory that the deceased was shot while asleep. The defense was suicide, and the verdict was second degree, which was so inconsistent with the theory of the Commonwealth that the defendant afterward obtained a pardon. In the Seabring case the defendant was acquitted by the jury.

Mr. Safford has been an active worker for the Democratic party, and in 1883 was elected district attorney, serving three years.

For several years he has been an active member of the First Presbyterian church.

August 25, 1881, Mr. Safford was married to Miss Bertha Summers of Franklin Forks township, Susquehanna county, and they have one daughter. His grandfather, Elisha Safford, was born in Connecticut and moved into Susquehanna county in 1813, being one of the first white settlers in the county.

He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812.

Capt. W. D. B. Ainey was born April 18, 1864, in New Milford, Pa. His education was acquired at the public school, Mansfield State Normal school and Lehigh university. After completing the freshman year at the university he discontinued his studies and entered the law office of Blakeslee & Davis at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county in August, 1887, and became a partner with his uncle, the late E. L. Blakeslee, then a well-known criminal lawyer of great ability. Upon the death of Mr. Blakeslee in 1893, Mr. Ainey continued alone in the practice of law in Montrose, where by his application and close attention to business he soon obtained a good clientage, being employed in many prominent criminal and civil cases, prominent among his criminal victories being the case of the Commonwealth against Shew and Eagan, charged with the murder of Jackson Pepper, in which Mr. Ainey secured the conviction of the defendants for murder in the first degree. As attorney for the bank in the case of States vs. the First National bank, he won out after a hard fought legal contest in the Superior and Supreme courts of the state.

Mr. Ainey was elected district attorney of Susquehanna county in 1892, and re-elected in 1895.

In 1893 he was elected chairman of the

Republican county committee, which position he held until 1899, when he declined the re-election.

For a number of years Mr. Ainey has been prominent in military circles, and in May, 1891, organized a local company at Montrose, of which he was made captain, and served with the company at Homestead during the strike troubles of July, 1892.

Since August, 1895, Mr. Ainey has been one of the editors and owners of the Montrose Independent Republican.

October 10, 1888, Mr. Ainey was married to Emma, daughter of Theo A. and Eliza Lyons, of Montrose, and to them were born children, as follows: David C., Cathleen E., and William T., deceased.

With him in business is associated his brother, Charles H. Ainey, who was born at New Milford, Pa., May 31, 1870. His education was acquired at the public schools of New Milford, and at Wyoming seminary at Kingston, Pa. He read law in the office of his brother, Captain Ainey, and was admitted to practice in April, 1897, and entered upon the practice of his profession with his brother.

He was engaged in various business enterprises, one of which was the Globe Hardware company, of Montrose, one of the best equipped hardware establishments in northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Charles Ainey is a most popular and genial man and has met with merited success in his business and professional career.

In 1896, he was elected county auditor, and under the McKinley administration was appointed supervisor of the census for the district comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Sullivan and Wyoming.

On January 25, 1893, Mr. Ainey was married to Harriett E. McCollum of New Milford, and to them has been born one child, Everett Garratt.

Alexander H. McCollum (brother of Chief Justice J. B. McCollum) was born May 11, 1836, in Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county. His boyhood time was occupied between attendance at the district school and working on the farm.

At a banquet given by the Susquehanna county bar December 2, 1888, in honor of the election of Judge McCollum to the Supreme bench of the state, and of D. W. Searle as president judge of Susquehanna county, Judge Williams in the course of his remarks thus referred to the boyhood of the two McCollum brothers:

"As I have been sitting here this evening, my thoughts have been traveling back through the years that are gone and they specially dwelt upon a period some forty years ago, when one winter I was engaged as a teacher in the Kennard district, about three miles from this place. I was in receipt of the munificent salary of fifteen dollars per month, and 'boarded round,' as was the custom in those days. I may say now that is not in vogue, and I believe, if put to vote now upon its claims for restoration, it would be defeated by a tremendous majority. Among other pupils who came to my school were two boys; one a sober, thoughtful youth, who was familiarly called 'Bruce,' and the other, the younger, who was as full of innocent mischief as an egg is popularly supposed to be full of meat, they called 'Alec.' Between the elder of these boys and myself there sprang up a friendship and intimacy, such as the disparity in our positions in life and ages would permit, he being the pupil and I the master, and his age being only sixteen, while I was eighteen."

Mr. McCollum completed his education at the Harford academy, under the instruction of Lyman Richardson, and soon after entered the law office of his brother J. B. McCollum and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar at the August term, 1869.

In 1871 he formed a law partnership with

his brother, which continued until the latter's election as judge of the courts of Susquehanna county in 1878. On January 1, 1879, he formed a partnership with the Hon. W. W. Watson, which was continued until May 1, 1883, when Mr. Watson retired, and the new firm of McCollum, Searle & Smith was formed.

In 1888, upon Mr. Searle being elected president judge of Susquehanna county, and retired from the firm, it continued as McCollum & Smith, and has so remained until the present.

A thorough and industrious student, he is an exceptionally fine business lawyer, and since his admission to the bar has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and has not permitted himself to be drawn into politics or business enterprises any further than is prompted by good citizenship.

He has been prompt and faithful in caring for the business entrusted to him, and has acquired an extensive practice, in which he has met with merited success, and is considered one of the best lawyers at the Susquehanna county bar.

He has been engaged in many of the most important cases that have come before the courts of this county for trial, and was one of the attorneys for the commonwealth in the cases of John Kelly for the murder of Leon Gage in 1896; the Commonwealth against James Eagan and Cornelius Shew for the murder of Jackson Pepper in 1897, as well as a large number of important civil cases.

November 14, 1855, Mr. McCollum was married to Fidelia L. Underwood, a daughter of Riley Underwood, a native of Connecticut. To this union one child, Hugh McCollum, was born, in 1867. The son received a liberal education; studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice of law at Montrose. He was a bright, frank and very promising young man of cheerful and winning disposition. He served as deputy U. S. revenue collector, and was an enthusiastic Democrat. He married Miss Irene, daughter of John R. Raynsford of Montrose. He died November 18, 1894, at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving a widow but no children.

George P. Little, a son of Ralph B. Little, Sr., and now one of the oldest living members of the Susquehanna county bar, was born in Montrose April, 15, 1842.

He read law in the office of Little & Post, of which firm his father was the senior member, and was admitted to the bar at the April term, 1863, and immediately thereafter became a partner of his father, and upon the death of his father, became associated in practice with E. L. Blakeslee and M. S. Allen.

Mr. Little has zealously and diligently pursued the practice of law from his boyhood, among the people, who hold him in high esteem and regard. He has made a specialty of equity cases, and for the many years past has been connected with the trial of many important cases of this class.

He is identified with the order of Odd Fellows and Masonry. In his political views he is a Democrat, and a loyal worker for his party's interests.

On December 24, 1864, Mr. Little was married to Mary A., daughter of Nelson C. Warner, of Montrose, and to their union were born Ralph B., George P., Jr., since deceased; and Phila Ann.

Ralph B. Little, Jr., born in Montrose, November 8, 1865, was reared in his native village and received his early education in the public schools of that town. He furthered his education in Keystone academy at Factoryville, Pa., remaining one year; and in 1885 entered the freshman class of Bucknell university, where he passed two years, withdrawing from the college course at the close of his sophomore year to take up the study of law with his father. He was

admitted to the Susquehanna county bar in January, 1889, and has since been in active practice, and won his way to the front rank of the younger attorneys by his close application, tireless energy and natural legal talent.

In 1898 he was elected district attorney of Susquehanna county, and was again elected in 1902.

In January, 1899, he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee in Susquehanna county, and has served as such to the present time.

March 13, 1889, Mr. Little was married to Agnes J., a daughter of E. P. and Sarah Pope, of Montrose, and the following children have been born to them: Ralph B., Edward P. and George P., Jr.

John M. Kelly, who during his nineteen years' practice, has attained a high eminence in his profession, especially as a criminal lawyer of unquestionable ability; was born June 24, 1861, in Owego, Tioga county, New York, a son of Nicholas T. and Johanna (Condon) Kelly.

On August 6, 1866, our subject removed with his parents to Rush township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, the family settling upon the farm where the parents still reside. There he grew to manhood, assisting his father upon the farm, and acquiring his education in part at the public schools and from his father (who was a man of culture and literary attainments); from Prof. B. E. James and other private instruction.

During his early manhood he taught several successful terms of school, and also became apprenticed to and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time.

October 18, 1881, he entered the law office of McCollum & Watson, of Montrose, Pa., as a student of law. Upon Mr. Watson's retiring, the firm became McCollum, Searle & Smith, Mr. Searle subsequently withdrawing from the firm to go upon the bench.

He was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county April 14, 1884, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Montrose; and early attracted the attention of Dr. E. L. Blakeslee, one of the most brilliant attorneys of northern Pennsylvania and well known throughout the state, and became associated with him in the trial of many important criminal and civil cases; and was thus afforded the advantages of Mr. Blakeslee's broad experience and knowledge of the law, and given an opportunity of advancement that seldom falls to the lot of a young lawyer. During this association, Mr. Kelly developed a desire for criminal law practice, and to which he afterwards devoted special attention.

His first great effort in criminal practice was his defense of James Welsh, charged with first degree murder, and who was acquitted at the November term of court, 1889, after a long and hard fought battle. His plea to the jury in this case attracted much attention, and was referred to in one of the city dailies as follows:

"In his defense of the prisoner, J. M. Kelly has clearly demonstrated that he possesses professional abilities that a much older practitioner might envy. Those who listened to his address to the jury on Saturday evening spoke of it as being one of the most eloquent and convincing arguments delivered in the court house in a long time."

In November, 1890, he defended George Mattey, also indicted for murder in the first degree, securing his acquittal after a long and stubborn contest, which gave him a firm standing as a criminal lawyer. From one of the many complimentary notices in the press of the county the following extract is taken:

"J. M. Kelly represented the prisoner and conducted the case with marked ability. He closed with one of the most eloquent and affecting pleas ever delivered in the county."

At the August term of court, 1894, he defended and secured the acquittal, in the face

John M. Kelly

of strong public sentiment, of Bart Sebring, charged with the murder of his own infant by drowning.

At the April term, 1897, assisted by the Hon. John A. Sittser, our subject defended Michael and John Kelly, both charged with murder in the first degree, securing the acquittal of Michael, and the conviction of John for the crime of manslaughter only. This was perhaps his greatest forensic triumph.

It was not until after the conviction at August term, 1897, that Mr. Kelly was called in to obtain a new trial for John Waltz, convicted of second degree murder.

Mr. Kelly was also retained on the part of the commonwealth in the two cases against James Eagan and Cornelius Shew, who were convicted and executed for the murder of Jackson Pepper.

Mr. Kelly has also been admitted as a regular practitioner in the counties of Bradford and Lackawanna, as well as in the supreme and superior courts of the state of Pennsylvania, and also in the United States courts, as well as being retained in a number of cases in the adjoining counties.

As an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Kelly takes an active and prominent part in political matters, having served as secretary of the Democratic organizations of his town, as secretary of the Democratic county committee, as well as chairman of the Democratic county committee for the past four terms.

On April 29, 1896, he represented his county as delegate to the state convention at Allentown, Pa., and was also chairman of the congressional conference of the counties of Wayne, Wyoming, Bradford and Susquehanna. It was mainly through his efforts as county chairman that B. B. Buffum was elected register and recorder of Susquehanna county, the first Democrat to hold that position since the formation of the Republican party.

In 1893 he organized the Montrose Gun club for the protection and preservation of fish and game, of which he was elected president, and was also appointed by the State Sportsmen's association as one of the committee to draft new laws for the protection and preservation of fish and game.

On November 30, 1887, Mr. Kelly was married to Ella V. Quailey, of Forest Lake township, to whom were born two children, Ella Evangeline, who died August 21, 1898, and Althea L., who died May 29, 1893. The mother's death occurred May 4, 1898.

As a trial lawyer, Mr. Kelly is practical, methodical and far-sighted in the preparation of his cases; clear, accurate and comprehensive in their presentation; alert, vigilant and strenuous in their trial, and logical, direct and eloquent in argument. He commands the respect and confidence of the profession and of the public generally, and is recognized as one of the leaders of his profession.

Ralph B. Little, Sr., who for many years was one of the ablest lawyers at the Susquehanna county bar, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., January 16, 1816. He had the benefit of such school privileges as the surroundings of his youth afforded, and by private instruction under Dr. Strong and Rev. Alexander Campbell. While still very young, he began the study of law in Bethany, Pa., under the direction of Earl Wheeler; which he furthered at Montrose in the office of B. T. Case, and was admitted to the bar of this county in 1836. During the early practice of his profession, he was associated with Franklin Lusk, Esq., which firm was later dissolved, and Mr. Little became the partner of Hon. William M. Post. On April 14, 1840, he was married to Phila Ann Post, and to them were born the following children: George P., David P. and Mary E.

Bending all his energies to achieve success as a lawyer, he became eminent in the

profession, and was the leader of the bar at Montrose, in his time, and commanded the attention of the supreme court whenever he advocated a case before it.

His death occurred at his home in Montrose, on January 26, 1877, at the age of sixty-one years.

Richard J. Manning was born in Lenox township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of August, 1860. He commenced his education in the district schools of Lenox, and afterwards attended Keystone academy at Factoryville, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1882; he then attended the Madison university at Hamilton, N. Y., for two years, after which he entered St. Laurent college, of Montreal, where he was on his last year's course for degree A. B., but was compelled to leave school on account of illness, and returned to his home in Lenox.

He commenced the study of law with Lemuel Ammerman, of Scranton, afterwards completing the course in the office of Miller S. Allen, of Montrose, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county on January 22, 1887, and immediately commenced the practice of law in Susquehanna, Pa. In 1893, Mr. Manning entered into partnership with John D. Miller, Esq., which partnership was dissolved at the end of the year, and Mr. Manning continued his practice alone.

Mr. Manning is thoroughly versed in the law, and a man of deep research and careful investigation, and by his skill and ability has won for himself a liberal patronage.

In politics Mr. Manning is a Democrat, and for many years he has been a prominent worker and a hearty supporter of that party.

On December 24, 1893, Mr. Manning was married to Miss Carrie L. Brady, of Susquehanna, and to them has been born one child, J. Harold Manning.

Since Mr. Manning's admission to the bar in 1887, he has been engaged in the trial of many important cases before the courts, in which he manifested great skill and ability as a trial lawyer. He is a capable and brilliant lawyer, and thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession.

William A. Skinner, a talented young attorney of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, is rapidly making his way to the front rank in his profession, his success in general practice having already won him a high reputation. Even as a student he displayed unusual aptitude for legal work, and he enjoys the distinction of holding the first certificate as bachelor of laws ever granted by the New York law school to a candidate who had only attended that institution one year, a special permit being required from the state board of regents before he was allowed to take the examination.

Mr. Skinner was born June 23, 1875, at Starrucca, Pa., a son of James and Eliza Skinner. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Susquehanna, Pa., where William attended the high school, from which he was graduated in 1890.

In 1895 he enrolled as a student of law in the New York law school, from which he graduated at the end of one year with the degree of bachelor of laws, and immediately afterward was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county and began the practice of law in Susquehanna, Pa., where he met with gratifying recognition from the start, and by his strict attention to business and thorough knowledge of the law, soon won for himself a liberal clientage, and has figured in the trial of many prominent cases before the courts of Susquehanna county.

Mr. Skinner is a member of the local board of trade, and is also active in politic affairs as a steadfast and enthusiastic adherent of the Republican party.

Socially he is popular, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., Starrucca lodge, No. 423, at Susquehanna, of which he is presiding officer.

On April 30, 1902, Mr. Skinner was married to Miss Grace Burrhus, a resident of Susquehanna.

John D. Miller, a practicing attorney of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, though making his residence at Thomson, Pa., was born December 6, 1856, in Greene county, New York, and received his education in the public schools of that county.

At the age of sixteen he commenced his business career as clerk in a mercantile store in Medusa, Albany county, New York, where he remained three years, and then came to Susquehanna county, as a bookkeeper for a lumber firm in Harmony township, with which he was connected until his removal to Thomson, in 1879.

He was engaged in the hardware business with Hiram Lake until the spring of 1882, and was later interested in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, until 1888, when he commenced the study of law with R. J. Manning, of Susquehanna, remaining with him until his admission to the bar in 1891. He engaged in practice with Mr. Manning, at Scranton, Pa., until the fall of 1893, and then opened an office in Susquehanna, where he now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a well read lawyer, and transacts business in an earnest, careful and thorough manner, and his relations with the court, his brother lawyers and with his clients are always of the most pleasant nature. Mr. Miller has handled many important cases, the trial of which has been conducted with marked ability.

At Thomson, on January 21, 1882, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Blandon, who was born in that place in February, 1858, an only child of George P. and Catharine Blandin. Our subject and his wife have had four children, as follows: Harry G. (now deceased), Allan D., born August 13, 1884; Myron B., born October 14, 1887, and Walter L., born December 29, 1896.

Mr. Miller is a prominent member of Thomson lodge, No. 866, I. O. O. F.; Mount Hermon lodge, No. 472, F. & A. M.; Susquehanna chapter, No. 276, R. A. M., and St. Andrew's commandery, No. 76, K. T. Politically Mr. Miller is a staunch and active Democrat, and has rendered much valuable service to his chosen party.

Hon. William M. Post, a son of David and Minerva (Scott) Post, was born February 10, 1825, at Montrose, Pa. He was reared in the village of his birth, attending the Montrose academy, and assisted in the work upon his father's farm. When twenty years of age, having received a fair academic education, he commenced the study of law, which for a time was interrupted by business interests. Several years later, he resumed his studies with his brother-in-law, Ralph B. Little. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and became associated in practice with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Little & Post. Soon after this Mr. Post removed to Susquehanna, Pa., and there opened a law office.

In 1880 he returned to Montrose and took up his residence at the old homestead, where he has since resided.

During the administration of President Johnson Mr. Post held the office of United States assessor for the Twelfth district, composed of Susquehanna and Luzerne counties. The office was one which required great labor, requiring the aid of ten or more assistants. Mr. Post assumed the duties of the office and discharged them efficiently, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned and with credit to himself.

In 1886 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for state senator from the district composed of Susquehanna and Wayne counties. The district being largely Repub-

lican, Mr. Post was defeated, although such was his popularity that he ran six hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

As a lawyer, Mr. Post is spoken of in the History of Susquehanna County, by R. M. Stocker, its editor, as follows:

"Mr. Post has a comprehensive knowledge of the law, and in the trial of a case he is collected and self-possessed. No member of the Susquehanna county bar, past or present, has excelled him as an orator, and but few have equaled him in his influence with juries. His mind is logical and his reasoning powers remarkably clear and strong. He has been the trusted, confidential legal adviser of many of the most prominent and successful business men in the county, because of his rare business sagacity. In dealing with his clients, he is always candid, and invariably favors settlements where they are possible; and so far as his influence can be consistently exerted, discourages litigation."

In his political views, Mr. Post was a Whig, as were his forefathers, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, of whom he was an ardent admirer; but on Clay's defeat, became a Democrat, and has since affiliated with that party.

On April 22, 1845, Mr. Post was married to Lucy J. Hatch, who died in November, 1877, aged fifty years.

He married for his second wife Mrs. Harriett Blossom, who died in 1883. His present wife is Mrs. Eliza T. Post, who was the widow of Isaac J. Post, formerly a leading lawyer in the city of Scranton, Pa.

Mr. Post is the oldest living member of the Susquehanna county bar, and has the respect and admiration of the bench and bar, as well as of the citizens of the community in which he resides.

F. I. Lott, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Montrose now practicing law at the bar of Susquehanna county, was one of the men who devoted the opening years of his manhood to the service of his country during the Civil war. He enlisted at Scranton, Pa., in May, 1863, in company F, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, at the time of the threatened invasion of the state. He was honorably discharged at Harrisburg in July, 1863, after which he returned to his home in Montrose.

Mr. Lott was born in Lenox township, Susquehanna county, September 25, 1848. After attending the schools of Lenox for some time, he became a student in the normal at Waymart, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, for two years, and afterwards spent one year at the Mansfield state normal school. He first taught school in Wayne county, and later followed that profession in Lenox and Clifford townships, Susquehanna county.

In 1874 he commenced reading law at Montrose with Littles & Blakeslee, and the following year was admitted to the bar, and since April, 1876, has successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

His fellow citizens, recognizing his ability, elected him justice of the peace in 1878, and district attorney in 1880, and to the last named position he was re-elected in 1886. His retention to office plainly indicates that his official duties were always most capably and satisfactorily performed.

Mr. Lott has also served as counsel for the county commissioners for the past fifteen years.

His able discharge of duty has attracted to him a good clientage and has established his reputation for mental force and fertility and thorough knowledge of the law, combined with a persistence and determination that would brook no failure.

Mr. Lott was united in marriage with Miss Helen Warner in 1878, and to them has been born one child, Emily.

Politically, Mr. Lott is an active member of the Republican party. He is quite prominent socially, especially in Masonic circles, and is a member of Warren lodge, No. 140,

F. & A. M.; Warren chapter, No. 180, R. A. M.: and Great Bend commandery, No. 27, K. T.

Andrew B. Smith, ex-burgess of Montrose, and one of the leading attorneys of the Susquehanna county bar, is a man of enterprising spirit, good business judgment, thoroughly equipped for the practice of law, and one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Montrose.

Mr. Smith was born November 30, 1857, at New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, a son of Andrew B. and Helen L. Smith.

His education was acquired in the public schools of New Milford and at the Centenary Collegiate institute, of Hackettstown, N. J.

Choosing the law for his profession, in 1878 he entered the law office of J. B. & A. H. McCollum, at Montrose, as a student, and after the elevation of the senior member of that firm to the bench of Susquehanna county, he concluded his studies with the new firm of McCollum & Watson. He was admitted to the bar at the November term of court, 1880, and afterwards took a two years' course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1882.

Returning to Montrose, he engaged in the practice of his profession alone until May, 1883, when he became the junior member of the law firm of McCollum, Searle & Smith. This partnership continued until June, 1889, when D. W. Searle, of the firm was elected president judge of the Susquehanna county courts, and since that time Mr. Smith has continued as a member of the law firm of McCollum & Smith.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has rendered much valuable service to his party.

In 1898 he was elected burgess of Montrose for three years.

As a lawyer Mr. Smith is a faithful, energetic and industrious worker.

October 10, 1883, he was married to Lillian E. Carlisle, of Great Bend, Pa., and to them have been born two children, Florence and Andrew C.

Harland A. Denny, a son of Jacob and Rhoda Denny, was born in Equinuk, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1867.

He was educated at Keystone academy, at Factoryville, Pa., and also at Bucknell university, where he spent two years, and then discontinued his studies to take up the profession of law, and entered the law office of McCollum & Smith, at Montrose, and continued with them until his admission to the bar in August, 1893.

While still young in his profession, Mr. Denny has acquired a reputation as being a thorough, careful and painstaking attorney, and by reason of his genial manner and social disposition, has gained many warm friends and staunch supporters.

Mr. Denny is the secretary of the town council of Montrose, also secretary of the Susquehanna County Legal association, and a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge.

On November 2, 1893, he was married to Miss Rose Jones, of Lake Ariel, Wayne county, Pennsylvania.

Miller S. Allen, a prominent member of the Susquehanna county bar, and former district attorney of Susquehanna county, was born at Stevensburg, Morris county, New Jersey, on the 14th day of December, 1854. He obtained his education at the academy, at Hackettstown, N. J., the Montrose academy, and through private instruction. Desiring to follow the practice of law as a profession, he entered the office of Little & Blakeslee, as a student, and was admitted to practice at the April term of court in 1879, and immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and by his

industry, energy and close application to business, soon won his way to the front and a good clientage, and has been connected with many of the prominent criminal and civil cases of the county.

In politics Mr. Allen is a Democrat, and in the fall of 1889 was elected district attorney of his county by a large majority, which office he has filled with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, establishing for himself a reputation as a well-read and thoroughly equipped lawyer.

In 1896 he was elected a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, Ill., which nominated Bryan for president.

He has served as chairman of the Democratic county committee for a number of years, and has always shown himself to be a thorough and consistent Democrat, and one of the party's most prominent workers.

He has also been elected as a member of the town council and has served as a member of the board of health.

In May, 1883, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Charlotte C. Thomson, of Owego, N. Y., and to them have been born four children, Stewart M., Marian, Philip G. and Lawrence D.

Elbert L. Blakeslee, M. D., late a resident of Montrose, was for upwards of twenty years one of the foremost lawyers of the Susquehanna county bar.

Dr. Blakeslee was born May 15, 1843, at Dimock, Pa., a son of Hiram and Amanda Blakeslee.

As a boy our subject attended the district school of his neighborhood, and the Hartford and Montrose academies.

The firing on Fort Sumter called out his patriotism. Dropping his studies, he enlisted becoming a private in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves. His military service, while not a long one, was an honorable one, and he was discharged December 31, 1862, with the rank of corporal.

In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, receiving the degree of M. D. After three years of practice at Brooklyn, Pa., he found the profession not suited to his tastes, and returned to Ann Arbor, entering the law department of the university. After engaging in the study of law there for one year, he came to Montrose and furthered his studies under R. B. Little and Hon. L. F. Fitch, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and from that time until his death, in 1893, was actively engaged in the practice at Montrose and was retained in most of the important cases tried before the courts of Susquehanna county.

In 1874 he prosecuted and secured the conviction of O'Mara and Irving, indicted for murder in the first degree.

In 1880 he defended John McCormick, charged with the murder of William McDonough, and in that same year defended Fred Warren, convicted of murder in the second degree. In 1886 he defended Judson Tiffany, indicted for the murder of Samuel Hocum by shooting. At the first trial Mr. Tiffany was convicted of murder in the second degree, but the case was taken to the supreme court, a new trial granted, at which the prisoner was acquitted.

Mr. Blakeslee won for himself a reputation as a criminal lawyer second to none in Susquehanna county, if equaled by any.

He was a man of culture and poetic inspiration, of generous nature and sympathy, and threw his whole soul into the cause in which he was enlisted. He was eloquent and impressive in argument, active and ever alert in the examination of witnesses; and, in fact, a veritable legal genius.

Dr. Blakeslee was united in marriage with Mary E. Little (daughter of Ralph B. Little, Sr.), of Montrose, who with one son, Elbert, survives him.

BUCKS COUNTY

BY RICHARD B. TWISS

Differing from the thought and practice of modern times, it was not the custom, nor was it considered necessary, in the provincial days, for those who administered justice in the courts to be learned in the law. Lawyers were held in awe by the plain mannered folk and legal technicalities were feared and shunned.

Under the beneficent influence of the teachings and example of William Penn, the sentiment that peace and good will among men were principal ends to be sought, widely prevailed. The peacemaker ranked high in the social and civic life of the community, while the disturber of the peace, as the lawyers were sometimes regarded, was not infrequently placed under the ban of public censure and distrust.

Among the people of plain habits and whose laws were equally plain and simple, the only requisites and qualifications of those who presided as justices in the courts, were thought to be sound judgment, fair-minded and ordinary common sense. In time, all this, of course, changed. The plain habits and simple needs of the plain folk gave place to the larger wants of growing communities. With increasing wealth and growing interests came larger responsibilities and a corresponding need of stricter laws to regulate the inner course and dealings of men with their fellows, and like need of men trained and skilled in legal lore and practice to administer the affairs of the courts.

The history of courts in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, can be traced back to the year 1683, when the first judicial body was organized, comprising five justices, none of whom were learned or practiced in the law, but who were ordinary laymen of sound and discreet minds, able to deal fairly and do justice between man and man. Theirs was much of the nature of paternal authority in a community, and during the early history of the province, was ample to meet all needs, and the beneficent influence and happy results of the system fully attested the clear foresight and wisdom of its promoters and supporters.

To further engender and promote the feeling of good will and friendliness in the community, three persons known as common peacemakers were chosen yearly in each precinct, their duties being indicated by the title of their office. These peacemakers were appointed by the court which selected for the year 1685 in Bucks county, Joshua Hoopes, Henry Paxson and Jonathan Seaife, as shown by records still preserved.

Originally there was the Quarter Sessions Court presided over by the justices which seems to have had jurisdiction in all matters till the year 1707, when a Common Pleas Court was organized, and from the time this court began its work, separate records of their proceedings were kept, but unfortunately for the historian, some of them had not been preserved.

Matters relating to land titles and transfers played an important part in a court of record in the early days and frequent mention is made of the acknowledgment of deeds in open court, the minutes disclosing many records of such instruments. At a later day, lawyers acting as attorneys for

the respective parties to a land transfer, performed this work and delivered the deeds, and till the year 1715 was it required that a deed should be acknowledged before justices of the peace.

Violators of the laws were sternly and oftentimes harshly dealt with, and a common practice which with some interruptions and modification pervailed till near the middle of the nineteenth century, was to imprison persons for debt. The use of the pillory was frequent, and that of the whipping post was general in cases of petty misdemeanors, and was applied to both men and women; while under a law enacted in 1718, for murder, manslaughter, treason, rape, robbery, sodomy, burglary, arson, mayhem, witchcraft and other like crimes, the death penalty was inflicted. The prejudice which prevailed against lawyers in the early days led to the custom of having a suitor who was not able to present his own case before the court, engage a friend to do it for him. This led to abuses more intolerable than the presence of lawyers, and gradually the prejudice against those who had made the study and practice of law a profession, was overcome and their presence in court found to be a help, even a necessity, rather than a hindrance. Among others who appeared before the courts of Bucks county in provincial days may be found the names of David Lloyd, of Philadelphia; William Looker, Henry Waddy, Hugh Marsh, William Nicols, John Moore and George Lowther, all prior to the year 1705. Lowther was attorney general in 1705, and the commissioner of the first deputy attorney general of Bucks county; Thomas Clark, bore the date June 8, 1708. The practice of admitting lawyers into courts, began in Philadelphia in 1710, and in 1715 authority was given them to practice in all courts throughout the province. The court dockets of the times show the names of many lawyers who practiced in Bucks county, some of them residents there and others in Philadelphia. Many of these attained distinction and their names grace the honor roll of the county. One of these, **Joseph Growden,** served many years in the provincial council, represented Bucks county in the General Assembly thirteen terms, eight of which he was speaker of that body, served in the provincial court in 1690, and 1706 took his place on the Supreme bench.

Andrew Hamilton, eminent not only as a lawyer, but also as a statesman, and an advocate and defender of liberty, was a native Scotchman who settled at Philadelphia where he won a prominent place at the bar. He became an attorney general of the province in 1717, and three years later was elected to the provincial council where he served four years. From 1727 till 1739 he was almost continuously a member of the general assembly, representing Bucks county, and being speaker of the body much of the time. He died in 1741.

Others who frequently appeared in court prior to 1750 were Nathan Watson, William Pierce, G. H. Sherwood, Thomas Biles, John Emerson, Isaac Pennington, John Baker, Thomas Bowes, William Fry, John Grohoek. During the next decade, the records reveal the frequent appearances of John Ross, Benjamin Price, Joseph Galloway, John Muland and Benjamin Chew, while a little later appear those of Jonathan Sargent, Phineas Bond, Jared Ingersoll, J. F. Mifflin, and many more of like repute and high standing.

Prior to the general judiciary enactment of 1850 under which the office of judge was made elective, the judges were appointed and held the office indefinitely. This applied to the president judge as well as his associates.

Henry Wynkoop was appointed in 1759 the first president judge of Bucks county. He was not only an able jurist, but also was distinguished as a member of the first Congress and one of the makers of the Declara-

tion of Independence. Judge Wynkoop resigned after serving as president judge thirty years. He died in 1816 at the age of seventy-nine.

John Barclay became president judge in 1789, and was followed by Mr. Bird Wilson who presided over the courts of the seventh judicial district twelve years, resigning in 1818 and entering the gospel ministry. His father, James Wilson, served in the first continental Congress in 1775, and later served on the United States Supreme bench under appointment of President Washington.

From 1818 till 1830 the courts of the district were presided over by John Ross, afterwards a member of the state Supreme Court, and following him, John Fox filled that office during the decade from 1830 to 1840, having previously served as deputy attorney general.

Thomas Burnside, who succeeded Judge Fox, presided until 1845, when he was promoted to the Supreme bench. (See sketch in Centre county.)

The last appointee to this office was David Krause, who served as president from February 3, 1845, till the Judicial Act of 1850, making the office elective, became operative. Under the new law, after an exciting contest in which Daniel M. Smyser and Henry Chapman were active participants, the former was elected to the office, served the full term and in 1861 resumed his professional work.

Henry Chapman, who was elected as his successor, began his practice in 1825, afterwards served as a member of state senate and in Congress, and for four years was president judge of the Chester and Delaware county courts. During his incumbency of the office, Henry P. Ross, in 1869, was elected additional judge. He was a natural successor to the office of president judge on the retirement of Judge Chapman in 1871, and the office of additional judge made vacant by his promotion, was filled by Mr. Arthur G. Olmstead, who, together with Judges Chapman and Ross, occupied the bench of Bucks county at the opening of the court in February, 1872. Judge Ross, after retiring from the Bucks county bench in 1881, was elected to the same office in Montgomery county.

Judge Olmstead, a lawyer of scholarly attainments and an able jurist, was frail in health, and at the end of his first term of court, relinquished his position on the bench and was followed by **Mr. Stokes L. Roberts**, a man eminently qualified by education and experience for the high office. Admitted to the bar in 1832, he, a few years later, was sent to the general assembly of the state, and in 1841 was appointed deputy attorney general. He practiced his profession with eminent success, but, like his predecessor, was unable, by reason of the condition of his health, to endure the severe strain of his official duties, and resigned the office, to be succeeded in 1873 by Mr. Richard Watson, who, the following year was elected for a term of ten years.

Judge Richard Watson was a deep thinker, a profound scholar, and a clear and logical reasoner. His knowledge of the law was extensive; his ability to read men and rightly judge their motives great, and his career on the bench was marked by the correctness of his opinions.

Harman Yerkes, the next succeeding president judge is eminent as a lawyer and jurist, and one of the leading men of Bucks county. Admitted to the bar in 1865, he rapidly rose in his profession and soon became widely known as a skillful trial lawyer and advocate, being especially noted for his remarkable success in criminal practice. He took an active interest in political matters in the earlier years of his practice, and besides serving as deputy attorney general, represented his district in the state senate two terms. His career on the bench has been marked with dignity and characterized by sound discretion, good judgment, and ex-

tensive knowledge of the law. He is one of the leading members, and an officer of the state bar association, and a man whose upright and honorable dealings command universal respect.

Without disparagement to any of those whose names are enrolled on the list of Bucks county's famous bar, mention of all of whom would be impossible, the following may be especially named, to-wit:

Abraham Chapman, whose professional career extended from 1790 to his decease in 1856, and who is remembered as one of the brilliant legal lights of his time; Charles E. Dubois, the celebrated criminal lawyer, who began his professional career in 1820, and won a lasting name as a skillful advocate; Eleazer T. McDowell, who acheived popularity and success, and won his way to the hearts of the people; Thomas Ross, who began his legal career in 1829, and by his native abilities took an influential place at the bar and in national affairs, serving as attorney general, member of Congress and other offices of honor and trust; Caleb E. Wright, who was born in 1812, began his professional career in 1833, and for forty years was an active and influential member of the Bucks county bar. From 1853 to 1876 he lived at Wilkesbarre, ranking among the leading lawyers there, and thence went to Doylestown. Another who made his way from a lowly condition to a position of eminence and influence at the bar and in the councils of state, was **Mr. George Lear.** A native of Bucks county, he spent his boyhood on a farm receiving his preliminary education in the district schools, afterwards teaching school for several years. He received his early legal training under Mr. Eleazer T. McDowell, beginning his law study at the age of twenty-five, and entered on his professional career in 1844. He soon took a prominent place at the bar and took an active interest in political matters. Besides serving as deputy attorney general under appointment in 1848, he afterwards held numerous other important offices of trust, and in 1875 became attorney general of the state, and served with distinction, adding new luster to his already honored name. His decease occurred in 1885.

Edward M. Paxson is still another who made his way in the face of many difficulties to an honored place at the bar and on the bench. In his early life, he was engaged in journalism. He studied law under the direction of Mr. Henry Chapman, and began practice on his admission to the bar in 1850. Going from Philadelphia two years later, he attained an honorable place among his professional brethren and continued in active practice until his appointment as successor to Judge Brewster to the court of Common Pleas in 1869, to which office he was, a few months later, elected for a term of ten years. After serving there five years, he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court where he made a most worthy record.

Such are a few of the men, the list of whom might be extended indefinitely, who have wrought well, and the influence of whose lives and examples must long remain as a worthy monument to their genius and manly character.

LANCASTER COUNTY

BY RICHARD B. TWISS

Lancaster county was organized as a separate division of the province of Pennsylvania in 1729. Its territorial limits were altered from time to time, but since 1813, when Lebanon county was formed, its boundaries have remained unchanged.

Early in the history of the province, provision was made for the establishment of courts and the appointment or election of judges. And after the general assembly of March 27, 1713, provided, among other things "That justices of the court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in each county of this province or so many of them as are or shall be from time to time enabled to hold those courts, shall have full power, and are hereby empowered, in the same week that they are or shall be directed, to hold the same courts, or at such times as they shall see occasion to hold and keep court of record in each of the said counties, which shall be styled 'The Orphans' Court.'" The purpose of this court was to administer estates of deceased persons. Another law, enacted in 1722, provided "That there shall be a competent number of justices in every of the said counties, nominated and authorized by the governor or lieutenant governor, for the time being, by commission under the broad seal of this province, which said justices, or any three of them, shall and may hold the said general sessions of the peace and goal delivery according to law, and effectually as any justice of the peace, justices of the assize, justice of oyer and terminer or of goal delivery may or can do." In the same act it was provided: "That a competent number of persons shall be commissioned by the governor or his lieutenant, under the broad seal of this province, who shall hold and keep a court of record in every county, which shall be styled and called 'The county Court of Common Pleas,' and shall be holden four times in every year at the place where the general quarter sessions shall be respectively kept." "Which said justices, or any three of them according to the tenor and directions of their commissions, shall hold pleas of assizes, scire facias, replevin, and herein determine all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed, according to the laws and constitution of their province." The general assembly, on January 28, 1777, enacted "that Court of Quarter Sessions and Goal Delivery, and courts of Petty Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Courts and Supreme Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, shall be held and kept in each respective county in this state."

To meet exigencies that have arisen, other special courts have, at various times, been established and maintained till the need of them ceased. Such was the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster, organized under an act of the legislature on March 27, 1820, with powers commensurate with those of Common Pleas Court except that its jurisdiction, in original suits or appeals was limited to the controversies where the sum involved was in excess of three hundred dollars. By an act of the legislature, passed March 10, 1823, the jurisdiction of this court was extended so as to include the county of Dauphin, and this condition continued until March 27, 1828. An act passed April

10, 1826, continued in force the acts of March 27, 1820, and March 10, 1823, as regarded said District Court, and also brought within its jurisdiction, the county of York. In the same act was a provision limiting the jurisdiction of said District Court, except as to pending cases, to those where the amount involved exceeded one hundred dollars, and also providing that all pending suits in Lancaster county, Common Pleas Court involving sums in excess of two hundred dollars should, after the date of said act, May 1, 1826, be transferred to, and determined in said District Court, and annulling the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas Court in cases where the amount in question exceeded two hundred dollars.

The county of Dauphin remained within the jurisdiction of this District Court till March 27, 1828, but the county of York continued within its jurisdiction till May 1, 1833, after which time the city and county of Lancaster became a separate district. Other changes and modifications of the powers of this court were made at later dates, until, on February 6, 1849, when the need for it having ceased, the general assembly passed an act abolishing it and transferring its jurisdiction and all pending causes to Lancaster county Common Pleas Court.

When the city of Lancaster was incorporated by act of general assembly of March 20, 1818, provision was made for "the Mayor's court for the city of Lancaster." The authority of this court was vested in the mayor, the recorder and the aldermen of the city, any four or more of whom might act, and its jurisdiction limited to the city, was commensurate with that of quarter Session, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery. This court existed until 1849, when it was discontinued by legislative enactment.

The holding of courts in Lancaster county began in August, 1729, at Conestoga. The next year, quarter sessions of the peace and Common Pleas Courts were held, also at Lancaster, but since November, 1730, all the courts of Lancaster county have been continuously held at the city of Lancaster.

As early as 1854, one of the associate judgeships of Lancaster county having been vacant, the general assembly, on April 13, enacted "that it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the vacancy in the office of the associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, by appointing thereto a competent person learned in the law, to continue until the first Monday in December next (1854), and at the next general election the qualified electors of Lancaster county shall elect a competent person, learned in the law, to be an associate judge of said court who shall hold his office for the term of ten years from the first Monday of December next (1854), if he shall so long behave himself well." Therefore the courts of Lancaster county had one president judge and two associate judges, one of whom was not learned in the law, and this order prevailed till December, 1878, when the present regime of one president judge and one associate judge began.

A host of names, many of them illustrious in the judicial history of Lancaster county have adorned the honor roll of those who have presided over her courts since their beginning in 1729. Among these the following names of justices are disclosed by the records, and commissions on file in the recorder's office, viz.: John Wright, Samuel Jones, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Galbraith, Caleb Pearce, Edward Smout, Derrick Updegraff, Thomas Lindley, Samuel Boyd, Anthony Shaw, John Kyle, James Armstrong, Emanuel Carpenter, Conrad Weiser, John Postlewait, William Parsons, James Smith, Thomas Holliday, Isaac Sanders, John Hopson, Calvin Casper, John Douglass, Adam Simon Kuhn, William Jevon, Edward Shippen, Andrew Work, Robert Thompson, John Allison, Thomas Foster, Calvin Cooper, Adam Read,

Isaac Richardson, John Hay, Zacheus Davis, William Hamilton, James Burd, Thomas McKee, John Philip DeHass, James Clemson, Robert Boyd, William Henry, Everhard Gruber, James Work, Henry Slamaker, Michael Hubley, Joseph Miller, John Gloninger, Samuel Jones, John Thorn, Adam Nees, Jonathan McClure, Moses Irwin, Patrick Ewing, John Boyd, Henry Sheffer, Joseph Miller, Timothy Green, James Bailey, Abraham Whiteside, John Luther, Joseph Shippen, James Old, Joseph Gingerich, Jacob Reigor, Andrew Graff, David Watson, Henry Ream, William A. Atlee, John Joseph Henry, all of whom served prior to the year 1800. Later appear the names of Walter Franklin, Oristus Collins, Benjamin Champneys, Ellis Lewis, Henry G. Long and John B. Livingston. Among the names of associate judges appear the following, viz.: Robert Coleman, John Whitehill, Frederick Kuhn, James Clemson, Andrew Graff, James Whitehill, Jacob Hibshman, Thomas Clark, Samuel Dale, John Lightner, Jacob Grosh, Emanuel Schaeffer, Jeremiah Brown, Daniel B. Vondersmith, Alexander L. Hayes, Ferree Brinton, Peter Martin, John J. Libbart and David W. Patterson.

Among the names of president judges of the District Court for the city and county of Lancaster are Charles Smith, 1820-1824; Ebenezer G. Bradford, 1824-1833; Alexander L. Hayes, 1833-1848. Assistant judges of this court were Alexander Thompson, 1826-1827; Alexander L. Hayes, 1827-1833.

From the many names that have made illustrious the bar of Lancaster county, the following may be specially mentioned, though lack of space forbids more than a passing notice:

George Ross, a native of Delaware, born in 1730, was admitted to practice in Lancaster in 1750; served in the Colonial Assembly from 1768 to 1776; was a member of the Colonial Congress from 1774 to 1777; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in 1779 became judge of the Court of Admiralty.

Jasper Yeates, born at Philadelphia in 1745, was admitted to the bar twenty years later, married and settled at Lancaster in 1767, and became one of the most successful influential lawyers in Pennsylvania, and from 1791 until his death in 1817, served with distinction as a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

William Augustus Atlee, a native of Philadelphia, born in 1735, was admitted to Lancaster bar in 1858, served on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1784, and was president judge of the second judicial district from 1791 till his death twenty years later.

John Wilkes Kittera, a native of Lancaster county, received his degree from Princeton college in 1776, studied law and in 1782 was admitted to practice. Served as congressman ten years, 1791 to 1801, and died June 6th, of the last named year while serving as United States district attorney.

John Joseph Henry, born in 1758, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-seven years. From 1793 till his death in 1811, he served as president judge of the second judicial district.

William Clark Frazer, was born in 1776 in Delaware, was graduated from Princeton in 1797; admitted to the bar in 1801; in 1813 settled at Lancaster and under appointment of President Andrew Jackson, in 1836, served on the Supreme bench of the territory of Wisconsin.

William Jenkins, born in Lancaster county in 1779, was graduated from Princeton college at the age of eighteen, and in 1801 was admitted to the bar. He was sixteen years, 1808 to 1824, deputy attorney general for Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county, and from 1845 till 1849, when it was abolished, he served as recorder of mayor's court. His death occurred in 1853.

Amos Ellmaker, a native of Lancaster

county, born in 1787, was a graduate of Princeton college. He served as deputy attorney general of Dauphin county from 1809 till 1815, in the meantime, 1813 to 1814, served in the state legislature; was president judge of the twelfth judicial district, 1815 to 1816; served as attorney general of Pennsylvania from 1816 to 1819; settled at Lancaster in 1821, and in 1828 and 1829 again served as attorney general of the state. He was nominated for Vice President on the Anti-Masonic ticket in 1832.

Samuel Parker, was admitted to practice in 1821 after a course of study in the office of James Buchanan. He served ten years as deputy attorney general of Lancaster county, and in the meantime, 1830 and 1831, was a member of the general assembly. His death occurred in 1859.

Molton C. Rogers, born in Delaware, graduated at Princeton, was admitted to the bar in Lancaster in 1811. He was recorder of the mayor's court from 1818 to 1820, and in 1823 became secretary of the state by appointment of Governor Shulze. From 1826 to 1851 he served as one of the Supreme justices of the state and died in Philadelphia in 1863.

Benjamin Champneys, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1800, began the study of law under Chief Justice Ewing, of Trenton, finished his course with Mr. George B. Porter, of Lancaster, and was admitted to practice in 1818. He was three years deputy attorney general of his county, and served as president judge of the Second judicial district 1829-32. From 1843 to 1845 he was a state senator and the following year became attorney general under appointment of Governor Shunk. He afterwards served both houses in the state legislature, and died in 1871.

James Buchanan, born in 1791 in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, was graduated from Dickinson college in 1809 and admitted to the bar in 1812. He was a member of the general assembly 1814-15 and served in Congress from 1820 till 1831, when he went as minister to Russia under appointment of President Jackson. He served as United States senator from 1834 to 1845, when he became secretary of state under President Polk, serving till 1849. In 1853 he was sent as minister to the Court of St. James, and three years later was elected President of the United States. After the expiration of this term he resided at his home at Wheatland till his death on June 1, 1868.

Alexander L. Hayes, a native of Delaware, was born in 1793, graduated from Dickinson college in 1812, three years later was admitted to the bar at Dover, moved to Philadelphia in 1820, thence went to Reading, and from 1827 to 1833 served as associate judge of the District Court of Lancaster and York counties. He afterwards was appointed president judge and filled the office with distinction till 1849. He served a term of ten years, 1854-64, as associate law judge, and was then elected for a second term. He died in 1875.

Thomas E. Franklin, a native of Philadelphia, was born in 1810, graduated from Yale in 1828, began the practice of law in 1831, and two years later became district attorney for the mayor's court. He served twice as attorney general of the state, closing his last term in 1858.

Reah Frazer, born in Lancaster county in 1804, was admitted to practice in 1825. He was widely known as a successful lawyer, and far famed for his oratorical powers. He died in 1856.

David W. Patterson, after leaving Washington college in 1839, studied law, and in 1842 was admitted to practice. He attained to a high position in his profession, and in 1874 became associate law judge, an office which his eminent qualifications enabled him to fill to the satisfaction of all parties.

Henry G. Long, born in 1804 at Lancaster, was one of the leading lawyers of his day.

He was prominent in politics, serving in the state legislature, and in 1851 was commissioned president judge for a term of ten years and then re-elected for another term.

Thaddeus Stephens, born at Danville, Vt., in 1792, was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1814. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in Maryland, then settled at Gettysburg, Pa., in the practice of his profession, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a trial lawyer. From 1833 till 1841 he was a member of the general assembly of Pennsylvania. Resuming his law practice, he settled at Lancaster in 1842, and there added to his fame as a successful lawyer. He took an active interest in political affairs and took a determined stand against slavery, and in 1848 was sent to Congress, where his fearless utterances on the slavery question brought him into national prominence. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, and during the war of the rebellion was a recognized leader as chairman of the ways and means committee, and afterwards took an active part in the reconstruction of legislation. He died at the national capital in 1868.

A. Herr Smith, born in 1815, was graduated from Dickinson college at the age of twenty-five, and in 1842 passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. He served in both the lower and upper houses of the state legislature from 1844 to 1848, afterwards resumed his law practice, and in 1872 was elected Congressman and served by re-election to the close of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Jesse Landis, a native of Lancaster, was born in 1821, and became a lawyer at the age of twenty-two. He practiced his profession until 1861, then served eight years as county solicitor, and died in 1873.

Oliver Jesse Dickey, born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1822, was a law student under, and afterwards a co-partner with, Thaddeus Stephens, and after Congressman Stephens' death was sent to Congress in his place. Re-elected in 1870, he served another term, after which he practiced his profession until his decease.

Isaac E. Hiester was graduated from Yale college in 1842 at the age of eighteen years, and three years later was admitted to the bar. He served three years as district attorney of Lancaster county, and as a Whig entered the Thirty-third Congress, where he was active in the stirring issues of the times relating to the extension of slavery. He afterwards assumed his profession at Lancaster and lived until 1871.

John B. Livingston is a native of Lancaster county, and was born in 1821. He studied law under Thaddeus Stephens, and from 1848, when he was admitted to practice, till 1871 practiced law, serving three years during that time as district attorney. Becoming president judge in 1871, he, by re-elections, served three terms of ten years each.

Hugh M. North, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1826, studied law and was admitted to practice in Lancaster county in 1849. He took an active part in political affairs, and in 1854 entered the state legislature. Ten years later he was nominated for Congress and made a strong though unsuccessful run against the Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, and in 1872 was nominated and ran against Mr. A. Herr Smith for the same office. Since that time Mr. North has been the recipient of numerous official honors.

George Brubaker, a native of Lancaster county, was born in 1817. His early educational advantages were meager, and it was not until 1851, when he was thirty-four years old, that he began the study of law, though prior to that time he had served one term as register of wills. He pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. Thaddeus Stephens, and in 1854 passed his examination and entered upon his honorable and

successful career. In 1868 he became district attorney for Lancaster county and served one term.

William B. Givin, born in Lancaster county in 1855, was graduated from the university of Michigan; then studied law at Philadelphia, and in 1876 was admitted to practice and settled at Columbia. Mr. Givin was successful in his practice, and on numerous occasions has been the recipient of political honors.

Andrew J. Kauffman, another native of Lancaster county, was born in 1840. He received a liberal education, and pursued his preliminary law studies under the preceptorship of Mr. Hugh M. North at Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1864, after which he carried on a successful law practice, and as collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district added new luster to his already honored name.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland county was erected, by act of Assembly, on March 21, 1772, and the justices forthwith appointed were as follows: William Plunket, Turbutt Francis, Samuel Hunter, James Potter, William Maclay, Caleb Graydon, Benjamin Allison, Robert Moodie, John Lowdon, Thomas Lemon, Ellis Hughes and Benjamin Weiser.

The first court was held on April 9, 1772, and was a Court of Private Sessions of the Peace.

The townships of the county thus set off at this term of court, for which officers were appointed by the court, were: Penn's, Augusta, Turbut, Buffalo, Bald Eagle, Muncy and Wyoming townships.

The first court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county was held on May 26, 1772, at Fort Augusta, before William Plunket and his associates, and as at the previous session, an exemplified copy of the act erecting the county, was published in open court, commissions of the justices were again read, and the first recorded proceedings were petitions for license to sell spirituous liquors and keep houses of public entertainment. Then followed road petitions, etc., and for a considerable period the entire attention of the court was evidently directed to the exercise of its administrative functions. Actions begun in the county prior to its erection, criminal as well as civil, had been continued in the courts at Reading, Lancaster or Carlisle.

The first grand jury was impaneled on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1772.

The first case recorded was "The King vs. John Williams, alias Thomas Adams." Adams was tried on a larceny charge, and sentenced to a fine of £5 and to receive twenty-one lashes on his bare back. At the same term of court Adams was convicted upon a second and third indictment for felony. Upon the second he was fined £5, 7s, 6d and sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes at the common whipping post, and upon the third was fined £3, 5s and twenty-one more lashes. These three indictments were the only cases tried at this term of court, and constitute the first recorded proceedings in the criminal annals of the county.

The Orphans' Court was organized April 9, 1772. The first proceedings of this court were recorded under date of August 13, 1773, Justices William Maclay, Samuel Hunter and Michael Troy presiding. These courts were held very irregularly for some years after the organization of the county. William Maclay was appointed the first prothonotary by the governor on March 24, 1772.

The first will recorded was that of Joseph Rotten, of Buffalo township, which was certified to the deputy register August 24, 1774.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas began on the fourth Tuesday in May, 1772. William Plunket, Samuel Hunter, Caleb Graydon, Thomas Lemon, Robert Moodie and Benjamin Weiser were appointed justices. Several admissions were recorded at this session.

The second term opened on the fourth Tuesday in August, same year, Justices Plunket, Hunter, Lemon, Moodie and Potter presiding. The causes entered upon the docket at this term numbered thirty-three, and several admissions were recorded. But meagre information is afforded regarding the early procedure of the Common Pleas Court. There is no record of any special

rules being formulated for some years after the courts were organized. However, in 1789, there were some special regulation rules in regard to scheduling property by the sheriff.

At the November term, 1799, provision was made for an Argument Court to be held on Saturday of each week during the term. The earliest printed code of rules applying to the courts of this county that has come to our knowledge was published at Philadelphia in 1801 by William Young. Judge Rush was then president of the Third district, in which the county was then embraced, and this code continued in force probably throughout his administration and that of Judge Cooper.

Judge Chapman instituted several changes immediately after his accession, perhaps the most important of which related to the trial list. Some considerable time elapsed before further rules were compiled and published, but on April 16, 1836, the bar of the county petitioned a committee—Messrs. Bellas, Jordan and McDonald—to revise and collate the rules of court for the Eighth district. The following year a new edition of rules was published under Judge Lewis' auspices, which continued in force during the administration of his successors, Judges Donnel, Anthony and Pollock. A new code was formulated upon the accession of Judge Jordan, published in 1852. The present rules of practice of the courts of the county were adopted January 21, 1878, six years after Judge Rockefeller's elevation to the bench.

THE BENCH.

Justices commissioned for the county under the provincial regime from 1772 to 1790 were as follows: William Plunket, Turbutt Francis, Samuel Hunter, James Potter, William Maclay, Caleb Graydon, Benjamin Allison, Robert Moodie, John Lowdon, Thomas Lemon, Ellis Hughes, Benjamin Weiser, William Patterson, Michael Troy, John Fleming, Samuel Maclay, John Simpson, Robert Robb, Evan Owen, John Weitzel, Henry Antes.

The following justices were appointed by the Provincial convention of 1776, which exercised the function of a provisional state government, but there is no record of any legal business having been transacted by them:

Samuel Hunter, James Potter, William Maclay, Robert Moodie, John Lowdon, Benjamin Weiser, John Fleming, Henry Antes, John Simpson.

Under the constitution of 1776 the following justices were commissioned for a term of seven years:

Thomas Hewitt (president), Samuel Hunter, John Weitzel, Robert Martin, Michael Troy, Samuel Allen, John Aurand, William Shaw, John Livingston, William Maclay, David Harris, Frederick Antes (president), Laurence Keene, Alexander Patterson, William Maclay, William Shaw, William Irwin, Simon Snyder, Samuel Wallis, Robert Fleming, William Montgomery (president), John Kelly, Abraham Piatt, Eli Mead, William Cooke, John Simpson, Samuel Weiser, Christian Gettig, Joseph Jacob Wallis, George Hughes, John Weitzel, William Hepburn, Jasper Ewing, David Kinney and Matthew Smith.

The title of "President of the Courts" appears to have originated in 1790, superseded by that of "President Judge" in a short while, as the latter occurs in the Constitution of 1873. Under these titles the succession in this county has been as follows:

William Plunket, Thomas Hewitt, Frederick Antes, William Montgomery, Jacob Rush, Thomas Cooper, Seth Chapman, Ellis Lewis, Charles G. Donnel, Joseph B. Anthony, James Pollock, Alexander Jordan, William M. Rockefeller and Judge Savidge (present judge).

Hon. William Plunket presided over the county courts under the colonial regime. He

was a physician by education and profession. Of the twelve justices commissioned he was probably the only one learned in the law and familiar with the methods of procedure in the English courts. He presided over the courts for the last time at May sessions, 1776.

Hon. Thomas Hewitt, the first president of the courts under the Constitution of 1776, resided in Chillisquaque township. He was elected to the assembly, and on the 8th of July of the same year he was one of the judges at an election held at George McCandlish's for members of the Constitutional convention. He was also a member of the committee of safety in 1776-77, and on the 9th of June in 1777 he was appointed a justice of the courts over which he presided from November in that year until 1780.

He was elected one of the first county commissioners in 1772, and held that office for several years.

Hon. Frederick Antes was from Philadelphia county, which he represented in the Provincial conferences of June, 1775, and June, 1776. He was commissioned as president of the courts on November 18, 1780. In the same year he was appointed commissioner to receive forage and supplies at Sunbury and Wyoming. In February, 1782, he became treasurer of the county, which office he filled almost continuously until 1801. He was elected to the assembly in 1784, 1785 and 1786. Died in Lancaster September 20, 1801.

Hon. William Montgomery was one of the most prominent citizens of old Northumberland county. Born in Chester county August 3, 1736, he entered public life as a delegate to the Provincial conventions of January and June, 1775, serving also in the conference of June, 1776. He was colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Chester county militia, which he commanded at the Battle of Long Island in 1776. Was elected to the assembly in 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, and became a member of the Council of Censors in 1783. In 1784 the assembly elected him to Congress, but he resigned in the following year, and on April 7, 1785, was commissioned as president of the courts of Northumberland county, retiring from his office in 1791. On July 18, 1801, he was elected associate judge of Northumberland county, serving until 1813. In 1790 he was elected to the first senate of Pennsylvania. Died at Danville May 1, 1816.

Hon. Jacob Rush was the first judge for Northumberland county "learned in the law." He was born in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, in 1746, and was a descendant of John Rush, a captain in Cromwell's army. He was left an orphan at the age of seven years, but a moderate inheritance enabled him to obtain a liberal education. Graduated at Princeton in 1765. Was in active service in several campaigns during the Revolutionary war. In September, 1777, he was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia. He was a member of the Provincial convention held at Philadelphia in January, 1775, and represented Philadelphia county in the assembly in 1779 and 1780. On February 26, 1784, he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; he also served as a member of the High Court of Errors and Appeals prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. In 1791 he was appointed president of the court of the Third judicial district and presided over the Quarter Sessions at Sunbury for the first time, November 21, 1791. He continued to perform his duties in that capacity until January 1, 1806, when he was commissioned president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia county. In this position he remained until his death, January 5, 1820.

Hon. Thomas Cooper was commissioned president judge of the Eighth district March 1, 1806. He was a native of England, born in London in 1759, and educated at the university of Oxford. Studied law and was admitted to the bar at November sessions, 1795, in Northumberland county. He was the firm

friend of freedom, and his bold pen caused his imprisonment under the alien and sedition laws. After his liberation Governor McKean appointed him one of the commissioners to carry into effect the compromising law of 1799 and its supplements. To his energetic action were due the quiet and harmony that speedily ensued in this long troubled and unhappy country. On July 16, 1803, he was commissioned deputy attorney general for Northumberland county and took the oath of office on the following 22d of August. Less than three years later a change in the boundaries of the district having resulted in the transfer of Judge Rush to Philadelphia, he was elevated to the bench and presided at Sunbury for the first time at April sessions, 1806.

Judge Cooper experienced many trying ordeals in his legal profession, having been tried for impeachment, etc., finally dropped the profession and took up the professorship of chemistry in the Dickinson college at Carlisle. His death occurred in May, 1840.

Hon. Seth Chapman, the next president judge of the courts of Northumberland county, filled that position longer than any other of its incumbents. Born in Bucks county January 23, 1771. Nothing is known of his education or legal preparation. He was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in 1791, and was, therefore, a lawyer of twenty years' experience at the time of his elevation to the bench. On July 11, 1811, he was commissioned president judge of the Eighth judicial district, and on the 25th of the same month took the affirmation necessary to a due performance of his duties. Lived in Northumberland.

Judge Chapman also met with many difficulties while on the bench, many of his decisions being opposed, until finally popular discontent culminated in a trial for his impeachment by the house of representatives at the session of 1826. The trial before the senate began on February 7, and on the 18th of the same month he was acquitted. He continued on the bench after this for seven years, but, unfortunately, his administration was still distinguished by vacillation and delay, and in 1833 petitions from various parts of the district were presented to the senate praying for his removal or the appointment of an additional law judge, which resulted in his resignation on the 10th day of October, 1833. He continued to reside at Northumberland until his death, December 4, 1835.

Hon. Ellis Lewis was commissioned president judge of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Union and Columbia, October 14, 1833, and took the oath of office on the following 4th of November. (See sketch in Lycoming county.)

Hon. Charles G. Donnel was commissioned president judge of the Eighth district January 14, 1843, and took the oath of office two days later. He was born March 14, 1801, at Williamsport, Pa. Read law with Ebenezer Greenough and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in April, 1822. He became deputy attorney general in 1829, serving four years. His judicial incumbency was terminated but little more than a year after his appointment by his death March 16, 1844. He resided at Sunbury.

Hon. Joseph B. Anthony succeeded Judge Donnel on the bench in 1843, and served until his death, January 10, 1851. (See sketch in Lycoming county.)

Hon. James Pollock was the last judge to preside over the courts of the Eighth judicial district by appointment of the governor, succeeding Judge Anthony on January 16, 1851, his judicial incumbency expiring, by the terms of his commission, December 1, 1851. (See sketch in Union county.)

Hon. Alexander Jordan was elected in October, 1851, as president judge of the Eighth judicial district. He was born at Jaysburg, Lycoming county, May 19, 1798. He obtained most of his education in Milton, Pa., and after a clerkship of several years in a store at that place, he entered the employ of Hugh

Bellas, prothonotary of the county, as deputy clerk. Studied law with Mr. Bellas and was admitted to the bar April 19, 1820. Six years later he was commissioned prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Middle district, and when the judiciary became elective in Pennsylvania and the choice of judges was transferred from the executive to the people, his high professional standing and qualifications for the bench secured his election on the Democratic ticket, by a large majority. Took the oath of office on November 28, 1851; was re-elected in 1861 and served until 1871, a period of twenty years. He died on October 5, 1878.

Hon. William M. Rockefeller, who succeeded Judge Jordan in 1871, was born at Sunbury August 18, 1830. He was a son of David Rockefeller, a native of Rush township and a surveyor by profession.

The judge was brought up in his native county and obtained most of his education in Sunbury; studied law in the office of John B. Packer, and continued under Alexander Jordan when Mr. Packer was elected to the legislature. He was admitted to the bar August 6, 1850, prior to his twentieth birthday, then went to Minersville, Pa., where he practiced for a time, and returned to Sunbury, where he has since resided.

On September 9, 1871, he was nominated for the judgeship and elected the following October, and took the oath of office on December 4, 1871. In 1881 he was re-elected for another term of ten years.

Hon. C. R. Savidge, judge of the Eighth judicial district, residing in Sunbury, Northumberland county, is an indefatigable worker, of a legal turn of mind, which, coupled with superior executive ability, made him a successful attorney and now makes him an excellent judge. He carries with him into the chamber of justice the energy and business push so characteristic of the man, which enable him to dispose of as much legal business, perhaps, as any judge in the state, in the same length of time. He is pleasing and affable, good conversationalist, was an able advocate and is now a distinguished jurist.

Judge Savidge was born January 19, 1851, in Trevorton, Northumberland county, and is a son of Samuel K. and Ella (Campbell) Savidge. He is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Samuel K. Savidge, father of our subject, was born in Rush township, Northumberland county, and was a mason and bricklayer by trade. He was united in marriage with Ellen Campbell, and to whom were born the following children: C. R., subject of this sketch; Harmon C., manager of Whitmer & Sons Lumber Company, in West Virginia, and Lizzie A., wife of Willard Robinson, of West Virginia.

Judge Savidge's parents were both members of the Episcopal church and died, respectively, in 1853 and 1882. The judge obtained his early education in the public schools, having from early childhood evinced a fondness for books and study. At the age of fourteen years he began teaching in the district schools of Northumberland county, and taught for four years. In 1867 and 1870 he taught in the public schools of Danville, Pa., after which he entered college at Princeton, N. J., graduating therefrom in 1874. He was a classmate of Hon. Henry M. Hinckley and James Scarlett, well-known citizens of Riverside and Danville, respectively. Subsequently, in 1874, he read law with Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, and in February, 1877, he was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county. Immediately after his admission he actively and energetically entered into the practice of the law and soon took a high rank as an able and thoroughgoing lawyer.

A Democrat in politics, in 1880 he was elected by his party to the office of district attorney by a majority of 1,066 votes. In 1891 he was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district, and is now filling that office.

In July, 1901, he received the nomination for re-election and on November 5 was elected to succeed himself for ten years.

On December 31, 1875, Mr. Savidge was united in marriage with Louise Essick, of Montour county, Pennsylvania, and to this union seven children have been born—Harry W., a graduate from Dickinson Law school, of Carlisle, Pa.; Albert C., Ralph W. E., Preston M., Louise, Lucile and one deceased.

The whole family are willing workers in the Baptist faith. Socially, the judge is a valued member of the Blue Lodge, F. and A. M., of Conclave and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Hon. Voris Auten, associate law judge of Northumberland county, was born July 8, 1856, in Chillisquaque township, where the family had resided for three generations. He was educated in the common schools of the district, Lewisburg academy and Bucknell university and then taught school for many years, the last six years in the borough of Sunbury, during which time he took up the study of law with Frank S. Marr, then a practicing attorney, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1881. At the close of the school term in 1881, he removed to Mount Carmel and devoted all of his time to the practice of the law, taking an active part in Democratic politics; he was elected district attorney in 1889 and re-elected in 1892, discharging the duties of that office in a most careful and satisfactory manner and winning universal confidence and esteem by absolute fairness and patient attention which he gave to every litigant.

He soon became counsel for nearly all the larger local interests, including banks, water company and electric railway, and acquired a large general law practice.

In 1901 the legislature passed an act, giving to this county two law judges, and Mr. Auten became the candidate for that office, receiving the highest poll at the Democratic primaries and being elected in the fall by the largest Democratic majority ever given a candidate for judge in this county. He carried with him to the bench the same characteristics which marked his career as district attorney and gives the most painstaking and exhaustive research to every problem brought before him.

The following is a list of associate judges from 1791:

John Macpherson, Thomas Strawbridge, William Wilson, Samuel Maclay, William Cooke, James Strawbridge, William Montgomery, Andrew Albright, Jacob Gearhart, Henry Shaffer, Peter Martz, George Weiser, John Montgomery, George C. Welker, John F. Dentler, George Weiser, William Turner, Casper Scholl, Abraham Shipman, Isaac Beidelpach, George C. Welker, Joseph Nieely.

THE BAR.

Casper Weitzel was the first resident practicing attorney of Northumberland county, born at Lancaster in 1748 and died in Sunbury in 1782, after a patriotic career.

Stephen Chambers is mentioned as "a lawyer—serious, civil and sociable." Admitted as early as 1774 and resided at Sunbury the greater part of his life; was one of the first resident attorneys of the county. Died at Lancaster on May 16, 1789, from wounds of a duel.

Charles Smith admitted in Northumberland county in 1786; afterwards served as president judge of the Lancaster District Court in 1819, and died in Philadelphia in 1840.

Thomas Duncan and David Watts were admitted, the former at Sunbury in 1783, and the latter in 1790. Mr. Duncan was appointed justice of the Supreme Court in 1817. Mr. Watts was the father of Frederick Watts, president judge in Cumberland county, from 1848 to 1851. Both were prominent attorneys of their day.

Jonathan Hoge Walker was admitted in

1790. In 1806 he was appointed president judge of the Fourth judicial district and removed to Bellefonte, Centre county. In 1818 he was appointed by President Monroe as judge of the United States Court for the western district, which position he occupied until his death, in 1824.

Daniel Levy was admitted at May term, 1791. Died in 1844.

Charles Hall was admitted in 1791. Died in 1821.

Evan Rice Evans was a practicing attorney at Sunbury as early as 1800. (See sketch in Lycoming county.)

Jesse Moore was admitted in 1796. While practicing at Sunbury he was appointed president judge of the Sixth judicial district and held the position until his death, December 21, 1824.

Daniel Smith was admitted to the bar at Sunbury about 1795. He was an eloquent speaker. He died at Milton, Pa., April 6, 1810.

Enoch Smith was a brother of Daniel. Admitted in 1798 and died in 1817.

Samuel Roberts, a practicing attorney of Sunbury in the year 1800, was commissioned president judge of the Fifth district, which office he held until his death, in 1820.

Samuel Hepburn was another attorney of Sunbury in 1800. He died in Lock Haven in 1865.

Hugh Bellas, after some struggling for an education, finally became a brilliant lawyer. He was born in Ireland in 1780 and came to America nine years later. Studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1809 was appointed prothonotary of Northumberland county in which capacity he served until 1818. Practiced in Sunbury until his death, October 26, 1863.

Ebenezer Greenough was born in Massachusetts December 11, 1783. He graduated from Harvard university in 1804, and came to Pennsylvania within a short time thereafter; immediately upon his arrival at Wilkes-Barre he accepted the principalship of the academy at that place, and during his connection with this institution began the study of law with Ebenezer Bowman. In the latter part of 1806 he came to Sunbury, completed his professional preparation under Charles Hall and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county January 19, 1808. Endowed with intellectual qualities of a high order, his educational advantages had been superior to those of the generality of lawyers in that day, and his ability in the profession placed him, within a few years, at the head of the local bar, a position which he successfully maintained until his death, December 25, 1847. Thoroughly familiar with the land laws of Pennsylvania, he particularly excelled in the trial of ejectment cases for the determination of titles under conflicting surveys, and, while he was concerned in nearly every important case of this nature in Northumberland and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania during the period of his professional career, he did not confine himself to this particular class of litigation, but was as frequently employed and equally successful in civil and criminal cases of a general character. In argument he was clear, logical and forcible, and in the latter years of his life frequently assisted attorneys from other counties in the Northern district in the presentation of their cases before the Supreme Court. His self-possession was remarkable; in the most exciting controversy he remained calm and collected, and never permitted his attention to be distracted from what he regarded as the essential principles involved in a cause. He possessed great skill in cross-examination, and seldom failed to elicit the testimony desired from the most obstinate witnesses. In addressing a jury he invariably appealed to the judgment rather than the feelings, and so simple and methodical was his manner of presenting a case that his position could scarcely be misapprehended. He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to the legislature in 1831, his only

official position, devoting his entire attention to his profession in which he was a great success.

Hon. Simon P. Wolverton was born on the 28th of January, 1837, in Rush township, Northumberland county, the son of Joseph and Charity (Kase) Wolverton. He worked on his father's farm until the age of seventeen, receiving the education of the common schools of the district. He then became a teacher, attending the Danville academy as a pupil in the summer and fall and teaching through the winter. Entered Bucknell university in 1857, but during his sophomore year was compelled to resort to teaching to secure money to carry himself through college. He did the work of the junior and senior years in one year and carried off second honors in the class of 1860. He then went to Sunbury as principal of the Sunbury academy and studied law with Hon. Alexander Jordan, who was elected president judge in the last year of Mr. Wolverton's clerkship in his office. In September of that year he raised a company of emergency men in the Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In June, 1863, he was made captain of Company F. Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Immediately after his muster out he resumed the practice of the law and pursued it without interruption until chosen to the state senate in 1878 as a Democrat in a district with a Republican majority of 1,200. He was re-elected from the same district in 1880 and 1884. The last two elections taking place during Presidential canvas, his majority was a tribute to his sterling worth.

He was easily the leader of the Democratic side of the state senate during his term and was honored with their votes for the United States senate and for the presidency of the senate. He was instrumental in the passage of many laws of very great merit, conspicuous among them the first married woman's property act.

In 1890 he was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth district of Pennsylvania and re-elected in 1892. During all of this time his law practice had grown to such an extent that at the end of his second Congressional term it became necessary for him to retire from all political life, and since that time he has devoted all of his energies to the practice of the law.

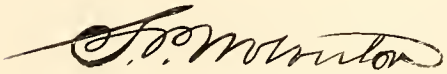
Mr. Wolverton is a man of commanding personality, with marvelous physique and an iron constitution. For the first twenty-five years of his professional life, he averaged sixteen hours a day in his office. He came to the bar before the land titles of central Pennsylvania had been settled and by diligent application became the foremost ejectment lawyer of the state and has been of counsel in all of the ejectment cases involving valuable tracts of land in Northumberland and the adjoining counties.

The stepping stone to his professional career was his defense and acquittal of two persons charged with murder, in both trials being pitted against the leaders of the bar, among them General J. K. Clement, considered the foremost criminal lawyer of this section.

When the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company first began to acquire property interests in Northumberland county it selected him as its solicitor, a position he continues to fill, and he has been that company's representative in very many of its most important legal contests.

Of a great public spirit, he has contributed largely to the growth and improvement of Sunbury and was instrumental in the construction of the Danville, Hazelton & Wilkes-Barre Railroad, the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg Railroad and a number of other public enterprises.

He first appears in the State Supreme Court Reports in the case of Rhoads vs. the Commonwealth, 48 Pa., page 396, 1864, and from that time to the present has been con-



cerned in every important case that has gone from Northumberland county to the courts of Appeal.

At the commencement of his career, Mr. Wolverton engaged in the general practice of the law, and for many years was as much at home in the criminal as in the civil courts and was also concerned in the settlement of several very large estates. The exacting demands of his many clients have compelled him to largely concentrate his energies to matters of real estate and corporation law, and in all questions which affect rights of property or the liabilities or duties of corporations he is a recognized authority. Notwithstanding the exacting pressure of his professional duties, he has also remained easily accessible and most considerate of younger members of the bar. There are few of those now practicing law in Northumberland county who are not indebted to him for kindly advice and valued assistance in many forms.

For many years Mr. Wolverton has served as one of the trustees of his alma mater and takes an active interest in the affairs of that institution.

Samuel J. Packer was born in Howard township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1799. Received his education at a local school of the Society of Friends, under the superintendence of his father, and learned the trade of printer at Bellefonte. Subsequently he was engaged in a journalistic capacity at Harrisburg, where he reported the proceedings of the legislature and formed the acquaintance of Simon Cameron. In 1820 he came to Sunbury and established the "Publick Inquirer," which he continued for several years. During this period he engaged in the study of law under Hugh Bellas and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county on August 23, 1823. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Sunbury, and by assiduous attention to its duties, early attained a leading position among the leading members of the bar. Thoroughness and care in the preparation of his causes and a closely argumentative style uniformly characterized his work. As a public speaker, particularly upon political occasions, he attained considerable distinction, and possessed in large measure the faculty of converting others to his views. From the time he came to Northumberland county until his death, Mr. Packer was a prominent figure in her political history. On January 27, 1824, he was commissioned as prothonotary, holding that office until 1829, and on April 20, of the latter year, he was elected deputy attorney general, serving until the following November. In 1830 he was elected to the state senate for the term of four years, and, although the youngest member of that body, he took a leading part in the discussion of many of the public measures which received its consideration. His legislative incumbency was marked by great activity. In 1834 he was the Whig candidate for Congress from Northumberland county, but died on October 20, of that year, at the age of thirty-five, thus terminating a brilliant career.

Daniel Scudder, a native of New Jersey, read law with Samuel Hepburn and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury in 1817. Served as deputy attorney general for the county in 1828 and died in 1829.

James Hepburn, brother of Samuel Hepburn, was admitted to the bar August 19, 1819. Died in Philadelphia on Christmas day, 1855.

Charles W. Hegins was admitted at Sunbury in 1833. Carried on a successful practice until 1851, when he was elected president judge of Schuylkill county; was reelected and served until his death, July 2, 1862.

William I. Greenough was admitted at Sunbury in 1842, and during his legal career has been one of the shining lights of the bar.

William L. Dewart was admitted January

3, 1843. He was a prominent figure in political affairs; was a member of Congress in 1856. Died April 19, 1888.

John B. Packer, who was, for many years, president of the First National bank of Sunbury, was a lawyer of first standing in his county as well as throughout the state, from the time of his admission on August 6, 1844, after a legal training under Ebenezer Greenough of two years. The following year after his admission he was appointed deputy attorney general and served three years. In 1851 he helped to organize the Susquehanna Railroad Company and was for many years its counsel as well as counsel for the Philadelphia & Erie and the Pennsylvania, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad companies. He was also concerned as counsel in the sale and reorganization of the Zerbe Valley, Shamokin Valley & Pottsville and other railroad companies.

Mr. Packer was elected to the legislature in 1849 and re-elected in 1850, at which time he was a tariff Democrat, but after 1856 his political affiliations were with the Republican party. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district and served by re-election from 1869 to 1877.

In his connection with the First National bank, which, until 1857, was the Bank of Northumberland, of which he was also president, Mr. Packer sustained an important relation to local financial affairs, and it is upon his services in public life, his eminent legal attainments and marked success as a lawyer, that his reputation was principally founded.

He was born at Sunbury March 21, 1824, where most of his education was obtained. He was a brilliant speaker, and we may add that scarcely a case of any importance came to trial in the county that he was not professionally connected with it, which fact the records of the courts will bear out.

He died on July 7, 1891.

David Taggart was admitted at Sunbury November 7, 1843. In 1854 was elected to the state senate. He possessed rare gifts as a public speaker. Died on June 30, 1888.

The first session of the Supreme Court for the Middle district was accordingly held at the court house on the public square in Sunbury on the first Monday in July, 1808, Chief Justice Tilghman presiding.

The chief justices who presided over the sessions of the Supreme Court at Sunbury were William Tilghman, John Bannister Gibson, Jeremiah S. Black, Ellis Lewis and Walter H. Lowrie. Many cases involving important legal principles were here tried and determined and distinguished lawyers from all parts of the state attended the sessions, which thus became occasions of far more than local interest and importance.

John J. Reimensnyder was admitted to practice law on March 14, 1876. He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1863 and re-elected in 1866, serving with satisfaction during two terms.

George B. Reimensnyder began studying law in 1875 under Leffert H. Kase, and was admitted to the bar on August 6, 1877.

George H. Neff was born June 26, 1857. He received his education at the common schools, finishing at the high school in Sunbury, from which he was graduated in 1874. On the 7th of January, 1877, he entered the law office of S. P. Wolverton as a clerk, which position he occupied for four years, in the meantime studying law, and was admitted to the bar June 28, 1881. At this date he was made assistant to Mr. Wolverton and continued as such until September 1, 1889, when he opened an office for himself. He is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in state and county politics.

Lewis Dewart, a native of Northumberland county, Pa., was born in Sunbury, May 6, 1849, and died August 21, 1901. After a thorough academic preparation, he entered Yale college and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1872. He read law with the late

J. B. PACKER.

Judge Gordan, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1875 he was elected borough clerk, held the office one term, and in 1877 was elected district attorney. He is an active and energetic Democrat, has served on the central committee, and was delegate to the convention that nominated Pattison for governor. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

George Walker Ryon, lawyer, of Shamokin, is widely known as one of the most prominent and ambitious members of the Northumberland county bar. He was born at Elkland, Tioga county, April 30, 1839, the eldest son of George L. and Hannah (Hammond) Ryon, the latter a native of Connecticut, who early settled in this state. His great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers in the Continental army, and served throughout the Revolution—one attaining the rank of colonel and commissary of subsistence in the division commanded by General Anthony Wayne. John Ryon, Jr., grandfather of our subject, and son of one of the continental warriors, resided in Wyoming Valley until about eighteen years of age. He then settled in Elkland, where he quickly took a high place in public affairs. He represented the Tioga-Bradford district as state senator for eleven years, being elected as a stanch Democrat. He was also for fifteen years associate judge in Tioga county, which position he filled with dignity and honor. While a member of the senate he introduced a resolution favoring the election of Andrew Jackson for President, which resolution was passed by both houses of the legislature. Seventy-three years ago Mr. Ryon was superintendent of the Pennsylvania canal, and carved in stone in the west end of the Shamokin dam opposite Sunbury his name as such appears under the date of 1829.

When our subject was ten years old he removed from Elkland to Lawrenceville, same county, with his parents. George W. grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the Lawrenceville academy, the Genessee Wesleyan university, at Lima, N. Y. After graduating from the Rochester college he was employed for a year as a civil engineer on the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad, having his headquarters at Rockford, Ill. In 1859 Mr. Ryon went to Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, where he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Judge James Ryon. Two years later he passed a very creditable examination and was admitted to the practice of his profession at Pottsville, and soon afterwards took up his practice in Lawrenceville, subsequently seeking wider opportunities for his talent, and in 1869 removing to Shamokin, where he rapidly built up a good practice, and where his greatest success as a lawyer developed. He was always among those most prominent in working to advance the prosperity and development of Shamokin. Mr. Ryon's efforts have been fully appreciated by his fellow citizens, as evidenced by the many years which he held office. He was one of the principal organizers and incorporators of the Shamokin Banking company and its first president at the age of thirty-one years; promoter of the Shamokin Manufacturing company; of the Shamokin Gas Light company, of which he was director and treasurer for more than twenty-five years; a stockholder in the Shamokin Water company; a trustee of the Shamokin Silk mill, and is a stockholder in the Shamokin Silk Throwing company, which was incorporated in December, 1898. For several years he was a borough solicitor and his services were of inestimable value to the borough. In politics Mr. Ryon is an unswerving Democrat. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Tilden and Hendricks. He was also a delegate to the state conventions which placed in nomination for governor Heister, Clymer and Judge Pershing. In 1881 his party testified to its appre-

ciation of Mr. Ryon's services in its councils, and in its behalf gave fitting recognition as a lawyer by nominating him as its candidate for president judge of Northumberland county. Twelve thousand votes were polled and he was defeated by only 219. In October, 1891, Governor Pattison appointed Mr. Ryon a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, and in November, 1896, he was reappointed by Governor Hastings for another term of five years, and in November, 1901, he was reappointed by Governor Stone, and is still serving as such. He served with energy and painstaking zeal, which won him the admiration of his fellow members on the Board.

For many years Mr. Ryon has served as one of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Shamokin, the most of which time he has been the president of said board and is now serving as such.

Mr. Ryon was married April 29, 1869, to Phebe Huntzinger, the only daughter of William Huntzinger, of Schuylkill-Haven, Pa. Three children were born unto them: William H., Lewis H., and Bessie, all of whom are now living.

Harry S. Knight was born in Watsontown, March 6, 1868; educated in the public schools of Watsontown and in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; read law in Williamsport with H. C. and S. T. McCormick, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1891, and in 1894 he removed to Sunbury and commenced the practice of the law, associating himself at the first with Milton Loeb, under the firm name of Knight & Loeb, but since the removal of Mr. Loeb to McKeesport, he has carried on the practice in his own name.

He organized the Sunbury Board of Trade, and through its instrumentality was a leader in bringing the Susquehanna Silk Works to Sunbury, and has since been counsel of that organization. He has made a specialty of commercial and bankruptcy law, and is solicitor for the Sunbury National bank, and is also solicitor for the sheriff, and is one of the trustees of the Northumberland County Law Library.

Solomon B. Boyer was born at Little Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, January 4, 1829. After a common school education in the country, he read law with H. J. Wolverton, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1858. Commenced practice and readily gained a reputation as a lawyer of high standing in the criminal and civil courts. He was formerly a Republican and held the office of deputy revenue collector under President Lincoln's administration, but afterwards became an ardent Democrat. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, with good standing in each of these lodges. He was married in 1850 to Miss Esther Haupt.

John Nevin Hill was born at Selinsgrove, September 3, 1855; studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar in March, 1878. He practiced at Hazleton in Luzerne county for about four years, and in 1882 associated himself with his father in Sunbury. This partnership lasted two years, after which time Mr. Hill was alone in practice. He was admitted to practice before the State Supreme court in April, 1883, and in 1889 he was commissioned by the governor as one of seven to revise and codify the laws relating to the poor. He died September 3, 1891.

Charles B. Witmer was born April 18, 1862, in Lower Mahanoy township, Northumberland county. After obtaining a classical education, he commenced reading law in 1884, in the office of C. G. Voris, then of Sunbury; three years later was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced a successful practice. He was appointed solicitor for the county in 1889, and nominated for district attorney on the Republican ticket the same year, but was defeated; one year later he was elected to the constitutional conven-

G. W. Ryan

tion. In 1894 he was appointed county solicitor and served six years. In 1901 he was nominated for president judge of Northumberland county and was defeated by but 67 votes. Soon after he received the appointment of special counsel before the Spanish-American War Claims Commission, which position he resigned, after serving a year, to accept the office of chief counsel of the State Dairy and Food Commission.

Charles M. Clement of Sunbury was born October 28, 1855, son of John Kay Clement (which see). He was educated in the Sunbury and Klinesgrove academies and at Burlington, N. J. After reading law with his father, he was admitted to practice March 11, 1878.

Mr. Clement served one term as assistant burgess of Sunbury; was five years a member of the borough council, several years borough solicitor and solicitor for the school board and twenty years solicitor for the poor district.

October 1, 1887, he was appointed corporation clerk of the state department, and on November 29, 1890, was appointed by Governor Beaver deputy secretary of the commonwealth, serving as such until February 3, 1891, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. From 1879 to 1888 he was connected with the Republican County Committee as secretary and chairman. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt.

He was one of the organizers of the Sunbury Guards, Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. G. P., entering the service as a private, was promoted through the various grades to captain of his company and major of the regiment, and in April, 1898, was elected lieutenant colonel, volunteered with the regiment April 27, 1898, as the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war with Spain. Mustered out of the service October 29, 1898. On August 22, 1899, he was elected colonel of the regiment. He is a member of the Sons of Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Order of Foreign Wars, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Sons of Veterans. He is secretary of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a deputy from that diocese to the General Conventions of 1898 and 1901.

After leaving the State Department, he entered the office of Hon. S. P. Wolverton, and remained with him until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, assisting in the trial of causes and in the care of his elaborate law practice. After the muster out of the Regiment he resumed the practice by himself and has since associated with him Matthew H. Taggart III. He is at present solicitor for a large number of corporations, and has had an extensive experience in all forms of corporation and general practice.

George W. Zeigler was born at Gettysburg, Pa., May 24, 1829. He was educated at Gettysburg and learned the printing business on the old Gettysburg compiler. When yet a young man, he joined his brother at Butler in the printing business, and then began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, when twenty-two years of age, practiced two years in Butler, from there went to Jefferson county, where he enjoyed an extensive practice for fifteen years. After practicing two years at Selinsgrove, he located in Sunbury in the fall of 1864. Here his ability as a lawyer was readily recognized, and for many years occupied a high position in the profession. He died in 1899.

William A. Sober, a native of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa., was born September 3, 1840, died in 1893. While attending Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, he decided to enter the army, and in August, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served sixteen months. During that time he contracted the typhoid fever, and was dis-

charged. In 1864 he was appointed chief clerk of the Provost Marshal's office for the Western district of Pennsylvania, and resigned in 1865. He next read law under John B. Packer, and in August, 1867, was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he was appointed county solicitor and held the office three years. In 1872 he was appointed United States commissioner; from 1882 to 1886 he was in the Borough Council, and in the latter year he was elected assistant burgess. Always a Republican, he took an active part in the councils of his party.

William W. Ryon is a son of George L. and Hannah (Hammond) Ryon. He was born in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., in 1857. He received his early education at the common schools, and later at the Mansfield State Normal school, from which he graduated in 1874. He then entered the law office of his brother, George W. Ryon, of Shamokin, and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in 1878, and is now one of the leading attorneys at that bar.

Mr. Ryon rapidly rose to prominence in his profession, and had practiced but a short time when he was appointed deputy sheriff for three years, after which he resumed his law practice and has since enjoyed a successful and lucrative business, being attorney for the First National Bank of Shamokin, and is connected with a large number of manufacturing interests there.

Mr. Ryon was married in 1882 to Miss Sue, daughter of Isaac May, Sr. One son was born of this union, Charles A. Ryon, and a daughter, Mary May Ryon. Mr. Ryon is an ardent and influential Democrat and a leading member of St. Edwards Catholic Church. Mrs. Ryon died in 1899, and in 1901 Mr. Ryon married again to Miss Geer, of Philadelphia.

Charles J. Bruner was born in Sunbury, November 17, 1820, and died March 15, 1885. He was educated in Lancaster, studied law under Judge Alexander Jordan and was admitted to the bar in 1843. For a time after coming to the bar, he was associated with the late Major Dewart. At Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, Captain Bruner responded as leader of Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served about six months. He was afterwards in the Emergency service for a short time. President Grant appointed him clerk of Internal Revenue for the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district, a position he held successfully under both Hayes and Arthur.

Gen. John Kay Clement was born at Philadelphia, January 1, 1820, son of Evan and Hannah (Kay) Clement. He was educated at the Friends school in his native city, read law under Richard Howell, at Camden, N. J., and was admitted to the bar at Trenton in 1841. Shortly afterwards he located in Schuylkill county, Pa., residing at Minersville and Pottsville, and removed to Sunbury in 1854. He possessed great ability as a lawyer, and was an orator of exceptional eloquence and power. While a resident of Schuylkill county, he was appointed brigadier-general of the State Militia; was elected district attorney for Northumberland county in 1859 and 1871, and appointed in 1877 for the same office. He filled the office of Provost marshal of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district from 1862 to 1864, and was a private in Company D Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers war of 1861-65. In 1854 he married Mary S., eldest daughter of Isaac and Mary (Eyer) Zeigler, of Sunbury, and Col. C. M. Clement is their only surviving son. Gen. Clement died at Sunbury on October 15, 1882.

James H. McDevitt was born in Philadelphia, December 7, 1843. He was graduated from St. Francis college in 1861; came to Sunbury in 1870, as clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and while there began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has since been in active practice of his profession.

Walter Shipman.—Among the active and influential members of the bar of

W. W. Ryon

Northumberland county, the subject of this sketch is justly classed with those who have achieved marked success. He was born in Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., on August 3, 1856, to Abraham and Elizabeth (Yoxtheimer) Shipman, both natives of the Keystone state. His father occupied the position of associate judge, but by profession he was a civil engineer and considered an expert in his line.

Mr. Shipman traces his ancestry back to the colonial period, William Shipman having served as a private from the state of New Jersey in the Revolutionary war.

In early life Mr. Shipman attended the Freeburg academy and Millersville State normal school. For about fifteen years he was engaged in the profession of teaching, and during the latter part of this time read law in the office of George B. Reimensnyder, Esq., at Sunbury, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He at once engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and has built up a splendid general practice. He has been retained in the trial of many important cases which has taken him into both the Supreme Court and the United States Courts. In the Orphans' Court of his own county he has a large practice.

In politics he is a Democrat. He served two years as city solicitor of Sunbury, and in 1893 was elected to the office of justice of the peace by a majority of 283, overcoming a Republican majority of 250. In 1898 he was re-elected to the same position for a term of five years, and in February, 1903, he was again re-elected to the same position by a majority of nearly 1,100 votes. He has sat in judgment in many criminal and civil cases.

In 1901, Mr. Shipman was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president judge of his native county, and although he was defeated for the nomination, yet the endorsement received from the people was such that he may feel justly proud of it. In this contest, he carried every ward of his own city, and was handsomely endorsed where he was best known.

In 1902 he represented Lodge No. 267 B. P. O. E. at the Salt Lake City convention. He is also a member of other secret organizations and has always taken an active part in work of this kind.

On April 30, 1878, Mr. Shipman was married to Miss Josephine Coldren, and they have issue three children, viz., Lida Maud, Carrie Glendora, and James Fay.

Frederick B. Moser was born at Locust Dale, Pa., on the line of Columbia and Schuylkill counties, April 19, 1872. His father, George H. Moser, came to the United States from Germany in 1841, settling at Pottsville, Pa., where he engaged in merchandising. In 1858 he removed to Locust Dale, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for forty years. His mother, Catherine (Davis) Moser, was a descendant of Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Moser attended the public schools of Columbia county until fourteen years of age; worked at the Potts breaker picking slate during vacations, and April 1, 1886, was employed as ticket agent by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company at Locust Dale, which position he held until November 1, 1886, when he entered the high school at Ashland, Pa., where he graduated June 8, 1888, at the head of his class. The next six months were spent as clerk in a drug store. On January 1, 1889, he returned to Locust Dale and clerked in his father's store until July 1, when he accepted a position as chainman on the P. & R. C. & I. Co.'s engineer corps at Ashland. After being advanced to transitman he was, September 12, 1892, transferred to the Shamokin office of the same company, where he remained until October 1, 1896, when he resigned and entered the law department of Dickinson college at Carlisle, for which he had prepared by reading law evenings. He graduated in 1898 with a full three years' course to his credit. Mr. Moser was admitted to the Northumberland

county bar June 20, 1898, forming a partnership with Charles C. Lark, August 1, of the same year under the style of Lark & Moser, which still continues.

Mr. Moser is a member of the Odd Fellows, Elks, and the Red Men, and a past master of Shamokin Lodge No. 255, F. & A. M. He is also a director in the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.

In July, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary R. Van Buren, of Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Charles C. Lark was born March 12, 1874, in Mifflin township, Dauphin county, Pa., a son of Emanuel S. and Emaline Lark, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, born and reared in Dauphin county, and his mother a native of Mahanoy township, Northumberland county. His maternal great-grandfather served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. The parents of our subject were descendants of early settlers in Pennsylvania, emigrating from Germany.

Charles C. Lark acquired his early education in the public schools at Shamokin, and was graduated from Shamokin high school in 1893 with honors. After graduating he taught school for five years, and having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he became a student in the law office of John Quincy Adams, of Shamokin, Pa., and was admitted to practice in Sunbury, Pa., June 27, 1898, and later to the Superior and Supreme Courts of the state, as well as to the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he became associated in partnership with Fred B. Moser, Esq., their offices being located at Shamokin, Pa., which partnership still exists, and they enjoy a large and lucrative practice, having carried to a successful issue a large number of important cases.

Our subject has always taken an active interest in politics, and exercises his suffrage and exerts his influence in the interests of the Republican party. Being a natural orator with an engaging presence, he was in constant demand as a public speaker on the issues of his party in the last national and state campaign. He represented his party as delegate to the county and state conventions of 1901, and on January 5, 1903, he was elected solicitor of Northumberland county.

Fraternally, Mr. Lark is a member of Camp 30, P. O. S. of A., and at the present time fills the office of president. He is also a member of the Independence Hose Company and a member of the Consistory of St. John's Reformed Church of Shamokin, Pa., since 1899. He is solicitor for the Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.

On November 5, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lark and Miss Lucy C. Hamilton, a daughter of the late Major E. C. Hamilton. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two daughters, Cornelia Emaline, five years of age, and Leah, an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Lark are members of the St. John's Reformed Church.

John Quincy Adams was born at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., August 3, 1863, the son of Major J. H. and Ellen (Beisel) Adams, both natives of Northumberland county. His father was a merchant and prominent Republican of that county. His grandparents, Gideon Adams and Peter Baisel, were also natives of the same county, and ancestors for several generations have resided in Pennsylvania and are of German descent.

Mr. Adams obtained his early education in the public schools, prepared for college at the Susquehanna university at Selinsgrove, Pa., entered Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster in 1880, and graduated in 1883 from that institution with the degree of A. B. In the fall of the same year he entered the office of W. H. M. Oram, with whom he read law for four years (1887), when he was admitted to the bar and immediately commenced practice, remaining for two years in that office. Early in the year of 1890 he

John Quincy Adams.

opened an office by himself at Shamokin, where he has since been engaged alone in a general practice of his profession. He is the only member of the bar from Shamokin who can conduct his law business in the German language.

Being an active Republican, he was at one time candidate for district attorney, but withdrew, owing to political party exigencies. He was solicitor for Shamokin for several years and also for the school district for the borough of Shamokin; was delegate of the state convention, has been on county committees and chairman of county conventions a number of times.

Mr. Adams was one of the originators and incorporators of the Shamokin Valley Telephone Company, now merged into The United Telephone and Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Elks, Shamokin Lodge No. 355, Patriotic Sons of America, and Cresco Club of Shamokin.

He was married, at Mifflinsburg, Pa., June 14, 1894, to Miss Mary Minerva Young, of Philadelphia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are interested in church and social matters, Mr. Adams being connected with the musical department of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and takes part in the musical programmes of all the bar banquets, etc., having a fine tenor voice, which is always in demand.

George Hill was born in Lycoming county, Pa., August 3, 1821, to Daniel and Susan (Truckenmiller) Hill, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His father was engaged extensively in distilling whisky, and hauled his product over the mountains to Pittsburgh, Reading and Philadelphia, by six-horse teams. His death occurred in 1827, his widow surviving until 1865.

Our subject's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He moved with his family from Berks county, Pa., to Lycoming county, at an early day, and there died.

George lived on a farm until he was eighteen years old and attended the public schools. He then became an apprentice to a coachmaker and after serving his time, followed his trade as a journeyman for a short time, but finding it unsuited to his tastes he turned his attention again to study, becoming a pupil in the classical school of Rev. Samuel Shedon, of McCunesville, Northumberland county. He afterwards engaged in teaching school, and at the same time began reading law, under the direction of Mr. Absalon Swineford, then a leading lawyer of New Berlin, Union county. Finishing his preliminary studies, young Hill was admitted to the bar of Union county in August, 1848, and the next year opened an office at Selinsgrove, and began his practice, which he there conducted in his own name nine years.

Mr. Hill moved to Sunbury in 1858, and soon formed with Mr. Shendel Gobin a co-partnership which continued until 1861. His next co-partnership was with Mr. Simon P. Wolverton, under the firm name of Hill & Wolverton. On the withdrawal of the junior partner a few years later, Mr. Hill associated with himself his son, Ferdinand K. Hill. His practice has always been of a general character and has embraced many important cases in the various state and federal courts, and during his earlier years he was widely known as one of the most skillful and successful trial lawyers in his section of the state. In recent years Mr. Hill has carried on his practice alone, and devoted himself more especially to office practice, and is known as a wise and safe counselor and adviser.

In early life Mr. Hill was a Whig, but became a Democrat in 1856, supporting James Buchanan for the presidency. He continued a Democrat until 1896, when he gave his support to the Republican party.

Mr. Hill served three years as district attorney of Union county, and has also served as a member of the common council at Sunbury. He is a thirty-second degree

Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Reformed Church of the United States.

On December 25, 1848, Mr. Hill married Miss Martha C. Beahler, of Selinsgrove. Of nine children born to them, three died while young and two after reaching maturity. Those living are Ferdinand K., H., Harry, and Mary S., now the wife of Dr. J. G. Gerhard, of Harrisburg. Mrs. Hill died in 1870. In 1871 he married Susan E. Kerlin of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa.

(We are indebted for the above article to the History of Northumberland county by Brown, Runk & Co., revised by Col. C. M. Clement.)

LEBANON COUNTY

The legislative act erecting Lebanon county out of territory formerly belonging to Lancaster and Dauphin counties was approved by Governor Simon Snyder on February 16, 1816. Prior to this, about the middle of December, 1813, the first court of the county, that of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, was held, presided over by Walter Franklin, Esq., Judges David Krause and John Gloninger serving as associates. Other sessions of the court followed in February and May, 1814, but little was done aside from granting licenses for inns.

The same judges served as president and associates in the first Common Pleas Court of Lebanon county, which was opened on December 10, 1813. Terms of court were regularly held each year, but for several years little business, aside from that relating to matters of minor importance, was transacted.

Since 1813, the office of president judge has been filled by Walter Franklin, Amos Ellmaker, David Scott, Samuel Franks, Calvin Blythe, who came to the bench in 1830 and again in 1852, James M. Porter, Anson V. Parsons, Nathaniel B. Eldred, John J. Pearson, who was first appointed to the office in 1849, and by election and re-election served from 1861 to 1882, Robert M. Henderson, and John W. Simonton, who became additional law judges in 1874 and 1881 respectively, were made president judges in 1882, during which year John B. McPherson, also, was made additional law judge. The present incumbent is A. W. Ehrgood.

The list of admissions to the Lebanon county bar since 1813 has comprised the names of many of the leading lawyers of the state. Among those who have attained prominence in the past are the following: Jacob G. Adams, Charles K. Arndt, Thomas H. Bibighaust, Henry Bibighaust, Amos R. Boughter, John S. Bassler, John H. Bowman, Bassler Boyer, John Benson, George S. Bowman, Thomas H. Capp, George W. Burkholder, William M. Derr, Joseph Funk, Allen W. Ehrgood, J. M. Funk, W. D. Fisher, J. P. S. Gobin, H. S. Goekley, Luther F. Houck, George W. Kline, J. W. Kellinger, George W. Kline, Jacob B. Weidman, John Weidman, Grant Weidman, J. B. Witmer and Charles M. Zerbe.

The present members of the bar, to the best of our knowledge, are J. G. Adams, J. Benson, B. Boyer, A. S. Brendle, R. H. Buck, T. C. Capp, G. B. S. Schock, A. W. Ehrgood (president judge), W. D. Fisher, J. M. Funck, J. P. S. Gobin, L. L. Grumbine, C. V. Henry, L. F. Houck, P. S. Keiser, C. H. Killinger, C. R. Lantz, S. P. Light, W. G. Light, John Lousen, E. E. McCurdy, F. E. Meily, E. W. Miller, G. W. Nitrauer, P. H. Reinhard, J. E. Reinoehl, Harry J. Schools, A. F. Seltzer, J. M. Shindle, H. C. Shirk, Victor J. Smith, B. M. Stronse, A. S. Ulrich, G. B. Ulrich, V. Ulrich, Grant Weidman, Jr., C. D. Weirich, G. B. Woomer, and C. M. Zerbe.

The following brief sketches of some of the men who have helped to make the bench and bar of Lebanon county illustrious will no doubt be read with interest by all.

John Weidman, of Lancaster county, was born June 4, 1756, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia in early life. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he served as an officer in an associated battalion, and on July 12, 1776, was commissioned ensign in a German regiment. He became

first lieutenant May 14, 1777, and participated in numerous battles, including those of Germantown, Monmouth, Long Island, Trenton and others, and in 1779 served under General Sullivan against the Indians, continuing in the service until January, 1781. He was well educated and served for nine years from 1821 to 1830 as associate judge, at Lebanon, where he died June 6, of the last named year.

John Weidman, born at Lebanon in 1814 to Jacob B. and Mary (Muney) Weidman, was an alumnus of Princeton college, and also was graduated from the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. Abandoning his purpose to enter the medical profession, he studied law under the direction of his father, and in 1842 became a member of the Lebanon county bar. He served one term as district attorney, being elected in 1859, and at the opening of the Civil war entered the service as Captain of Company F, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Impaired health compelled him to resign his commission, and he returned to Lebanon, where he died in April, 1863.

Grant Weidman, of Lebanon, is one of a family of nine children born to John and Emma Roberts (Grant) Weidman. The Weidman family was first represented in this country by Christopher Weidman, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa., where his son, Captain John Weidman, was born on June 4, 1766, and during the war of the Revolution served with distinction, closing his service January 1, 1781. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati; settled in Lebanon county in the year 1800, where he purchased and for many years conducted the Union Forge estate. From 1821 until his death, June 6, 1830, he served as associate judge. He married on May 1, 1786, Catherine Mason, of Philadelphia, who was born February 16, 1763, and whose death occurred at Lebanon, October 8, 1844. They had four children, viz.: Jacob Barge, John and Maria and Elizabeth.

Jacob Barge Weidman, our subject's grandfather, was born at Philadelphia May 12, 1789. After his graduation from Dickinson college, he studied law with Mr. Samuel Laird, of Harrisburg, and after his admission to the bar in 1813, settled at Lebanon, where for forty years he held first rank among the leading lawyers of Eastern Pennsylvania. He was thrice married. His first wife, our subject's grandmother, was Mary Murray, daughter of William Murray, of Harrisburg, and they had two children, viz.: John and Sarah.

John Weidman, the father of our subject, was born at Lebanon, August 25, 1814. He attended Dickinson and Princeton colleges and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, intending to devote himself to the practice of medicine. Changing his purpose, he studied law with his father, and in 1842 was admitted to the Lebanon county bar. He was elected district attorney in 1859 and served one term. Prior to the Civil war, he was brigadier general of Militia, and at the opening of the Rebellion, entered the service as captain of Company F. Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Cavalry. He served until impaired health compelled him to resign, and, returning home, died April 23, 1863.

Grant Weidman, who was a native of Melrose, near Trenton, New Jersey, was born on September 8, 1839. He was sent away to boarding school at an early age, and after finishing his preliminary studies in the preparatory schools at Lititz, Pa., Bristol, and Lawrenceville, N. J., he entered Princeton college, where he was graudated in 1859. He received his early legal training under his father at Lebanon, where he was admitted to the bar on August 23, 1861.

Mr. Weidman always conducted a general law practice and in his wide range of practice was connected with many of the most

Grant Weidman

important cases that came before the courts of his own and adjoining counties. Well versed in legal lore, careful and correct in his judgment, and skillful in the management of his cases, he was universally recognized as a safe counselor and a successful trial lawyer.

A Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Weidman always took a commendable interest in the affairs of his party. He served one term as district attorney, also as a member of the school board, was once the Democratic nominee for Congress, and served as a delegate to the National Democratic convention that nominated General Hancock for the presidency.

Mr. Weidman was prominent and active in Masonic circles and filled all the chairs of the various branches of that Order. He was a member and served as treasurer of the State Society of the Cincinnati, of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion, and in 1874 served as grand commander of Knight Templars of Pennsylvania. He was largely interested in business enterprises outside of his profession, being at the time of his death president of the Lebanon National Bank, the largest financial institution in the county, and a director in numerous large manufacturing and industrial corporations. He was also a manager of the Good Samaritan hospital.

Mr. Weidman was a man of strong religious convictions, and for many years was a member and trustee of the Lutheran church of Lebanon. He was a man of strong personality, affectionate, kindhearted and charitable, intensely devoted to his friends and family and of a sunny, genial temperament that made him universally popular. In his death, which occurred on November 11, 1895, the city of Lebanon was called to mourn the loss of one of her most enterprising citizens, and the bar one of its most honored members.

On September 7, 1864, Mr. Weidman married Miss M. Elizabeth Henry, of Lebanon, and there were born to them seven children, viz.: John, Grant, Mary Henry, Ethel Roberts, Sarah Elizabeth, Edward Ingleton, and Christian Henry. Of these, John, Edward Ingleton and Christian Henry are deceased, and Mary Henry is married to Mr. Thomas T. Leneaweaver, of Lebanon.

George W. Kline, a native of York county, was born on March 12, 1795. He studied law at Lancaster with Mr. William Jenkins, was admitted to practice in 1821, and in the fall of that year settled at Lebanon, where he conducted a successful practice until his decease, in 1845.

Levil Kline, a brother of George W. Kline, was born at Wrightsville, York county, in 1811, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law, and was admitted to practice at Lebanon, November 6, 1834. He was a partner with his brother until the latter's decease, in 1845, and stood high in his profession. From 1841 till 1846 he served as a member of the state senate, and continued in his practice until his death, at Lebanon, in 1863.

William Moore Derr was born at Reading October 4, 1827, the eldest son of George Derr and Catherine Fox. His parents moving to Lebanon soon after he was born. He received his early education at the old academy of that town. Parental opposition for a time kept him from the bar and he studied successively theology and medicine, attending in pursuance of the latter the Pennsylvania Medical college of Philadelphia.

Later he was admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, where he practiced actively to the time of his death, covering a period of nearly forty years. His career was varied and eventful. In addition to studying the three learned professions, he traveled extensively in the West, making an early trip across the prairies on foot. He served as senior captain of the Ninety-third regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting as major

of the regiment at the battle of Williamsburg, and subsequently served in the United States navy for over a year. He was also proprietor and editor of the Lebanon Independent newspaper, and was distinguished not only by a diversity of knowledge and attainments, but by a gift of speech, adding to an extraordinary vocabulary an apt and pleasing facility in the use of words. In the trial of a malpractice case about 1867, the late Judge Pearson declared that he easily excelled the medical experts in the use of their technical terms.

In the ardency and fearlessness of his advocacy, he went far beyond the ordinary limits. His arraignment of what seemed to him to be mean and mercenary, and his scourging of what seemed to him to be unjust, incurred for him bitter enmities which only a general respect for his sincerity and ability enabled him to be indifferent to.

He was a leader among his many able and successful associates, rising above his profession and using it as a means of fulfilling his mission in the world of doing good to his fellow-men. He was simple in his habits and manner of life, sincere and honest in all that he did or said, with sympathies broad, deep and warm, and readiness to espouse the cause of the weak and unfortunate; and he never tired in his efforts to better the condition of his fellow-men. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought or desired political honors.

Mr. Derr died May 31, 1897, survived by his wife Caroline Hilderbrand, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Brubaker) Hilderbrand of Lancaster county, and survived also by one child, Cyrus G. Derr of the Reading bar, and one grandchild, Caroline Roberts Derr, wife of John M. Archer, of Reading.

Jacob Barge Weidman, who was born at Philadelphia in 1789, to Captain John and Catherine (Mason) Weidman, received a good English and classical education, and after studying law with Samuel Laird, Esq., at Harrisburg, was, in 1813, admitted to the Dauphin county bar. He began his practice at once at Lebanon, and continued it there with gratifying success till his decease, which occurred on March 5, 1857.

Thomas Henry Capp, one of the most prominent and widely known members of the Lebanon bar, is a little more than native "to the manor born,"—the hardy Anglo-Germanic stock from which he springs having long held honorable position in this section of the state.

Andreas Capp, who went from the Rhine region to England in 1708, was an adult member of the party at Lexington Manor on the Hudson in 1710, drifted down the Susquehanna in 1723 from the Scoharie valley, New York, ascended the Swatara, established a colony of pioneers from the Rhine, and, meeting with success, invited among others his younger brother, George Friedrich, to join him, who came over from Rotterdam in the "Amsterdam" and landed at Philadelphia in 1732. Fortune smiled on George Friedrich,—the first lineal ancestor in America of the subject of this sketch,— and he subsequently sent his youngest son, Michael, to Europe, who, after spending several years in the completion of his education at Heidelberg and in travel, returned to America in 1751 and settled near Schaefferstown, where he died in 1764, leaving to survive him a widow and five children, possessed of a considerable estate.

In 1776 Christopher Capp, the eldest son of Michael, acquired lands north of Jonestown, prospered, gave his children the best education obtainable, and established his three sons in business, one of whom, Jacob, in 1797 founded a general mercantile business at Jonestown on the premises ever since occupied by the Capp family, known as the old Capp homestead, which the great-grand-

W. M. Derr.

father, grandfather, father, and the present generation of Capps have from thence since occupied and possessed.

The business founded by Jacob was continued and enlarged by his son, John, to the day of his death in 1863, and subsequently by his only son, George T. Capp,—the father of Thomas H. Capp,—down to 1878.

George T. Capp, who thus became possessed of a large estate and was a capitalist and merchant by inheritance, was a leading citizen in his community and a man of sterling integrity. About 1870 Mr. Capp became largely interested in the project of building the South Mountain Railroad, was one of the original board of directors and treasurer of the company. This undertaking, however, was prevented from being successfully carried out by the intervention of the panic of 1873 and brought about the financial embarrassment of Mr. Capp and his colleagues in the enterprise; who after making a number of fruitless efforts to revive and resuscitate the undertaking, were obliged to abandon it.

George T. Capp died in October, 1885, leaving to survive him a widow, Sarah E., daughter of Samuel E. Bickel, and three sons, John A., a practicing physician, now living in Lancaster, George S., who still resides and occupies the old homestead at Jonestown, and Thomas H. Capp, the subject of this sketch.

Thomas H. Capp, youngest son of George T. Capp and seventh in the Capp line, was born August 15, 1860. He was given a good common school and academic education in the public schools and the Swatara Collegiate Institute. At sixteen, young Capp taught a public primary school in the borough of Jonestown, entering, however, before he reached seventeen years, the law office of the late Grant Weidman as a student at law. November 7, 1881, he was admitted to the Lebanon county bar, followed shortly after by admission to the bars of the several counties to which he was called professionally, and also to the State Appellate and United States Circuit and District courts. In November, 1883, Mr. Capp, with the late George B. Schock, formed the law partnership of Capp & Schock, of which Mr. Capp was the senior and active leader, whose labors and skill laid the foundation to their far-reaching success. The partnership lasted until September, 1899, during which time and since, Mr. Capp has enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice involving every shade of law, has been engaged in nearly all the important legal contests at the local bar, and has established a reputation as a very able, skillful and successful trial lawyer,—juries have frequently been swayed by his eloquence, force and energy.

Mr. Capp has always been an ardent Republican, active and energetic in advancing his party's principles and cause. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, is now county solicitor, and in the sessions of 1887, 1889, and 1891 represented Lebanon county in the General Assembly of the state, where he soon won a place among the leaders, and was prominently mentioned during his last term for the speakership of the house. In the spring of 1903, he was unanimously endorsed and advocated by the lawyers of about twenty counties of Central Pennsylvania, by political leaders, and by a third of the state's congressional delegation, for appointment to the Superior Court bench,—his support coming from those of all degrees and many differences in political faith, who urged his name upon the Governor because of his strong constitution, vigorous health, great capacity for work, and widely acknowledged legal acquirements. Political exigency, however, made it necessary to name another. Mr. Capp has for many years taken an active interest in industrial affairs outside of his profession, and is recognized as a most capable business man. He was one of the incor-

porators of the People's National Bank of Lebanon, is now (1903) vice-president of the Jonestown Bank, vice-president of the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company, president of the Union Boiler and Manufacturing Company, and largely interested in several other industrial establishments.

In February, 1890, Mr. Capp married Miss Clara S., daughter of the late Senator George F. Meily, and by her has two children, Elizabeth and Emily. Socially, he is free, easy of approach, without affectation, liberal, open-handed with his friends, gracious to all. His residence at Hathaway Park, Lebanon, has afforded an hospitality to every prominent Lebanon visitor in years. In physique he is tall, broad-shouldered, and has a strong face.

In his religious affiliations, Mr. Capp is an Episcopalian, a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Episcopal church of Lebanon, and its junior warden.

John Weidman Ulrichs, born in Berks county in 1816 to Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Weidman) Ulrichs, was graduated from the college of New Jersey, now Princeton, in 1839; studied law under Jacob B. Weidman, at Lebanon, and from the time of his admission to the bar, in 1842, till his decease, in 1864, held a high place among his professional associates and in the community. He was especially proficient by years of study and practice in matters pertaining to the Orphans' court.

Hon. David Krause, Jr., a native of Lebanon, was born on November 2, 1800. After finishing his preliminary studies under Rev. Ernst, a Lutheran minister at Lebanon, he studied law in the office of Mr. Jonathan Walker, at Pittsburgh, and was there admitted to practice. When a young man, he served as private secretary to Governor Schulze; was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1825, and one year later was appointed deputy attorney general, and reappointed in 1829. In 1835 and 1836 he served as a member of the House of Representatives. He was appointed to fill a vacancy in the district comprising Bucks and Montgomery counties in 1845 and served till 1851, when the office of judge became elective under the new law. Judge Krause spent his latter years in retirement, and on June 13, 1871, died at Norristown.

Hon. Frank E. Meily, Lebanon, is one of the honored members of the Lebanon county bar, and ranks among the influential and progressive citizens of his community.

A native of Lebanon, he was born on October 21, 1855, to the late Charles H. and Sarah (Steckbeck) Meily. His father, who was born on the Meily homestead at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Lebanon, in 1827, was one of a family of six children, his brothers and sisters being Elizabeth, widow of the late Joseph H. Light, editor of the Lebanon News; Henrietta, Alice, Emanuel G., Nora M., and Charles H., Jr., now deceased. In early life he clerked in a general store at Lebanon, but in 1857 engaged in the lumber trade as a partner with the late Judge Adolphus Reinoecke, under the firm name of Reinoecke & Meily, and continued that relationship until near the time of his decease, in May, 1890. He was active in public affairs and prominent in local politics, holding numerous local offices. He was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow Orders.

Our subject's mother was a daughter of Michael Steckbeck, and she died in 1889. His paternal grandfather, Milton Meily, also a native of Lebanon, was by occupation a weaver of carpets and old-fashioned quilts, highly valued specimens of which, with his name woven in the corner, are still to be found in Lebanon. He married a Miss Shoemaker, and to them were born Emanuel, now living in California; John, now deceased; George, now a resident of Illinois; Edward, Samuel and Joseph, now deceased; Milton, a citizen of South Anvil township, and Charles H.

Thomas H. Cerny

Frank E., after finishing his studies in the Lebanon high school, pursued a course of study at Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., where he was graduated in 1876, as valedictorian of his class. Young Meily received his early legal training under the late William M. Derr, of Lebanon, and was there admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1892 Mr. Meily was elected city solicitor, and two years later was appointed by Governor Pattison judge of the Lebanon county court, then just created by the legislature, the same Act making Lebanon county a judicial district. Judge Meily has a judicial mind, and in the discharge of the duties of his high office won the confidence and respect of all parties. He is known as a scholarly man, and with his thorough knowledge of the law, his ability and conscientious regard for the rights of men is universally honored and esteemed.

Josiah Funck, a native of Lebanon county, was born in 1825, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. Three years later he was elected to the office of district attorney. In 1863 Mr. Funck, as captain of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, entered the Union army and served during the war. After its close, he resumed his law practice at Lebanon, and carried it on with good success to the close of his life. In 1873 he served as a member of the state constitutional convention.

John P. S. Gobin, who made a brilliant record as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, is no less successful in his profession. A native of Northumberland county, he was born January 20, 1837, and after finishing his preliminary studies in the schools of Sunbury, his native place, studied law under Messrs. N. L. Shindel and J. Kay Clement, and in 1858 received his license to practice. Mr. Gobin responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and in April, 1861, entered the service as first lieutenant of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the close of his three months' term, he returned home and recruited what became Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and re-entered the service as its captain. For gallantry he rose to the rank of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel, and at the time he was mustered out, in 1866, he held the rank of brevet brigadier general of volunteers. General Gobin resumed the practice of law at Lebanon at the close of the war, and has carried it on successfully ever since.

John W. Killinger, who was born in Lebanon county in 1825, was admitted to the bar there when he was twenty-one years of age. He took an active part in public affairs, and was, after his admission to the bar, elected prosecuting attorney. He served in the general assembly of the state in 1850 and 1851, and afterwards served three years as a member of the state senate. He represented Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland counties in the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, and in the forty-second and forty-third sessions of that body, performed a like service for the district comprising Schuylkill and Lebanon counties, and again in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congress was the representative from Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland counties, serving in all twelve years in the National House.

George W. Kline, who was born at Lebanon in 1833, was graduated from Yale college in 1853. Studied law under the direction of Mr. Levi Kline, his uncle, and after his admission to the Lebanon county bar in 1857, practiced his profession there with good success.

Cyrus Resley Lantz, a native of Lebanon county, was born in Cornwall township in 1842. He received a good high school education, and after a course of legal training under Mr. Josiah Funck, was admitted to practice in 1869. Mr. Lantz not only took a

leading place in his profession, but was also called to numerous public positions of trust. He was two years deputy county treasurer, ten years president of the Lebanon county school board, served three years as district attorney, and for four years was state senator from Lebanon county. Abandoning his practice at the opening of the Civil war, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war in 1865, when he returned home and resumed his practice.

Charles M. Zerbe, also of Lebanon, was born at Shaefferstown, in 1841; was graduated from Marshall college in 1862, then went to Philadelphia and became a law student in the office of Mr. Samuel Perkins, and on May 19, 1866, was admitted to the bar, and began his practice at Lebanon in August of that year.

Simon P. Light, a member of one of the oldest and most influential families of Lebanon county, was born in the city of Lebanon, on August 30, 1861, and is one of a family of nine children born to the late Gideon and Nancy (Witmeyer) Light. The father, also a native of Lebanon, was a son of Jacob Light, and was born on January 28, 1831. He was a large land owner, and at one time owned the greater part of the land in the Sixth and Seventh wards of Lebanon. Mr. Light served many years as treasurer of the United Brethren Aid society, which he helped to organize, and erected its building, now used as the city hall. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and in 1873 was elected county treasurer for a term of three years. He died April 18, 1902. Our subject's mother was born at Lebanon in 1838, and is a daughter of Mr. Peter Witmeyer.

Simon P. received a thorough preparatory education in the public schools of Lebanon, and afterwards pursued a course of study at the Lebanon Valley college, where he was graduated in 1880. Young Light at once turned his attention to the study of law, and after passing his examination was admitted to the Lebanon county bar. Mr. Light rose rapidly in his profession, and soon secured a liberal clientage, among which were some of the leading corporate interests in the county, which Mr. Light still looks after and handles with marked success.

Mr. Light has always been an enthusiastic supporter and advocate of Democratic principles, and active in the councils of his party.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1892, and four years later was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the Fourteenth Congressional district. In 1899 he was elected to the office of county solicitor, which position he filled acceptably for three years.

Mr. Light has been active in business affairs outside of his profession, and is recognized as one of the successful business men of Lebanon. He organized the street railway company of Lebanon in 1890, and served as its president until it was absorbed by the United Power & Transportation Company, for which he acts as counsel. From 1892 to 1898 he served as secretary of the Pennsylvania Street Railway Association, and during the same time was a director of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley traction company. As one of the organizers of the Peoples' Telephone company he served as its president until it was sold to the United Telephone and Telegraph company, of which he is a director. He is also treasurer of the Lebanon Valley Iron company and a member of the board of trustees of Lebanon Valley college. On June 26, 1890, Mr. Light married Miss Ella Smith, a daughter of Mr. Cornelius Smith, of Annville.

F. E. MEILY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

BY RICHARD B. TWISS

Cumberland county was erected in the year 1750 in response to a petition presented on behalf of the residents of the valley the previous year by William Magaw and James Silvers, and on the 24th of July the first court convened.

Mr. Samuel Smith presided over this first court, four terms of which were held at Shippensburg. Among the justices we find the names of William Maxwell and Benjamin Chambers. Among those who served on the first grand jury were John Findlay, William Magaw, Adam Hoops and Thomas Brown, all of Franklin county.

The first case before this court, July 24, 1750, was that of Dominus Rex vs. Bridget Hagen, under indictment for larceny, in which the defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a penalty of six pounds and to receive fifteen lashes on the bare back at the public whipping post.

The act erecting Franklin county was passed at Philadelphia September 9, 1784. Immediately thereafter Edward Crawford, Jr., was duly commissioned by John Dickinson, president of the Supreme council, prothonotary, register, recorder, clerk of Orphans' Court, clerk of sessions and judge of said courts, and on September 15, 1784, the first court convened in the second story of John Jack's tavern, situated at the northwest corner of the diamond. There were present Humphrey Fullerton, Thomas Johnston and James Findlay, all justices of the peace for Cumberland county, but residents of the new county of Franklin, and who by virtue of their office became ex-officio judges of the courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the new county. The only business transacted at this term of court was the admission to the bar on his own motion of Mr. John Clark, who had already been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

At the next term, held in December of the same year, on motion of John Clark, there were admitted to the bar of Franklin county Messrs. Thomas Hartley, Thomas Duncan, Robert Magaw, Thomas Smith, James Hamilton, James Ross, Ross Thomson, James Riddle, Ralph Bowles, John McDowell and Stephen Chambers. From that time the courts, four terms of which were held each year, were held at Chambersburg.

Punishments for petty offenses were often brutal and even inhuman. In 1785 we have the record of several cases, in one of which John Thompson, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to receive twenty lashes on his bare back, well laid on, each day for nine successive days, Sunday excepted, to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed. In another, Alex Barnes and William Johnson, jointly convicted of larceny, were sentenced to pay a fine of forty pounds, to stand one hour in the pillory, to receive thirty-nine lashes on their bare backs, well laid on, to have their ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, to be committed to jail six months and pay the costs of prosecution.

The following authentic facts respecting some of the earlier members of the Franklin county bar will be found of interest today.

Thomas Hartley was a lawyer of ability, an easy and graceful speaker and a man of fine personal qualities. He lived at York and conducted a somewhat extensive practice.

Hon. Francis M. Kimmell, under the constitutional amendment of 1850, making the office of judge elective, became president judge of the Sixteenth district, with James L. Black, Thomas Pomeroy, John Huber, James O. Carson and John Orr as associates.

Mr. Kimmell, a native of Somerset county, was born in 1816, studied law with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was known as one of the ablest advocates of the Somerset bar, original and forceful. As judge of the district, he made an enviable record. After his retirement from the bench in 1861, Judge Kimmell resided at Chambersburg till his decease, which occurred May 19, 1900.

In 1862 the Sixteenth district comprised Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties, and James Nill, of Chambersburg, as president judge from December, 1861, till his death, on May 27, 1864. The place thus made vacant was filled by the appointment of Alexander King, of Bedford, June 4, 1864. In the following October he was elected for a term of ten years, and served till his death on January 10, 1871. Associate judges with Judge Nill were John Orr, James O. Carson and W. W. Paxton. With Judge King were James O. Carson, W. W. Paxton, James Ferguson and John Armstrong, associate judges. and D. Watson Rowe, as additional law judge, he being appointed March 18, 1868, and in the following October elected for a term of ten years.

Succeeding Judge King, William M. Hall, of Bedford, became president judge of the Sixteenth district by appointment, February 1, 1871, and in the following fall was elected for a term of ten years.

By a division of the district, under the constitution of 1873, Bedford and Somerset counties were continued as the Sixteenth and Franklin and Fulton counties became the Thirty-ninth district. Judge Hall continued to preside in the Sixteenth. His associates were James Ferguson, John Armstrong, James D. McDowell, from December, 1871, and David Oakes from December, 1872. Judge Rowe continued as additional law judge of the Sixteenth district till April, 1874, when he was commissioned president of the Thirty-ninth district to hold the remainder of the term for which he had been elected additional law judge. His associates in the Thirty-ninth were James D. McDowell and David Oakes till his decease, December 2, 1874. Since Judge McDowell's commission expired in 1876, Franklin county has had no associate judge.

In 1878 Judge Rowe was elected president judge of the Thirty-ninth district, comprising Franklin and Fulton counties, but when Fulton county was detached in 1883, his jurisdiction was confined to Franklin county, which then became a separate district.

Hon. John Stewart, born in 1839, educated at Princeton college and in the office of Judge Watts, of Carlisle, succeeded Judge Rowe on the bench of the Thirty-ninth district in January, 1889. After his admission at Carlisle he removed to Chambersburg and practiced law there until his election to the bench. He was a member of the Constitutional convention and of the senate of Pennsylvania. He was adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. A.

Robert Magaw was a man of commanding influence and a resident of Cumberland county. He was of Irish lineage, and in 1774 served as a delegate to a convention held in Philadelphia with a view to perfecting plans for calling a congress of delegates from all the colonies. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary war and after the close of the war lived and practiced his profession for a time in Chambersburg. He subsequently returned to Carlisle, where he closed his busy and useful career.

Hon. James Hamilton was a native of Ireland, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and whence he came to this coun-

FRANCIS M. KIMMELL.

Robert M Bard

try prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a scholarly man, well read in the law and a speaker of more than ordinary power. He became president judge in 1806 by appointment of Governor Snyder, and ably filled that office until his decease, in 1819.

Hon. James Riddle, a native of Adams county, was an alumnus of Princeton college. He received his early legal training at York and was thirty years old when admitted to the bar. He carried on a large practice, but in February, 1794, gave it up to accept the office of president judge under appointment of Governor Mifflin. Judge Riddle had a thorough knowledge of the law, and was esteemed a scholarly man, being well versed in literature and science. He was a convincing speaker and famous as a trial lawyer before a jury. Resigning his judgeship in 1804, he resumed his professional work and amassed a fortune. His decease, which occurred at Chambersburg in 1837, was deeply mourned by his wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

Andrew Dunlop, who was born near Shippensburg, studied under Hon. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, and in 1785 was admitted to the bar at Franklin. A close student, he was well grounded in the science of the law; an easy though not eloquent speaker, and especially skilled in the management and trial of cases, he conducted an extensive and lucrative practice and accumulated a fortune. This, however, he lost by unfortunate investments in the iron business in connection with his father-in-law, General James Chambers, at London Iron Works.

William Bradford, who ranked among the first men of his day, was a native of Philadelphia, born September 14, 1755. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1772, and then began his law studies under Hon. Edward Shippen. On the Declaration of Independence by the colonies in 1776, young Bradford put aside his law books and joined the army as a volunteer. By a vote of Congress in April, 1777, he was made a colonel and served with distinction until April, 1779, when ill health forced him to resign his commission. Resuming his legal studies he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court that same year, and in August, 1780, under appointment of Hon. Joseph Reed, president of the Supreme Executive council, became attorney general of the state. He filled that office with great credit eleven years, until under appointment of Governor Mifflin, August 22, 1791, he accepted the office of associate judge of the Supreme Court. He served in that capacity with distinction until January, 1794, when President Washington commissioned him attorney general of the United States. His brilliant career was cut short by his untimely death August 23, 1795, when in his fortieth year.

Robert McFarland Bard, a native of Franklin county and an eminent lawyer, was born December 12, 1809. His father, Captain Thomas Bard, commanded a local volunteer company in the defense of Baltimore against the threatened attack of the British in 1814.

Robert attended the academy at Hagerstown, Md., his parents having moved to Washington county, Maryland, in his early life. In 1830 he began his law studies with the Hon. George Chambers, at Chambersburg, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar. His manly virtues, nobility of character and pleasing personality attracted to him universal admiration, while his legal ability soon brought him into public notice. From 1842 till 1844 he was associated as a partner with Mr. James X. McLanahan, and such was his professional success, that he became known far and wide—his reputation as a great lawyer extending throughout the state, and even beyond. He was a man of intense nature and entered with his whole soul into whatever he undertook. He was active in public affairs, took a commendable part in political matters, and in 1850 was a nominee for Con-

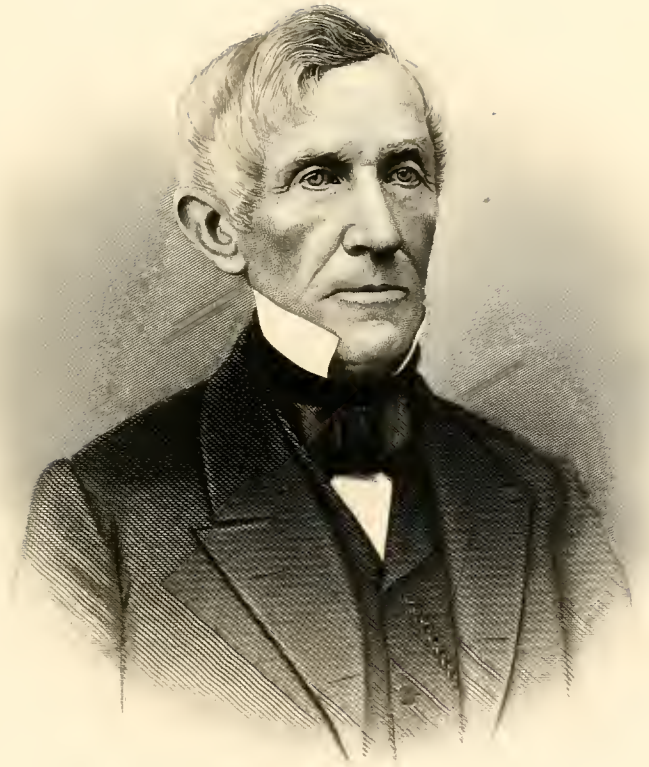
gress on the Whig ticket. A weakened constitution and continued failing health compelled him finally to abandon his professional work, and his brilliant career was cut short by his untimely decease in January, 1851. In his death the bar of Franklin county sustained the loss of one of its most brilliant and influential members, the community in which he lived a most worthy citizen, and his wide circle of friends a warm-hearted companion whose place none could fill.

George Chambers, another of the able and scholarly lawyers who graced the bar of Franklin county, was born at Chambersburg in 1786. At the age of ten he began the study of Latin and Greek. He had a passion for books and readily mastered his studies, so that in October, 1802, he was prepared to enter the junior class of Princeton college, from which he was graduated with high honors two years later, in a class numbering forty-five. He studied law one year with Mr. W. M. Brown, at Chambersburg, then entered the office of Judge Duncan, at Carlisle, and in 1807 was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county. Returning to Chambersburg, he began and carried on his practice there. He had a clear, logical and judicial mind and soon took a commanding place at the bar of Franklin county, and in time came to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state. Throughout his active professional career he conducted an extensive practice and there were few cases of any prominence in the county in which he was not engaged, and he was largely employed in neighboring counties. Though his practice was general, he made a special study and practice of the land law of Pennsylvania and was authority in that line. He was prominent and active in public affairs, and in 1814 was elected manager of the Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, and afterwards served as its president fifty years. In 1815 he was made a trustee of the Chambersburg academy, and later became president of the board, resigning after forty-five years' continual service. He was selected as a trustee of the Presbyterian church of Chambersburg, later served as president of its board till July, 1864. He was first, for many years, a director, and in 1836 became president of the Bank of Chambersburg. In 1832 he was elected to Congress by a large majority, and ably represented Franklin and Adams counties in that body through one term. In 1836 he was elected a delegate from Franklin county to the constitutional convention which met at Harrisburg in May, 1837, to revise the state constitution. A vacancy occurring on the State Supreme bench, Governor Johnston on April 12, 1851, commissioned Mr. Chambers to fill the place. In the following fall he was nominated by the Whig party for the same office, but failed of election. Mr. Chambers accumulated a large fortune, and at the time of his decease, March 25, 1866, was the largest land holder in Franklin county.

James Smith immigrated from Ireland at an early age and settled in the "Barrens" of York. He was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1786, and for more than sixty years was an active practitioner, conducting a large and lucrative practice throughout the eastern counties of the state. During the Revolutionary war he commanded a regiment and in 1776 was elected to Congress.

James Orbison, a courtly gentleman of the old school, was admitted to the bar of Franklin county in March, 1791. He was not regarded as a great lawyer, although he conducted a fair practice and had many friends. His decease occurred at Chambersburg about 1812.

Samuel Riddle, a native of Adams county, received his early legal training under his brother, James Riddle, at Chambersburg, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1790. He began his practice at Huntington, then



Ac' Chambers

J. McD. Sharpe

removed to Bradford, where he continued until his brother was made president judge of the district, in 1794. He then settled in Chambersburg, where he occupied his brother's former office and succeeded to much of his practice. He died in 1820.

John McDowell Sharpe, a native of Cumberland county, was born October 7, 1830, to Andrew and Rosanna (McDowell) Sharpe. As a boy he was studious and a lover of books; and before he attained his eighteenth year, in September, 1848, he was graduated from Jefferson college with the highest honors. He studied law under Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and then settled in Chambersburg, where he ever after made his home. Mr. Sharpe rapidly rose to prominence in his profession, and wherever known was regarded as a lawyer of the highest type. Of him Judge Sherwood, after retiring from the Supreme bench, said: "He regarded Mr. Sharpe as the best prepared and most thorough lawyer that came before him while he sat in that court, and he was recognized generally by the public as a leader in his profession. But Mr. Sharpe, while first and always a lawyer, was more. He was preeminently a man of the people, possessed of a gentle, genial and generous nature; he was lovable as he was eminent. His ancestors were Federalists, and he in early life was a Whig and heartily supported General Winfield Scott for the presidency in 1852. But when the "Know-nothing" movement set in, he abandoned the Whig party, and in 1856 supported James Buchanan and ever afterwards advocated the principles of the Democratic party. In 1863 he represented Franklin and Fulton counties in the general assembly of the state, and in 1864 was representative from Franklin and Perry counties in the same body where he was recognized as an able debater and wise legislator.

In 1872 Mr. Sharpe was a delegate to the constitutional convention from Franklin and Cumberland counties. He was again sent to the state legislature in 1882, and as chairman of the judiciary committee rendered effective service, and was regarded as a leader in that body. Mr. Sharpe did not seek office, but his eminent fitness, rather than popularity led to his selection for the many important trusts that were imposed upon him. An able lawyer, a careful student of men and events, a thorough scholar and a polished gentleman, he won his way by his very force of character, and maintained always and everywhere the universal and unlimited confidence of the people.

In his decease, which occurred August 23, 1883, the county of Franklin was called to mourn the loss of one of her ablest and most honored citizens, and the state lost the services of one of her greatest and best men. Besides his good work, Mr. Sharpe left as a permanent legacy the memory and example of a noble life.

William M. Brown, who was born at Brown's Mill, in Antrim township, Franklin county, was graduated from Princeton college and then studied law under direction of Attorney General William Bradford, at Philadelphia. After finishing his preliminary studies he settled in Chambersburg, and in September, 1791, was admitted to the bar. Mr. Brown was a thorough lawyer, being especially able as an advocate: his pleasing manner, manly address and convincing eloquence, making him a power before court or jury. He accumulated great wealth, and died in Mississippi in 1843 at the age of eighty years.

James Duncan, who lived at Carlisle, was a brother of the Hon. Thomas Duncan, and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in April, 1792.

James Brotherton held a prominent place at the Franklin bar, but was of a delicate constitution and died about 1806. He was born at Hollywell, Papermill.

Samuel W. Culbertson was admitted to practice in April, 1801. He studied under Mr. James Osborne, at Chambersburg; practiced there but a short time and then removed to the west.

William Osborne, whose admission to the bar dated from 1801, died at his home in Huntington about 1886, after a long and professional career.

The courts of the Fourth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin, from 1791 to 1794, were presided over by **Thomas Smith,** the associate judges being James McDowell, James Maxwell, George Matthews and James McCammons. In 1794 the district was extended by the addition of Cumberland county, and from that time until 1804, James Riddle served as president judge, with Assoates James McDowell, George Matthews, James McCammons and James Chambers, who served from November, 1795, till his decease in 1805.

By a readjustment of the districts in 1806, Franklin county with Adams and Cumberland, became the Ninth district, and James Hamilton of Carlisle served as president judge from then till 1819, his associates being James McCammons, who served till his decease in 1809; James Maxwell, James McDowell, William McClay, till 1809; Archibald Bard till 1811, and Isaac Eaton till 1815.

In March, 1819, Charles Smith, of Carlisle, became president judge and served thirteen months, the associates being Archibald Bard and Isaac Eaton.

In 1820 Perry county was added to the Ninth district, and from that time till March 29, 1824, John Reed, of Carlisle, served as president judge, with associates Archibald Bard, Isaac Eaton and Jacob Oyster, who served till August 23, 1823.

In 1824 the districts were readjusted and Franklin county was put into the Sixteenth district, together with Bedford and Somerset.

Hon. John Tod, of Bedford, was appointed president judge, and served till May 25, 1827, when he was promoted to the Supreme bench. The associates during this time were Archibald Bard and Jacob Eyster.

From 1827 till 1842 the courts of the Sixteenth district were presided over by Alexander Thompson, the associate judges being Archibald Bard, Jacob Eyster, Matthew Patton, from October, 1830; William McKesson, from November, 1832, and Robert Smith from December, 1836.

A change in the state constitution in 1828 terminated the commissions of the judges then sitting, and provided that the judges should be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, the president judges to hold for a term of ten years, and the associates five years. Under this provision the president judge of the Sixteenth district, from June 30, 1841, to the first Monday in December, 1851, was Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, the associates being Robert Smith, James J. Kennedy, Samuel Dun, Harry Ruby and John Orr.

Hon. James Nill, son of Charles Nill, was born on the 16th of December, 1802, in Quincy township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He secured a common school education and on April 8, 1830, at the age of twenty-eight years, began the practice of the law at Chambersburg. His mother wit and prodigious memory, his easy approach and aptitude for business soon brought him a large practice in all the courts. He was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county when still a young lawyer, and served for a short time. Later Thomas B. Kennedy became his partner in the practice of law at Chambersburg, and the firm had a large clientage at the time of Mr. Nill's election to the bench of the 16th district. His office at one time was a sort of law college from the unusual number of students he had. Mr. Nill, without being eloquent or rhetorical, was a very witty speaker, heard with pleasure on the

JAMES NILL.

hustings as well as at the bar. His knowledge of case law was extensive, but his service on the bench was too brief to impress himself on the public mind as a judge.

Hon. David Watson Rowe, hereinbefore mentioned, is a native of Greencastle, and was born on November 12, 1836. After closing his preparatory studies in the public and classical schools of his native place, he entered Marshall college at Mercersburg, being then under fifteen years of age. On leaving college, he studied law with Mr. William McClellan, of Chambersburg, and on August 15, 1857, was admitted to the bar.

At the opening of the Civil war young Rowe enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, and on April 18, 1861, started for the front. A week later he was made sergeant major of his regiment, afterwards was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, and was with General Patterson in the operations against Johnson in the valley of Virginia. Returning to Greencastle at the expiration of his term of enlistment, July, 1861, the next year he recruited Company K of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He remained in the service until his regiment was mustered out May 20, 1863, and then returned home and resumed his law practice. In 1868 Governor Geary appointed him additional law judge of the Sixteenth district, and at the following October election, he was chosen to the same office for a term of ten years. On the division of the district in 1874, he became president judge of the Thirty-ninth district, comprising Franklin county with Fulton county attached. At the expiration of his term Judge Rowe was re-elected and served another ten years, after which he resumed the practice of law which has since engaged his principal attention.

O. C. Bowers, also a native of Franklin county, born in Antrim township October 11, 1843, is the son of Samuel and Catherine (Wolfe) Bowers. He received his preparatory education in the public schools, and in the Millersville State Normal school, then spent three years at the Mercersburg college, after which he spent four years in the study of the classics and law, and in November, 1873, was admitted to the bar.

The following year he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1877 for a second term. He has ever since been conspicuous as a lawyer in the criminal courts with a large practice in the common pleas.

Thomas R. Gilland was reared on his father's farm in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he was born December 25, 1840, to Thomas and Susan (Concord) Gilland.

He received a good English education in the district schools, but in August, 1862, went to the war as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until mustered out in the fall of 1863. Mr. Gilland then spent one year in Indiana, and during the next fourteen years was engaged in farming and teaching and studying law. He received his legal training with Messrs. Stenger & McKnight; was admitted to the bar September, 1879, and began practice at Chambersburg, where he continued until his death, carrying on a good practice and being known as a thorough, careful, conscientious lawyer.

Emanuel James Bonbrake, who was admitted to the bar in May, 1858, was born in Franklin county in 1832; there attended the public schools and Marshall college and studied law with Messrs. Cessna & Shannon at Bedford. Mr. Bonebrake began his practice at Chambersburg as a partner with Captain George Eyster in 1859. He rose to a prominent place in his profession; became known as a skillful trial lawyer, but failing health compelled him to relinquish the general

practice, and for a number of years he has confined his attention to the more quiet practice of the Orphans' Court.

Hon. Alexander Thomson was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1788. His grandfather was a Scotchman, who settled on the Conococheague in 1771. His parents both died young, and at the age of fifteen Alexander was apprenticed to his uncle to learn the trade of a sickle-maker. While acquiring his trade, he manifested a love for study, and by the time he was through with his apprenticeship he had gained a knowledge of Latin and was thoroughly versed in the English poets. Later he entered the family of Rev. Mr. Grier, of Northumberland, the father of the late Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, to instruct his sons, and at the same time to continue his own studies. His health broke down after three years of this life, and he removed to Bedford, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate. Here he took charge of the academy and studied law with Judge Riddle. After his admission to the bar he soon attained public confidence. He was elected to the house of representatives in the state legislature, and afterwards represented the district in Congress from 1823 to 1827. In the discharge of his public duties he displayed untiring industry and scrupulous fidelity. During his term in Congress he took a warm interest in the welfare of the District of Columbia, and labored so zealously in its behalf that the citizens of Washington, in grateful recognition of his services caused his portrait to be painted and placed in the city hall. About the end of his Congressional career he was appointed by the governor to a judgeship in the city of Lancaster. He held the office but a short time before he was appointed, for life, president judge of the judicial district composed of Somerset, Bedford and Franklin counties. He removed from Bedford to Chambersburg and held this office until his term expired under the limited tenure of the amended constitution of 1838. He was succeeded in the judgeship by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, before whom he practiced successfully, attending the courts of all the counties and being engaged in many important cases. He continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred suddenly from paralysis August 2, 1848.

Besides his professional labors in the courts he filled a professorship in the law school connected with Marshall college. To his pupils he gave diligent attention, and by his valuable instruction and almost paternal care, won their highest esteem and lasting gratitude. Among his pupils were his nephew, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, late United States senator, governor of Indiana and candidate for Vice-President; Hon. John Scott, ex-senator from Pennsylvania, and Hon. T. B. Kennedy, a prominent member of the Franklin county bar and president of the Cumberland Valley railroad.

Judge Thomson was not only a busy lawyer, but an active, public-spirited citizen, evincing a hearty interest in everything affecting the community in which he resided. As a judge he was laborious and conscientious in the examination of every case; he maintained the dignity of his high office and gave opinions which were the result of a sound judgment, guided by the highest learning in his profession. His moral and religious worth, his benevolence and courtesy, his legal and literary attainments, won for him the highest regard of all with whom he became associated. Judge Thomson was twice married, first to Miss Abbie Blythe, of Bedford, and after her death to Miss Jane Graham, of Stoystown, Somerset county. The children born of both marriages were: Dr. Alexander Thomson, of Mount Savage, Md., and Mrs. John Culbertson, of Springfield, Mo.; George Thomson, Dr. William Thomson, Frank Thomson, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mrs. James B.

Alex. Thomson

Dayton and Mrs. James Leslie, widow of James Leslie, late chief clerk of the war department.

(For the above sketch we are indebted to the History of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, by Waterman, Watkins & Co.)

George Eyster, a native of Chambersburg, was born in February, 1832. He was graduated from Pennsylvania college in Gettysburg in 1850, and four years later, on April 12, was admitted to the bar. He was a good lawyer, and in 1860, was elected district attorney. Mr. Eyster died at Philadelphia on December 29, 1886, having been United States assistant treasurer there.

W. Rush Gillan, another of Franklin county's successful lawyers, was born in Hamilton township, April 3, 1850, the son of John and Margaret (Walter) Gillan. After leaving the public schools he spent one year at Mercersburg college, and in 1875 settled at Chambersburg in the grocery trade. The same year he was elected clerk of the courts for a term of three years, and during that time studied law with Messrs. Stenger & James A. McKnight, and on September 1, 1879, was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of the law, which he has since continued with unusual success. In 1891 he was elected to the legislature.

George W. Welsh, who was born in Waynesboro July 10, 1833, received his education in his native place, studied law with Mr. McDowell Sharpe and his uncle, Mr. Wilson Reilly, and was admitted to the bar October 29, 1856.

William Tell Omwake, also a native of Franklin county, was born May 23, 1856. He received his legal training under Francis M. Kimmel, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar.

William U. Brewer, born April 3, 1844, and a graduate of the Millersville State Normal school, was admitted to the bar on December 15, 1868. He practiced law at Greencastle for a number of years, then removed to Chambersburg, acquired a large practice, especially in the Orphans' Court, and became prominent in the profession. He was a member of the state senate in 1893-1896.

Walter K. Sharpe, son of J. McDowell and Emma (King) Sharpe, was born in Chambersburg, graduated from Princeton college, studied law under the Hon. John Stewart and was admitted to the bar on the 25th of February, 1889. He soon made a name in the profession, and his practice has steadily increased and become large, and he is now counted among the prominent members of the bar of Franklin county. A few years ago he associated with Irvin C. Elder as partner. Avoiding politics, he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of the law.

Alexander Stewart, son of Hon. John Stewart, president judge of Franklin county, was admitted to the bar on April 23, 1888, at the age of twenty-two years, having graduated from Princeton, and studied law in the office of his father. Judge Rowe, after retiring from the bench and resuming the practice of law, took Alexander Stewart into partnership, though but a year at the bar. He at once displayed superior legal talent and business ability and met with rapid and assured success. He had already attained a place among the leaders of the bar and was marked for fame in his profession, when, at the early age of twenty-eight, he died on January 8, 1895, thus ending a career of remarkable promise.

List of practicing attorneys of Franklin county bar having offices within the county. Chambersburg postoffice:

William Alexander, 1883; G. W. Atherton, 1883; E. J. Bonbrake, 1859; W. U. Brewer, 1868; O. C. Bowers, 1873; Horace Bender, 1886; N. L. Bonbrake, 1896; George Chambers, 1866; Loren A. Culp, 1878; Irvin C. Elder, 1891; Henry P. Fletcher, 1894; J. Gilmore Fletcher, 1897; Ellis E. Foust, 1894;

Hastings Gehr, 1860; Garnet Gehr, 1893; D. O. Gehr, 1888; W. Rush Gillan, 1879; Arthur W. Gillan, 1898; Walter B. Gilmore, 1899; Linn Harbaugh, 1884; William S. Hoerner, 1890; John W. Hoke, 1893; Samuel F. Huber, 1898; Harry I. Huber, 1900; Charles W. High, 1902; William R. Keefer, 1888; George A. Kyner, 1891; J. D. Ludwig, 1874; D. Edward Long, 1899; John M. McDowell, 1869; Thad. M. Mahon, 1869; T. Z. Minehart, 1894; W. L. Miniek, 1902; Howard F. Noble, 1896; W. O. Nicklas, 1897; John R. Orr, 1858; W. Bronson Orr, 1898; D. Watson Rowe, 1857; John D. Rice, 1894; D. Edgar Rice, 1901; J. R. Ruthrauff, 1880; Joshua W. Sharpe, 1875; Walter K. Sharpe, 1889; C. A. Suesscrott, 1877; J. A. Strite, 1888; Charles Walter, 1890; Isaac I. Wingert, 1897; W. J. Zacharias, 1880.

Greencastle Postoffice: William R. Davison, 1900; J. H. Light, 1888; A. G. McLanahan, 1873; William J. Patton, 1900; B. F. Winger, 1871.

Waynesboro postoffice: N. B. Martin, 1878; W. T. Omwake, 1881; Watson R. Davison, 1893; C. W. High.

Mercersburg postoffice: J. C. Rankin, 1891; H. H. Spangler, 1897.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

BY C. G. BEITEL

Northampton county was erected out of Bucks county by an act of the provincial assembly approved March 11, 1752. At that time it embraced within its borders the counties of Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna, and parts of Wyoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Bradford and Columbia.

The following mention of the earlier courts is from the "History of the Lehigh Valley," by M. S. Henry:

One of the reasons assigned by the petitioners for a new county was that the people were so remote from the seat of justice that it was difficult for them to obtain their rights and rogues took advantage in doing mischief with impunity.

The first court was held on the 16th day of June, 1752, and in the session docket we find this record:

"At a court of record * * * held at Easton, for the county of Northampton, the 16th day of June, * * * A. D. 1752, before Thomas Craig, Timothy Horsefield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and William Craig, Justices of the Lord, the King, the peace of said county to keep, and also divers trespassers and felons, and other offenses in said county committed, to hear and determine, assigned. (By commissions dated 7th June inst.)"

This was the starting point for the courts of our county. The court thus organized was compelled to hold their sessions in hotels, because they had no court house in which to meet. The courts assembled at the hotels till 1766. An act had been passed February 17, 1763, authorizing the building of a court house at Easton.

As already stated, from June 16, 1752, to March 6, 1766, the courts were held in the various hotels. The rents paid were from three to seven pounds, including wood and candles. The sessions would not last more than two or three days the first few years, but as business increased four days would be consumed. Great formality was used by the justices at these gatherings. It was the custom to escort them from their homes, or lodgings, with constables in front and rear, while the heads of the justices were graced with three-cornered cocked hats. The common people gazed at them with amazement. The staves of the constables were beautifully painted, and a bill was paid the United Brethren for painting these emblems of official power, the amount being $25.

The court house was finished at a cost of $4,589.67, and was built after a model of Carpenter Hall, in Philadelphia. It was quite an imposing structure for those days, and was a source of pride to the borough and county.

Easton has always been the seat of justice, and the first court house was completed and the first court held in it in 1766. It was erected in the center of the square, known as the circle, upon a lot granted by Thomas and Richard Penn by deed dated September 28, 1764. This deed also embraced another lot, theretofore having been laid out for a prison or common jail erected thereon.

The old county house, in which the clerks' offices were located, was situated in the southeast corner of the square. South of the court house, just in the entrance of Third street, stood the pillory and whipping post:

those ancient instruments of punishment were in the days and experience of the great apostle, "Five times received I forty stripes, save one, and with Silas was pilloried in Phillippi." And here we see in a remote town, in a land of which Paul never heard, the same humiliating instruments stand close by the jail nearly two thousand years after those dark days. For twenty-four years this beautiful spot was disfigured by the relic of an ancient civilization, and during those long years many had suffered the dread infliction of the lash.

In 1753 the county jail was completed and was situated on the east side of Pomfret (now South Third street), at the corner of Pine street.

In 1774 a large addition was built to the jail. Here, then, we see the machinery of justice, the court house, the pillory, the whipping post and the jail.

The courts were held in the old court house from the time of its completion, until the erection of the present court house, upon an eminence in the western part of the city, which was completed in 1861, when the first court was held there; since then it was found necessary to enlarge it by the addition of two wings.

As already stated, the first did not consume more than one or two days each session from 1752 to 1760. After that business increased, and three and four days were consumed, while to-day we have six stated sessions of two weeks each and four or five sessions annually, presided over by two law judges, in separate rooms.

In 1871 a new jail on the penitentiary system was built contiguous to the court house.

The last court under King George III. was held in June, 1777, and the first under the commonwealth, when the dockets were changed accordingly.

In 1848 the office of Prothonotary was separated from the office of the clerk of the sessions and oyer and terminer.

BENCH AND BAR.

The royal charter granted to William Penn March 4, 1681 (5 Smith's Laws, page 406) by King Charles II., empowered him "to appoint and establish any judges and justices, magistrates and other officers; to do all and every other thing and things, which unto the complete establishment of justice, unto courts and tribunals, forms of judicature and manner of proceedings, do belong."

Courts of judicature were regularly established by the act passed May 22, 1722. This act was the foundation of the present courts and was the first which authorized the admission of attorneys for the practice of the law in the province.

The justices of the Supreme Court of the state held assizes or courts of nisi prius, at Easton, between the years 1786 and 1799. After 1799 Circuit Courts were substituted for the courts of nisi prius, and the cases reported are so entitled. These courts first, by two judges, afterwards by one, were held at Newton, Easton, Chester, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Bedford, Uniontown, Harrisburg and Sunbury, so that the labors of the judges must have been great.

The names of the ablest lawyers of Philadelphia, Bucks and Easton bars, appear as counsel in many cases, reported in the Yeates reports. Ingersoll, Read, Smith, Thomas and John Ross; Biddle, Tilghman, Hopkins and Samuel Sitgreaves. Messrs. Tilghman and John Ross were afterwards judges of the Supreme Court of the state for many years.

In those days the judges and lawyers traveled from one county to another, often on horseback. Cases were tried, with very few references to law books, and these were mainly published in England. The Pennsylvania statutes, with a few reports, made up the libraries of lawyers in those days, and yet, those who read the early reports of this state, especially those of Yeates, Dallas and Binney, cannot fail to remark the ability and

research exhibited by counsel and the depth, solidity and wisdom of the judges, as displayed in their opinions.

Northampton county, when organized, extended from Bucks county to the line of New York state. When in the course of time new counties were erected from its territory, the records of Northampton were the evidence of title to the lands acquired within its former boundaries, hence, it resulted that the attorneys of Northampton bar continued to practice in the new counties for many years thereafter.

The bar of Northampton county from the first has been justly celebrated for the learning, zeal and ability which have characterized its members. Members of this bar have been chosen judges, governors, senators, members of Congress and of the Presidential cabinet, ministers to foreign countries and consuls.

Hopewell Hepburn was appointed judge of Allegheny county.

Joel Jones was chosen by Governor Wolf as one of the revisers of the civil code of Pennsylvania, and afterwards became one of the judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, president of Girard college and mayor of that city.

James M. Porter Sen was a member of the legislature, twice a president judge and secretary of war in President Tyler's cabinet.

George Wolf was a member of Congress for three terms. First controller of the United States treasury and afterwards collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Richard Brodhead was a member of Congress for three terms, a senator of the United States for six years.

Peter Ihrie was twice elected to Congress.

Philip Johnson had three terms in Congress.

William Mutchler had four terms in Congress.

Washington McCartney was president judge of this judicial district. He was not only an able judge, but he was a learned professor, a great mathematician and a scholar of wonderful attainments in other sciences, as well as in general history.

William Hebring Kirkpatrick, of Easton, Pa., was born April 21, 1844, at Easton, was educated at Lafayette college, studied law with Hon. H. D. Maxwell, formerly president judge of the Third Judicial district of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar October 2, 1865; was solicitor of Easton for several years after his admission to the bar, was appointed president judge of the Third Judicial district in the early part of 1874 to fill an unexpired term, and served in said office until January, 1875; was nominated on the Republican ticket for the ensuing term and failed of an election by only about 300, the regular Democratic majority in the judicial district being 3,400; presided over the Republican state convention of 1882 as temporary chairman; was a delegate to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1884; was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania by Governor Beaver, and unanimously confirmed by the senate January 18, 1887, and served as such till January 21, 1891; was at one time lecturer on municipal law in Lafayette college, and for a number of years has been a trustee of that institution; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,072 votes, against 16,743 votes for Laird H. Barber, Democrat.

H. J. Steele was born at Easton, Pa., May 10, 1860, the son of Joseph and Maria (Burt) Steele, both natives of Easton.

Mr. Steele was educated in the public schools of Easton and at the Stevens Business college. At the age of seventeen he entered as a student in the law office of William Beidleman, where he studied for four years when he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county. He at once began practicing alone at Easton, and the last few years has been devoted specially to corporation law—he has represented many large interests in

some important cases, and for the past twelve years he has been retained on either one side or the other of all the important cases tried in that county.

He was city solicitor for three terms, a delegate to state conventions and was for four years a member of the school board at Easton. Is also a member of the National Bar association, is now one of its vice presidents and was appointed delegate to represent the State Bar association at the meeting of the National association held at Denver in 1901. He is also director of the First National bank of Easton and president of the Northampton Trust Company.

Russell C. Stewart, an able and progressive lawyer of Easton, is the son of Charles and Anna (Chidsey) Stewart; was born in South Easton, Pa., September 2, 1859. All his ancestors, however, were natives of Connecticut and descended from Revolutionary stock. Russell was educated, after leaving common school, in the Lafayette college and the Columbia Law school. He graduated from the former in 1878. Studied law in the office of S. N. Edgar at Easton for about two years and was admitted to the bar of Northampton county in January, 1881. He at once opened an office and began a general practice of the law which rapidly grew until at the present time it covers a vast amount of important litigation in all the state and federal courts. A Republican, he was in 1886 elected district attorney, being the only Republican ever elected to that office in Northampton county. In 1900 he was candidate for Congress, polling 1,700 more votes than President McKinley. He has several times been delegate to state conventions and was also delegate to the Kansas City national convention and at one time candidate for United States district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stewart was married in 1885 to Miss Mattie M. Seitz, of Easton. They have one daughter, Anna K.

William E. Doster was born in Bethlehem, Pa., January 8, 1837, to Lewis and Pauline Doster. His father was a native of Germany, the year of his birth being 1798. He came to the United States in 1815; became a woolen manufacturer and subsequently, for many years, carried on the Moravian woolen mills at Bethlehem, Pa. He was also interested in the lumber business and owned several farms. He died in 1860 and his wife in 1879. Our subject is related to Daniel Doster, a doctor, who came to the United States in 1815 and located at Lancaster, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. His great-grandfather, Christian Eggert, was one of the first settlers in Bethlehem. He is also descended from Adam Ruppert, of Revolutionary fame.

William E. Doster received his early education at Bethlehem, and subsequently was matriculated at Yale college, from which institution he graduated in 1857. He then pursued the study of law for two years at Harvard Law school, and received the degree of LL. B.; studied law in the office of Governor Reeder and Henry Green (late chief justice), at Easton; removed to Philadelphia and entered the office of S. T. Van Sant; went abroad; studied civil law one year at Heidelberg, Germany, and French law for six months in Paris. When the Civil war broke out he returned home, raised a company (afterward Company A of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry), was appointed its captain, promoted to colonel and when mustered out of the service, in 1864, had attained the rank of brevet brigadier-general.

He returned to Easton; was admitted to the bar, and, following the advice of Mr. Green, his former preceptor, entered upon the practice of law at Washington, D. C., where he devoted himself entirely to trials before military commissions and court martials. Here he remained one year, being engaged in the case to defend the parties charged with a conspiracy against President

W. E. DOSTER.

Lincoln, and also the charge against Atzerott and Payne for attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward and Vice-President Johnson.

In 1865 Mr. Doster returned to Easton and practiced until 1873, when he removed to Bethlehem, Northampton county, where he has since remained. During his entire professional career, he has been alone in practice, and as a lawyer has become widely known for his excellent ability and splendid legal attainments—as a man, honored and respected by all with whom he has come in contact. He served as register in bankruptcy from 1865 to 1879; has been identified with many of the important corporation interests in Northampton county in his professional capacity, and has served as counsel for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company twenty-five years, the Bethlehem Iron and Steel Company twenty-three years, etc. He has been engaged in a number of important cases throughout the state, and as a trial lawyer, is considered one of the best in Pennsylvania. He has met with remarkable success in his profession and is held in high esteem by his legal brethren.

Mr. Doster is also connected with the financial and business interests of his city: has been president of the New Street Bridge company fifteen years, owns a large body of real estate in town and country, and is a stockholder in several banks. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R.

In 1888, at New York City, Mr. Doster was married to Miss Ruth Porter, daughter of General Josiah Porter, a descendant from Revolutionary stock. Mr. Doster has been quite a traveler, has crossed the ocean twenty-six times and is at home in the German, French and Spanish languages.

Andrew H. Reeder, a native of Easton, Pa., was born in 1807, and came from English ancestors, who settled on Long Island in 1650, in New Jersey in 1703, and at Easton in 1788. He received a liberal English education, and was admitted to the bar in 1828, his law preceptor being Peter Ihrie, Esq. In 1831 he married Miss Amelia Hutter, members of whose family were many years prominent as editors of the "Easton Correspondent and Sentinel." Of five children born to them, viz., G. Marchand, Howard, Frank, Ida Marsh and Emma Ferriday, two, Ida Marsh and Frank, whose sketch appears in this work, still survive.

Mr. Reeder was a man of much force and character, aggressive and fearless and a born leader. As a lawyer, he easily ranked among the foremost of his time, and wherever known was honored and loved. Among his contemporaries and associates were Alexander E. Brown, James M. Porter, M. Hale Jones, George W. Yeates, Robert Brooke and others of like high standing at the bar. His appearances show in the lower court records began under Judge Mallery, continued under his successors, Banks, Jones, Findlay, Maxwell, Barrett and ended with Judge Maynard. In the Supreme Court of the state beginning with the Seventeenth of Sergeant and Rawle, his name appears in connection with cases down to the Tenth Wright reports, and as giving some idea of the volume of his practice, it may be stated that in the Ninth of Wright, published in 1863, the year before Mr. Reeder's decease, his firm's name (Reeder & Green) appears in connection with twenty-three cases.

Mr. Reeder was famous not only as an office counsellor, but also as a trial lawyer and advocate. He was untiring in the preparation of his cases, and when he entered upon a trial he was complete master of the situation, thoroughly familiar with all the weak points of his own side and fortified against any surprises on the part of his antagonist. His addresses were devoid of ornament, but clear, logical, forceful and irresistible and as a rule carried conviction.

Mr. Reeder was a noted campaign orator, and for many years a prominent figure

among his Democratic contemporaries. He was a valiant supporter of Polk in 1844, Taylor in 1848 and Pierce in 1852, during the presidential campaigns of those years, and in his support of David J. Porter, Shunk and Bigler for the governorship of the state, he was untiring. He was pre-eminently a man of affairs and entered heartily into everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of his city, community or state.

In 1854 Mr. Reeder, without solicitation on his part, was appointed governor of the territory of Kansas. The bitter struggle that ensued between the factions representing slavery on one side, and freedom on the other is a matter of history. Governor Reeder stood between the divided ranks of his party, and fearlessly defended law and order and right. But it was a trying time for them and left its impress on the remainder of his life. Foreseeing the coming crisis, and firm in his convictions of duty, he, during the administration of President Buchanan, publicly espoused the Republican cause, and gave it his most earnest support for the remainder of his life. As chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and which honored him, against his protest, with the third highest vote for the vice presidency, and as a champion of Simon Cameron for secretary of war in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, his name was kept pre-eminently before the public. In 1861 President Lincoln, knowing well the character and fitness of the man he would honor, appointed Governor Reeder brigadier general in the Regular army; but lack of military experience and education, except as captain of a local home company, led him to decline the appointment. He however, had the keenest interest in the prosecution of the war, and besides sending his three sons into the army, spared no effort of tongue or pen to encourage and support the Union cause.

Again in 1864 Governor Reeder headed the Pennsylvania delegation to the national convention which nominated President Lincoln for a second time, but he did not live to witness the triumph of the cause he so loyally championed, for on July 5, 1864, while Grant was confronting Lee before Richmond, and Sherman was advancing against Hood, the country was startled at the news of his death. Great though his loss was, the power of his life and example still lives, and the memory of his noble deeds will long be cherished by all who ever came within the range of his influence.

General Frank Reeder, a native of Easton, Pa., was born May 22, 1845, and is a son of Governor Andrew H. and Fredricka A. (Hutter) Reeder, both of whom were born at Easton. The father was a prominent lawyer and governor of the state of Kansas in 1854.

Our subject's paternal grandparents were Absalom Reeder and Christiana, nee Smith, the former from Trenton, N. J., and the latter born in Easton. She was married at the age of fourteen years. Her father, Leonard Smith, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject's maternal grandparents were Christian J. Hutter and Maria, nee Bauer. The former was a colonel in the war of 1812.

Frank was educated in the private schools at Allentown, Lawrenceville, Edge Hill school, Princeton, N. J., and is an alumnus of Princeton college, having the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He was graduated from the Albany Law school with the degree of LL. B., in 1868, and there admitted to the bar.

Soon after the opening of the war of the Rebellion in September, 1862, young Reeder enlisted in an emergency Regiment, and entered the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment as adjutant, in October, 1862, and in November, 1863, became captain of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. He was discharged in June, 1866, with the rank of lieutenant colonel commanding. From 1874 to 1881 he was brigadier general

FRANK REEDER.

of National Guards and was in command at Reading during the riots of 1877. In 1872 he served as department commander of G. A. R. and was commander of the local post for some time.

Mr. Reeder commenced his law practice in New York city, being associated in the office of Mr. Chester A. Arthur, afterwards President Arthur, but at the end of two years returned to Easton and formed with his brother, Howard J., a co-partnership under the name of Reeder & Reeder. This relationship continued until 1881, when the brother accepted an appointment to the bench, which he filled one year and then returned to the firm. In 1884 he was elected judge of Common Pleas for a term of ten years, and served till January, 1895, when the law firm was re-established. In May, 1895, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Superior Court bench and in the fall of that year was elected to the same office for a term of ten years, and was on the bench at the time of his death in 1898. Since then Mr. Reeder practiced by himself till 1901, when the firm of Reeder & Coffin was formed by the introduction of Mr. George F. Coffin. The practice general in character has had to do largely with corporation matters, and has embraced a vast number of important cases. Few prominent cases have come before the courts in which the firm has not been retained on one or the other side. Mr. Reeder was engaged in the Evans will case with Mr. John G. Johnson and Richard C. Dale. Mr. Reeder has made a specialty of the trial of cases, and with his thorough knowledge of the law, his ready grasp of the salient points of the case, and his forceful and eloquent use of language, his arguments before a court or jury are clear and convincing.

Mr. Reeder has been active in the affairs of the Republican party and been honored with numerous offices of trust. He has served as state chairman three years, was a delegate to the last four National Republican conventions. From 1873 to 1876 he was collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Pennsylvania. He was appointed secretary of state in 1895, but after three years' service resigned at the request of Governor Hastings, who was out of sympathy with his party. In October, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Stone commissioner of banking, and still holds that office.

Mr. Reeder was for a number of years a director of Easton Trust Company, is president of the Northampton Railroad Company, a director of the Easton & Northern Railroad Company, a director of the Perkiomen Valley Trolley Company and also of the Lehigh & Carbon Traction Company, and since 1882 has been president of the American Bangor Slate Company.

In 1868, at Boston, Mass., Mr. Reeder married Miss Grace E. Thompson, a daughter of Charles Thompson of that city. They have three sons.

William Fackenthall, the subject of this sketch was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, where he was educated in the common schools, and later at the Franklin and Marshall college. He later studied law in the office of his father at Easton, and was admitted to the Northampton county bar August 16, 1879.

David William Nevin, son of Samuel W. and Harriet (Balch) Nevin, was born September 9, 1853, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. After attending the public schools of Franklin county, he went to the Chambersburg academy, and later entered La Fayette college, graduating therefrom in 1875. Studied law in the office of E. J. Fox, Sr., and was admitted to the Northampton county bar in 1877.

Abram B. Howell was born in Northampton county in 1842. He was educated in the private schools and at La Fayette college, graduating from the latter in 1868. He studied law in the office of M. Hale Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1870.

Mr. Howell's practice embraces all branches of the civil and criminal code. He has been active as a campaign speaker, and chief burgess of Easton for three terms.

During the war of the Rebellion he served in the Lincoln Cavalry, afterwards known as the First New York Cavalry, being the first regiment organized during this war.

Matthew Hale Jones of Easton was, during his long and honorable career, an accomplished and leading member of the bar of Northampton county. Born at Coventry, Conn., of Puritan ancestry, he inherited in a marked degree the firmness of character and sterling virtues of that religious race. During boyhood his family removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he fitted himself for Rutgers college, and was graduated from this institution with high rank in the class of 1830. Upon leaving college he began the study of law with Hon. Chester Butler at Wilkes-Barre, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar of Northampton county at Easton, where his brother, the late Judge Joel Jones, then resided and was engaged in the active practice of law. From that time until his death (June 1, 1883) the subject of this sketch actively followed his profession, and in the early part of his career served as district attorney, at which time his assiduous and efficient devotion to official duties presaged the high and masterful qualities so eminently characterized in him in subsequent practice of his profession and stamped him as one of the leaders of the bar of Northampton county. Associated with such distinguished lawyers as Hon. Andrew H. Reeder, Hon. James Madison Porter, Alexander E. Brown and others of their rank, at the bar of northeastern Pennsylvania, in the trial of many important causes in that section of the state, he bore a prominent part in many cases noted in the annals of the profession, memorable among which the Miller will case stands as a "cause celebre" in that part of Pennsylvania. This case involved large pecuniary interests, as well as many difficult and delicate legal questions, and it was largely due to his thorough mastery of the intricacies of the controversy and his careful and elaborate preparation that the heirs whom he represented against the will were entirely successful in the litigation.

He was remarkable for a well-balanced and thoroughly trained intellect, and as a lawyer he was conspicuous for his comprehensive and exact knowledge of the principles of the law, a sound and careful judgment and a high and delicate sense of professional honor. He sought no political advancement, yet was deeply interested in current public questions, and became identified with important local enterprises which had for their end the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was one of the founders of the Easton Gas company and served as president from its organization in 1850 until his death. He was also for many years a trustee of Lafayette college, a director of the Easton Cemetery company and an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Easton.

Distinguished for a wonderfully retentive memory, which enabled him to store and have at command the treasures of the great masters of prose and poetry in our language and the classics, in his social relations he was always ready to entertain and instruct and his rare conversational powers enlivened by apt anecdote and genial humor rendered him most attractive and entertaining in the environment of congenial companionship. Possessing deep religious feeling and well versed in theology, the study of the Bible and the works of sacred writers were exceedingly attractive to him and emphasized the convictions of a pure life by strict integrity and a conscientious performance of every duty. By his earnest, manly character, his unostentatious charities and his interest in the advancement of the people among whom he lived, he commanded universal respect and confidence. His

W. H. Jones

was a well ordered life, and in him we may behold a fine type of the high-minded, cultured lawyer and public-spirited citizen.

Abram S. Knecht, son of Jacob and Mary Knecht, was born in Northampton county August 12, 1828. He attended the country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the academy at Easton, where he later became assistant teacher. He afterwards took a course at Franklin and Marshall college, studied law in the office of Judge McCantney, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1855.

Henry D. Maxwell was born at Easton, Pa., August 3, 1862, educated in the Easton public schools and at La Fayette college, graduating therefrom in 1882, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He then attended the Columbia College of Law, after which he studied law in the office of W. S. Kirkpatrick, at Easton, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Since 1887 Mr. Maxwell has been the editor of the Northampton Legal Reporter.

Hon. William W. Schuyler is a descendant from the Schuylers of Revolutionary fame. His father was Simon Schuyler, a native of New York state, as was also his mother, Sarah (Morris), and both were of English descent, having always lived in New York. Father served for many years as justice of the peace, and at the time of his death, March 26, 1883, was retired from active life.

William was born in Muncie, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1829. After leaving the public schools he spent three years at school in Columbus, Ohio, and four years at the La Fayette college at Easton. Later he attended the Williams college, graduating from there in 1845 with the degree of A. B. He then went to South Carolina, where he taught school for about three years, during which time he read law in the office of Major A. C. Spain, devoting what time he could spare to that study, then came to Williamsport, Pa., and studied law with Judge Maynard for a time, thence to Easton, where he completed his law course under the direction of Judge McCortneys, and was admitted to the bar of Northampton county in 1864. Commenced practice immediately with John H. Vincent as his partner, and their firm, Schuyler & Vincent, remained in general practice for two years. When Mr. Vincent left Easton, after which time Mr. Schuyler conducted the business alone with its rapid increase, readily grasping the confidence of the people until he was elected associate law judge with O. H. Meyers as president.

In 1859 he received the highest majority of any candidate on the ticket for district attorney, being a Democrat in his politics. Was re-elected in 1862 without opposition, and in 1881 was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, re-elected in 1891 again without opposition, and in 1901 became president judge at the expiration of Judge Meyers' term.

At the last election his name appeared on both tickets, term expiring in 1911.

On June 19, 1901, the La Fayette college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

The rapid progress of Mr. Schuyler from early manhood bespeaks the confidence of the people in his ability to serve the numerous responsibilities entrusted to him, which he did to the general satisfaction of the public.

Judge Schuyler was married February 15, 1859, at Easton, to Miss Alice Bender, daughter of Henry Bender, a prominent business man of Easton. They have two children.

Hon. Henry W. Scott, son of Lewis B. and Sarah (Erwin) Scott, was born in Bucks county, Pa., March 18, 1846. He was educated at La Fayette college and studied law in the office of E. M. Lloyd, Esq., at Doylestown, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in May, 1868. The following day he went to Northampton county and was admitted to the bar at Easton, where he at once

engaged in a general practice of his profession.

In 1894 he was elected on the Democratic ticket judge of the Common Pleas Court for a term of ten years.

Edward J. Fox was born at Doylestown September 15, 1824. His ancestry was of the best from colonial days, and the names of those from whom he descended will live. His grandfather, Edward Fox, studied law in the office of Samuel Chase, of Maryland, who was afterwards appointed by President Washington one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1783 he was auditor general of Pennsylvania. John Fox, a son of Edward Fox, was born in Philadelphia April 26, 1787; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, pursued the study of law with Alexander J. Dallas, whose son, George Mifflin Dallas, was elected Vice-President in 1844, upon the ticket with James K. Polk, as President. He was admitted to the bar in 1807, and went to Newtown, then the county seat of Bucks, and remained there until its removal to Doylestown, in 1813.

John Fox was the father of Edward J. Fox. Practiced law at Doylestown from 1813 until he was appointed president judge of the Bucks and Montgomery district, in 1830. In 1814 he was made deputy attorney general for the county by Simon Snyder, then governor. Judge Fox had a strong and controversial nature, was deeply imbued with all the political animosities of the day, and, although upon the bench, frequently engaged in the conflicts for supremacy. He retired from the bench in 1841 and resumed the practice of law. Died at Doylestown April 15, 1849, at the age of sixty-two.

Thus, Edward J. Fox was of good lineage and of loyal blood. His life was not passed in conspicuous positions that bring applause or censure of tumultuous assemblies, nor was his professional career spent amid scenes with opportunities to invite metropolitan fame. After leaving Princeton college, which he entered at an early age, he began the study of law with his father in July, 1841, just after the latter had left the bench, and the day after he was of legal age was admitted to the bar. Soon after his admission he entered into partnership with an older brother at Norristown, but soon afterwards went to Philadelphia; then returned to Doylestown as a partner with his father and remained until the death of the latter. He was early admitted to all the courts and practiced extensively in them from the time of his admission to the Supreme Court, in 1846, the United States District and Circuit Courts, in 1847, to the time he first presented himself to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, in October, 1875. He moved to Easton in October, 1853, and remained in active and pressing practice for a period of thirty-six years. He formed a partnership in January, 1882, with his son, Edward J. Fox, Jr., which continued until his death. His name appears as counsel in the state reports from 1846 to 1889. He was frequently in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and his arguments are reported in "Mutual Life Insurance company vs. Snyder, 3 Otto, 393," and the "Lehigh Water company vs. Easton, 121 United States, 388." For twenty-five years he was largely concerned in important litigation through the eastern portion of the state and in the courts of Philadelphia. He was widely known, and in all the counties adjoining his own his recognized ability was called for in those desperately contested trials which demanded the highest measure of skill and the strongest advocacy. He was retained in many murder trials, and took part for three of the Molly Maguires—Campbell, Fisher and Kenna—the latter of whom was convicted of a lesser grade than the highest. The case of Alexander Campbell was carried by him through the Supreme

Edward J. Fox

Court, where the judgment was affirmed. (Campbell vs. Com., 3 Norris, 187.)

Mr. Fox had a large practice in all the civil courts, and his services were especially demanded in his own and adjoining districts in the trial of issues involving large sums of money. He lived a busy professional life and had no ambition for official or public position. His friends pressed his name for nomination to the Supreme bench in 1880, and he was strongly supported in the Democratic state convention, but the movement received no assistance from him; they failed by a few votes to attain their purpose. Aggressive in support of his party as in everything else, he declined all office; but continually in every campaign there was a popular demand for his service. He surrendered time which he could not well afford to the political platform, where his captivating manner and forcible speech assured crowded audiences and enthusiastic applause. He kept pace with the current history of the world and had strong feeling upon many public questions. But, in his latter years, at least, he was no student of books, either of literature or law. His legal library was not replenished with many modern text-books; he kept to the old editions, which were not disfigured by copious and contradictory annotations. He preferred to drink from the fountains, rather than from the polluted currents. He did not read the decisions of the courts systematically, as they were published in the reports; he believed he knew what the law was and did not expect to find the decisions otherwise. He stopped brief-making many years before his death; but sometimes, for easy reference, made note of a case on the back of an envelope, or upon the face of the pleadings. These would be fatal courses for a new generation, but he had a steady faith in the acquisitions of his earlier years, and the measure of success he had justified his wisdom.

In the management of a cause, his tact was a matter for admiration; from the moment a jury was empaneled his thought was upon the verdict; he yielded to every persuasive suggestion of the court; he made the jurymen his friends by watching their comfort; if a draught of air came from the window it was closed; his cheerful "Good morning!" as they passed into their seats made each one feel it was of some consequence to meet him with familiar recognition, yet there was no unworthy artifice. He did not often make objections unless the matter was vital; his records on writs of error contained but few exceptions, and he rarely supported his cause by more than one or two leading propositions.

His arguments were in strong, direct, vigorous Anglo-Saxon, often powerful, always impressive. His fine voice was under complete control, and his speech sometimes, upon great occasions, reached the very highest points of spoken eloquence. His mind had the enlarged cultivation which comes from much travel at home and abroad and his manners were those of stately courtesy. "Thus he bore, without abuse, the grand old name of 'Gentleman.'"

There was no impairment of mental or physical vigor to the end. He died November 22, 1889. On the day of his death he finished the trial of an important case which had consumed much time. The judgment he secured was sustained by the Supreme Court many months after he was gone (Rickert vs. Stephens et al., 133 Pa. St., 538). At the adjournment he was still engaged in another cause. In three hours he was dead.

He was from earliest youth sincerely attached to his religious faith, and in the evening he had gone to the Brainerd Presbyterian church, of which, for more than thirty years he had been an elder and a principal support, and while enjoying the festivities of the evening died suddenly of apoplexy. His funeral was attended by members of the bar from various parts of

the state and his death was mourned as a public loss.

Francis H. Lehr was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1842. He attended the common schools and academy at Easton until sixteen years of age, after which he taught school for twelve years, and during the last two years he studied law in the office of Hon. H. D. Maxwell, and was admitted to the bar at Easton in 1871.

His practice has been largely in the Orphans' Court.

Edward J. Fox of Easton comes naturally to that leadership of the bar of Northampton county, which he shares with so few that it is perhaps wiser not to affix the precise number. His grandfather, John Fox, of Doylestown, in Bucks county, stood with the lawyers in the front of that bar, and was president judge of that judicial district from 1830 to 1840; while his father, Edward J. Fox, the elder, leaving Doylestown and settling in Easton in 1853, came at once into a profitable practice and for the ten years preceding his death, in 1889, stood at the head of the Northampton bar, no one even caring to question his leadership.

About a year after the admission to the bar of the subject of this sketch, the father and son formed a partnership, Edward J. Fox & Son, the junior then not quite twenty-four (he was born April 3, 1858), seems to have perceived with wonderful clearness the transition in the practice of the law, then just beginning, which has evolved the modern lawyer as contrasted with the old school advocate.

The son gave the help to the father which saved him the bewilderment of myriads of cases culled from hundreds of reports while the old school theory of the father that a lawyer must be thorough saved the son from the possibility of becoming a mere case lawyer.

In 1889 the senior member of the firm died very suddenly. They had represented many clients, including a large number of corporations, most of the railroad companies in that locality and interest of various kinds. Out of all their clients not one sought other counsel, so great was the confidence which the younger man had quietly inspired, so that at the age of thirty-one he succeeded to the practice of a really great lawyer. He was handicapped to a certain extent by the prominence of his father, which naturally resulted in some speculation by the community as to the ability of the son to successfully carry on such a practice. This trying period of probation was short, and public confidence in the value of his services was soon and securely established. In 1890 upon the organization of the Easton Trust Company he became one of its directors and two years later its counsel, as he now is. From this time until the present, his practice has grown in volume and importance as counsel, regularly, for the New Jersey Central, the Philadelphia & Reading and the Lehigh & New England Railroad Companies, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and special counsel at times for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He has not only tried many cases, but his judgment has been desired in many of the railroad legal problems of the day. While representing many large corporations, both transportation and industrial, his practice is not confined to such by any means. His personal integrity and his genuine Christian character with his legal ability have compelled a feeling of trustfulness that have created fiduciary relations in various directions—executor, trustee and the like, all of which suggests not only his reputation, but his real worth. He is one of the trustees of Lafayette college, an elder of the Brainerd-Union Presbyterian church, as well as the superintendent of its Sunday school, and has as president of the Y. M. C. A., since its organization in Easton in 1898, successfully established that institution.

His name appears as director of the War-

ren Foundry and Machine Company, the East Bangor Consolidated Slate Company, the Easton Gas Company, the Easton Fuel Gas Company and the Easton Power Company.

In the trial of the cases of greatest importance and difficulty, it is the rare exception when he is not engaged upon one side or the other, and in important financial matters where counsel is required, his services are secured with equal frequency.

Mr. Fox was married at Schooleys Mountain, N. J., to Miss Cora L. Marsh, daughter of W. W. Marsh, a prominent business man, and a granddaughter of ex-Governor Andrew H. Reeder, who served in Kansas during the anti-slavery agitation in 1854-56. They have two sons, Louis R. and Edward J. Fox, Jr.

List of attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of Northampton county from its organization to the present time, with date of admission:

James Reed, 1752; Benjamin Price, 1752; Lewis Gordon, 1752; James Biddle, 1752; John Moland, 1752; John Price, 1752; William Pidgeon, 1752; Samuel Johnston, 1752; Edward Shippen, 1753; David Henderson, 1757; Benjamin Chew, 1757; Edward Biddle, 1761; William Smyth, 1762; Hugh Hughes, 1762; Lindsay Coates, 1764; John Ross, 1765; Nicholas Waln, 1765; Jasper Yeates, 1765; Henry Lewis, 1765; Richard Peters, Jr., 1765; John Price, 1765; James Taylor, 1765; James Anderson, 1765; James Allen, 1765; Alexander Wilcox, 1765; James Sayre, 1765; Andrew Allen, 1765; John Currie, 1765; Daniel Levan, Jr., 1769; Thomas Hartley, 1769; Daniel Clymer, 1770; Joseph Worrell, 1771; James Lukens, 1771; Andrew Robeson, 1771; Miers Fisher, 1771; George North, 1771; Andrew Ross, 1771; Joseph Taylor, 1771; Jacob Hook, 1771; Charles Stedman, 1772; Edward Burd, 1772; John Lawrence, 1772; Edward Vaughn Dugan, 1772; James Armstrong Wilson, 1772; Christian Huck, 1773; Peter Seull, 1774; Collinson Read, 1775; Thomas Anderson, 1775; Phineas Bond, 1776; Robert Trail, 1777; Jonathan Dickenson Sergeant, 1777; John Swift, 1779; John Coxe, 1779; Samuel Sitgreaves, 1779; William Bradford, 1780; Jacob Rush, 1780; Nathaniel Potts, 1781; George Gottnam, 1781; James Hanna, 1781; Jared Ingersoll, 1781; William Graydon, 1782; William Moore Smith, 1782; Joseph Reed, 1782; James Grice, 1783; James Wade, 1784; John D. Coxe, 1785; Henry Wisener, 1787; Mathias Baldwin, 1787; Ross Thompson, 1788; Marks John Biddle, 1788; Abraham Jones, 1789; John Cadwallader, 1789; Benjamin Morgan, 1789; Joseph Thomas, 1789; Samuel Roberts, 1790; Samuel Young, 1790; Putnam Catlin, 1790; Robert Stuart, 1790; Joseph Hopkinson, 1791; Jonathan Williams, 1791; William Anderson, 1791; John McNair, 1791; James Hunter, 1791; William Patterson, 1791; Mathew Backus, 1792; John Dormer Murray, 1792; Joseph B. McKean, 1792; John Ross, 1792; Nathaniel Higginson, 1792; Henry Wickoff, 1792; Robert Copeland, 1793; Thomas Ross, 1793; Daniel Stroud, 1793; William R. Hanna, 1794; Joseph Hemphill, 1794; Jacob Richards, 1794; Thomas B. Dick, 1794; Charles Evans, 1794; Adam Gordon, 1795; James Read, 1796; Frederick Smith, 1796; Henry Hankerson, 1797; Frederick J. Haller, 1797; George Maxwell, 1797; Levi Pawling, 1798; George Wolf, 1799; William Sitgreaves, 1800; Charles Hare, 1800; Bird Wilson, 1800; Talyman Philips, 1800; Charles Chauncy, 1800; Peter Wikoff, 1800; Elihu Chauncy, 1801; Enos Morris, 1801; Ebenezer Green Bradford, 1801; Francis B. Shaw, 1801; Hugh Ross, 1801; Richard Russ, 1801; Samuel Ewing, 1801; John Ewing, 1803; Robert Henry Duncan, 1803; William Mulhallon, 1804; Edward Mott, Jr., 1805; George Griffin, 1805; Samuel Franks, 1805; William Sitgreaves, November 5, 1805; Thomas Dyer, August 18, 1806; Peter A. Brown, August 20, 1806; Bleathwaik Jones Shober, August 18, 1807; William S. Spear-

ing, April 16, 1810; Ch. Jared Ingersoll, April 17, 1810; Samuel Wilcox, April 17, 1810; Jonas Barnet, November 24, 1814; Josiah Simpson, August 21, 1815; Charles Catlin, August 21, 1815; Thomas B. Overton, November 23, 1815; Richard Stockton, August 26, 1816; Charles Davis, January 6, 1817; Sylvester Johnston, November 19, 1817; James M. Porter, April 20, 1818; Hugh Bellas, April 25, 1818; William K. Sitgreaves, August 18, 1818; George Ross, August 19, 1818; Peter Ihrie, August 20, 1818; William L. Sebring, November 20, 1821; Garrick Mallery, November 28, 1821; Robert Wilson, November 19, 1822; Hopewell Hepburn, November 19, 1822; Hiram Osgood, April 24, 1823; Nathaniel Hobart, November 17, 1823; James E. Murray, November 28, 1823; Phineas B. Kennedy, November 18, 1823; Albert Smith, January 20, 1824; Robert M. Brooke, January 21, 1824; Joel Jones, April 26, 1824; Lawrence F. Lardner, April 26, 1824; Benjamin Tilghman, April 26, 1824; George B. Rodney, August 17, 1824; Charles Sitgreaves, August 17, 1824; Daniel J. Hiester, August 17, 1824; John J. Wurtz, November 15, 1824; Henry Jarrett, November 19, 1824; Alexander L. Hays, January 17, 1825; John S. Gibons, August 22, 1825; Alexander E. Brown, August 24, 1825; John S. McFarland, November 21, 1827; Samuel A. Bridges, November 18, 1828; Andrew H. Reeder, November 18, 1828; Horace E. Wolf, November 18, 1828; Thomas Ross, January 20, 1829; Jacob Hoffman, January 20, 1829; Evan Rees, April 21, 1829; Permenio Shuman, April 18, 1829; John N. Hornbeck, April 27, 1829; Samuel Runk, April 27, 1829; Silas H. Hickox, November 17, 1829; Azariah Pryor, January 20, 1830; William Ross, April 30, 1830; Cephas J. Dunham, May 1, 1830; Henry H. Wells, November 16, 1830; J. Jenkins Ross, April 17, 1832; Richard Brodhead, August 21, 1832; George L. Gale, April 17, 1833; Rodney S. Church, August 20, 1833; Mathew Hale Jones, August 22, 1833; Charles W. Brooke, August 22, 1834; William Strong, November 25, 1834; Henry D. Maxwell, November 25, 1834; Jesse N. Griffiths, January 22, 1835; Pierce Butler Mallery, April 20, 1836; William Davis, April 20, 1836; James R. Struthers, August 16, 1836; John R. Gray, January 26, 1837; Washington McCartney, January 22, 1838; Fred A. Gwinner, April 19, 1838; William T. Risler, November 20, 1838; John Shouse, November 20, 1838; William Hacket, January 22, 1839; William G. Logan, January 22, 1839; Ebenezer Greenough, January 29, 1839; Adolphus D. Wilson, November 18, 1839; John Y. Patrick, November 21, 1839; Franklin Niles, January 21, 1840; John P. Owen, January 28, 1840; William J. Browne, August 18, 1840; George W. Yeates, April 20, 1841; James A. Dunlap, November 16, 1841; Owen W. Hess, November 16, 1841; Benjamin F. Stem, November 16, 1841; Robert E. Wright, January 27, 1842; Caleb E. Wright, February 21, 1842; O. H. Wheeler, April 18, 1842; J. Glancy Jones, April 19, 1842; William A. Porter, April 23, 1842; Samuel Sherrerd, April 26, 1842; Edward F. Stewart, April 26, 1842; Charles Weirman, April 26, 1842; Mathew Stanley, August 16, 1842; Henry C. Longneeker, January 20, 1843; Lyman Hakes, April 25, 1843; James Snodgrass, August 25, 1843; William H. Butler, November 20, 1843; Daniel Wagener, November 22, 1843; Peter Baldy, April 16, 1843; George D. Wolf, April 16, 1844; James McKeen, Jr., April 16, 1844; Mahlon Yardly, November 21, 1845; Asher M. Stout, January 20, 1846; John A. Allen, January 20, 1846; Robert S. Brown, August 21, 1846; Joseph W. Burgess, August 25, 1846; Charles Brodhead, November 17, 1846; Elisha C. Thornton, November 17, 1846; James S. Reese, November 17, 1846; Robert Mellin, November 18, 1846; Benjamin F. Fackenthall, November 21, 1846; Charles A. Kutz, November 17, 1847; Silas C. Cook, Jr., January 18, 1848; John D. Stiles, January 18, 1848; William M. Stephens, April 18, 1848;

F. A. Fickardt, April 20, 1848; Sylvanus Shimer, August 22, 1848; Henry M. Mutchler, August 22, 1848; Enoch C. Brewster, November 21, 1848; Charles Goepp, November 21, 1848; Samuel McLean, Nov. 21, 1848; Philip Johnson, November 21, 1848; Edward Sitgreaves, November 21, 1848; A. C. Hulsizer, November 21, 1848; Charles M. Runk, January 6, 1849; Andrew J. Guffey, April 17, 1849; Leonard Keim, April 17, 1849; Samuel Cooley, April 24, 1849; Daniel E. Phillips, August 21, 1849; Charles M. Stout, August 21, 1849; E. Atlee Brooke, August 21, 1849; Henry Green, September 17, 1849; John Barbour, September 17, 1849; Edward Blanchard, September 17, 1849; Charles Chapman, September 17, 1849; Edmund Neff, November 19, 1849; Oliver H. Meyers, November 19, 1849; Henry J. Mifflin, August 19, 1850; Joseph W. Hunsecker, November 19, 1850; James H. Neighbour, January 21, 1851; William A. Wood, January 21, 1851; J. Wood Brown, January 21, 1851; J. Francis Michler, April 22, 1851; Henry F. Steckel, April 22, 1851; Max Goepp, April 22, 1851; Depue Davis, April 25, 1851; A. B. Burnham, November 21, 1851; David Barclay, October 18, 1852; Charlton Burnett, April 18, 1853; John M. Sherwood, April 29, 1850; Frank Bowen, April 29, 1853; George W. Stout, April 29, 1853; Valentine Hilburn, May 28, 1853; Edward J. Fox, August 15, 1853; A. Brower Longacre, August 22, 1853; Spencer M. Case, August 22, 1853; William H. Armstrong, November 23, 1853; C. A. Wagener, January 23, 1854; W. W. Schuyler, April 23, 1854; James McLean, January 20, 1855; Adam Woolever, January 20, 1855; Abraham S. Knecht, January 26, 1855; James M. Porter, Jr., January 31, 1855; Grove P. Lowery, April 18, 1855; James M. Hill, November 23, 1855; Winfield Scott Johnston, January 24, 1856; Paul R. Weitzel, April 24, 1856; John H. Oliver, August 19, 1856; Peter L. Haekenburg, August 19, 1856; John T. Kyle, August 19, 1856; Thomas H. Miller, August 19, 1856; Louis H. Stout, August 20, 1856; John Brisbin, November 18, 1856; Elisha Allis, November 18, 1856; Edgar E. Petit, March 23, 1857; William Marx, May 27, 1857; Robert F. Lehman, August 17, 1857; Robert Potter, August 17, 1857; J. Shippen Burd, August 17, 1857; Thomas H. Leary, November 16, 1857; Uriah Sandt, November 15, 1858; Calvin G. Beitel, November 16, 1858; Elisha Forest, April 19, 1859; Charles Corrs, April 16, 1860; Thomas Watson, April 24, 1860; John F. Frueauff, November 23, 1860; William Livingood, February 1, 1861; J. G. Shipman, February 14, 1861; Isaac L. Johnson, April 15, 1861; George B. Schall, April 22, 1861; S. E. Stiles, August 30, 1861; Albert M. Schwartz, December 13, 1861; Henry A. Bigler, January 24, 1862; James W. Lynn, January 25, 1862; Jacob S. Dillinger, April 21, 1862; M. N. Appleget, April 23, 1862; D. C. Harrington, August 29, 1862; John F. Brinkhouse, November 18, 1862; William H. Ainey, January 22, 1863; Frank V. Barnet, August 17, 1863; Aaron Transue, November 20, 1863; William Davis, November 20, 1863; William Beidelman, November 25, 1863; George W. Edgett, April 25, 1864; William E. Doster, May 3, 1864; Edwin Albright, November 23, 1864; Henry Keim, January 20, 1865; Isaac S. Sharp, January 28, 1865; Jacob Person, April 24, 1865; Robert I. Jones, April 24, 1865; William C. Edelman, April 24, 1865; S. V. B. Kachline, August 27, 1865; John W. Ryan, October 2, 1865; Frank W. Hughes, October 2, 1865; Chalemagne Tower, October 2, 1865; James K. Dawes, October 5, 1865; William S. Kirkpatrick, October 5, 1865; Howard P. Hetrich, November 21, 1865; W. Gibson Field, November 21, 1865; George Lear, November 27, 1865; Beates R. Swift, January 27, 1866; Thomas B. Metzgar, January 16, 1866; Alfred Christ, April 23, 1866; Charles F. Fitch, April 26, 1866; Philip P. Reese, April 26, 1866; Henry L. Bunstine, November 22, 1866; Howard J. Reeder, Jan. 21, 1867; How-

ard Burke, January 21, 1867; John C. Merrill, January 21, 1867; William H. Deshler, August 20, 1867; J. Winslow Wood, August 26, 1867; William Hackett, Jr., August 26, 1867; F. A. R. Baldwin, August 27, 1867; Henry W. Scott, April 29, 1867; H. C. Hunsberger, August 20, 1868; Evan Holben, January 18, 1869; David Roper, January 29, 1869; William Mutchler, June 23, 1869; Frank Reeder, March, 1869; Abraham B. Howell, February 2, 1870; George V. Wallace, May 5, 1871; Francis H. Lehr, August 29, 1871; Robert E. James, November 20, 1872; F. W. Edgar, September 12, 1874; C. Albert Sandt, August 31, 1875; Pennel C. Evans, Feb. 16, 1876; H. T. Buckley, February 26, 1876; Simon P. Chase, April 18, 1876; Quintus F. Ehler, September 4, 1876; David W. Nevin, June 14, 1877; William C. Shipman, October 9, 1877; Samuel S. Lesher, October 24, 1877; James W. Wilson, October 17, 1877; George W. Geiser, February 22, 1878; Morris Kirkpatrick, June 16, 1879; Mathew H. Jones, Jr., June 16, 1879; William Fackenthall, August 16, 1879; Luther M. Fine, October 20, 1879; T. F. Emmens, ———— 1880; Willis S. Hetrich, March 15, 1880; Henry S. Cavanaugh, August 23, 1880; Edward J. Fox, Jr., December 13, 1880; George F. P. Young, December 21, 1880; Russel C. Stewart, January 3, 1881; James S. Downs, April 11, 1881; Henry J. Steel, May 16, 1881; Charles F. Walter, May 2, 1882; Herbert M. Hagerman, October 10, 1882; Aaron Goldsmith, September 3, 1883.

Present practicing members of Northampton bar as Oliver H. Meyers, George W. Stout, William W. Schuyler, Abraham S. Knecht, Calvin G. Beitel, William Beidelman, William E. Doster, William C. Edelman, William S. Kirkpatrick, Henry W. Scott, Frank Reeder, Abraham B. Howell, George V. Wallace, Francis H. Lehr, Robert E. James, Francis W. Edgar, Pennel C. Evans, Quintus F. Ehler, David W. Nevin, William C. Shipman, James W. Wilson, George W. Geiser, George W. Mackey, M. Hale Jones Jr., William Fackenthall, Henry S. Cavanaugh, J. Davis Brodhead, Edward J. Fox, Jr., George F. P. Young, Russell C. Stewart, Henry J. Steele, Aaron Goldsmith, Fred Green, George L. Xander, William C. Loos, James J. Cope, A. Carson Labarre, James T. Woodring, Orrin Serfass, Henry D. Maxwell, John D. Hoffman, Irwin S. Uhler, Henry C. Cope, Elmer C. Reyer, Thomas D. Danner, George R. Booth, Calvin A. Loos, Oscar J. Mutchler, James W. Fox, Benjamin F. McAtee, Russell N. Koplin, William McKeen, Robert S. Taylor, Clarence Beck, Parke H. Davis, Calvin F. Smith, Joseph H. Stofflet, Howard S. Hess, David M. Bachman, Robert A. Stofflet, Edward C. Clifton, Harry D. Kutz, Robert A. Stotz, Robert A. Hamilton, Herbert Hagerman.

District attorneys elected under act of May, 1850: 1850, Henry M. Mutchler; 1853, Peter Baldy; 1856, Oliver H. Meyers; 1859, William W. Schuyler; 1862, William W. Schuyler; 1865, Calvin G. Beitel; 1868, James M. Porter, Jr.; 1871, William Beidelman; 1874, John C. Merrill; 1877, Robert E. James; 1880, Cassius M. Anstett; 1883, George W. Geiser; 1886, Russel C. Stewart; 1889, J. Davis Brodhead; 1892, A. C. Labarre; 1895, James W. Fox; 1898, James Woodring; 1901, J. Parke Davis.

List of judges that occupied the bench: Jacob Rush, from 1790 to 1806; John Spayd, 1806 to 1809; Robert Porter, 1809 to 1831; Garrick Mallery, 1831 to 1836; John Banks, 1836 to 1847; J. Pringley Jones, 1847 to 1852; Washington McCartney, 1852 to 1856; Henry D. Maxwell, 1856 to 1858; John L. Findley, 1858 to 1862; Henry D. Maxwell, 1862 to 1863; John W. Maynard, 1863 to 1868; J. Pringle Jones, 1868 to 1869; A. Brown Longacker, 1869 to 1874; W. S. Kirkpatrick, 1874 to 1875; O. H. Myers, 1875 to 1885; W. W. Schuyler, 1885 to present time; Howard J. Reeder, ad. law judge; Henry W. Scott, ad. law judge, took his seat 1895.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

BY WILLIAM M. HARGEST

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.

Dauphin county was originally a part of Lancaster county. The first discussion looking to a division of Lancaster county began about the commencement of the Revolution, but no active measures to effect the division were taken until the year 1782. In the session of the legislature of that year petitions, praying for the formation of a new county, were presented, and at the next session a remonstrance against it, prepared by Jasper Yeates, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, was presented.

Middletown, then a town of some importance, was strongly urged by its inhabitants as the place for the county seat; and the fight for the county seat became so acrimonious as to threaten the defeat of the project. The new county was formed, however, by the act of March 4, 1785, which fixed the county seat at Harris' Ferry, then a village of about one hundred houses. The selection of Harris' Ferry as the county seat was perhaps accomplished by John Harris, now known as the founder of Harrisburg, and after whom it is named. He gave a bond to the state in the sum of £5,000, conditioned that he lay out two hundred lots of a quarter of an acre each; to deed such land as the commission to be appointed under the act should lay out, in streets and alleys to the public, and also one acre for a jail and courthouse. This bond is recorded in Philadelphia, in Commission Book No. 1, page 166. The boundaries of the new county included a large part of what is now Lebanon county.

As soon as the new county was erected there arose violent opposition to Harris' Ferry as the county seat, because it was on the edge instead of in the center of the county. Numerous remonstrances from townships of what is now Lebanon county were sent to the legislature, and the opposition became so great that the county commissioners for a time refused to levy a tax for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and prison. The location of the state capitol at Harrisburg seemed, however, to stifle the opposition.

The enthusiasm growing out of the aid given by France to the colonies prompted the name "Dauphin" for the new county, after the oldest son of the King of France, and the same enthusiasm almost brought about the naming of the county seat Louisburg, after the King of France. Whether it should be called Louisburg or Harrisburg led to much discussion. The executive council styled it "Louisburgh" in the commission of the justices of the town. There appears to have been some hostility between Chief Justice Thomas McKean and John Harris, and the chief justice strongly urged the French name. The first precept for holding the court here directed the court to be held at "Louisburgh."

The court held August 3, 1786, made this minute: "The name of this county town or seat of the courts is altered from Harrisburg to Louisburgh, in consequence of Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth so styling it in the commissions of the justices of said town." But John Harris was obstinate; he would execute no

deeds in any other name than Harrisburg. Finally he prevailed, and the matter was settled by the town being erected into the borough of Harrisburg.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF EARLY COURTS.

During the early history of the province, the territory now comprising Dauphin county was under the jurisdiction of Chester county courts. In 1729 Lancaster county, including the present territory of Dauphin, was erected and jurisdiction over it was transferred to the courts of the new county. With the formation of Dauphin county in 1785, new courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas were erected.

In 1790 the state was divided into five districts or circuits, and the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster and York composed the Second circuit. This Circuit Court consisted of a president judge and not less than three or more than five associate judges. In 1806 ten circuits were created, and Dauphin, Lancaster and York counties constituted the Second circuit. The Circuit Courts continued until 1834, when they were abolished by a general and comprehensive act relative to the organization of all courts, and the cases then pending were restored to the courts of the counties from which they were removed.

Dauphin county once had a District Court for the trial of civil causes where the amount involved was more than three hundred dollars. By an act of assembly of 1822 it was attached to the Lancaster district, where such court had been created in 1820. This court expired by limitation in the act creating it, March 27, 1828, and on April 14, 1829, a law was passed reciting that the citizens of Dauphin county were not desirous of continuing a District Court and confirming its discontinuance. All causes were removed to the Common Pleas, but any party to a suit involving more than $500 might remove it to the Circuit Court.

From 1834 to 1895 Dauphin and Lebanon counties were one district, the Twelfth, and in 1895 Dauphin and Lebanon were each created separate judicial districts, Dauphin remaining the Twelfth district.

THE EARLY COUNTY COURTS.

The first court of Common Pleas for the county was held on the third Tuesday of May (17th), 1785, and was composed of Timothy Green as president, and Samuel Jones and Jonathan McClure, justices. These men were justices of the peace, and were not learned in the law.

Alexander Graydon was the first prothonotary. Stephen Chambers, from Lancaster county, was admitted on his own motion, and having taken the oath he moved the admission of ten others, all of whom were non-residents of Dauphin county. There were two other admissions, making a bar of thirteen members on the first day of organization of the court of Dauphin county.

The court of Quarter Sessions was organized the same day of the organization of the Common Pleas. The sheriff of Lancaster county, who for the time being acted as sheriff of the new county, returned the precept for the empanelling of the jury.

THE EARLY BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

The first entry in the Common Pleas, No. 1, May term, 1785, was John Bickle vs. Nicolas Gebhart, in which Peter Hoofnagle appeared for the defendant and confessed judgment against him, upon which a fieri facias was issued the same day. There was one other entry on the opening day.

Fourteen entries in the appearance docket, all being confessions of judgments, in all of which executions were issued, and in two capiases ad satisfaciendum, constituted the business of the first term of the Common Pleas.

Curiosity as to the nature of the first case tried and when it was tried, can not be gratified, because the record can not be found. In the first appearance dockets the record ends with "Rule for Trial," and the balance of the record was kept in a trial docket and in the court minutes the first books of which, after diligent search, were not found.

The first case which appears to have been decided by the Supreme Court from Dauphin county was Bradley vs. Bradley, an ejectment, decided at January term, 1792, reported in 4th Dallas, 112.

In the Quarter Sessions, the record is not quite so meager. James Cowden was made foreman of the first Grand Jury of twenty members. The first case doketed is that against George Foulke, "Larceny in Stealing a Roan Mare." The defendant did not appear, and his bail was forfeited.

The first trial in the Quarter Sessions was Respublica vs. William Courtney, Jessie Rowland and James Lackey, in the August term, 1785 (August 18th), for the larceny of a blanket. Courtney and Lackey pleaded guilty, and Rowland was tried and acquitted. The sentence upon Courtney and Lackey was "that they be whipped this 18th day of August instant, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon with fifteen lashes each, that each of them pay a fine of fifteen shillings, make restitution of the goods stolen, pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until this judgment be complied with." The sentence quoted shows with what particularity and exactness the first prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions kept his record.

The first charge and trial for murder was of one Susannah Spees, in March term, 1798, which resulted in an acquittal. There was a trial and conviction of "blasphemy" on the 11th of September, 1799, and at the June sessions, 1794, George Fisher, Esquire, a member of the bar was charged with, pleaded guilty to, and was sentenced to a fine of three pounds and costs for assault and battery. So far as the records show the members of the bar have kept the peace ever since.

At the first Quarter Sessions Court a jury was appointed to view a road from Harrisburg to Middletown.

One of the curious things in the early Quarter Sessions was the "Tippling House" cases. Bills of indictment for keeping a "tippling house" were almost as numerous down to 1795 as assault and battery cases, and the docket of November sessions, 1794, shows five cases of "tippling house" out of twelve cases on the docket; but there seems never to have been a conviction. In all the cases the bills were either returned "Ignoramus" or the attorney general entered a nolle prosequi.

WHERE THE EARLY COURTS WERE HELD.

The first courts were held in a log house near what is now known as Paxton street, in the lower part of the city of Harrisburg; and this house stood until about the year 1840.

Pursuant to the agreement expressed in his bond given to the Commonwealth, John Harris deeded, July 6, 1785, to the persons authorized by the act of Assembly to hold the title, the ground upon which the present courthouse and jail stand. There was an old log jail on the site of the present structure, in which the courts were once held. Early courts were also held in an old log house, which formerly stood on the lot now occupied by the Central Hotel, No. 311 Market street.

For about seven years, from 1792 to 1799, the first courthouse was in process of erection. The first jail was erected about 1790 and had a stone wall around it, though not of the same size as the present wall.

When the capitol was moved from Lancaster to Harrisburg the courthouse was

used as a place of meeting for the legislature and continued in that use until the completion of the capitol in 1822.

During the first period, when the legislature used the courthouse, the courts were held in the building on the site where the Hotel Royal now stands, No. 217 Market street, opposite the present courthouse, and in the latter part of the period the courts were held in brick buildings erected by the county commissioners at the northwest corner of Walnut street and Court avenue, on the site of the present building of the Pennsylvania Telephone company.

The old courthouse, a picture of which is printed in Egle's History of Dauphin County, was demolished to make room for the present structure, which was erected in 1860. The cupola which adorned the old house is still standing in a good state of preservation in the Catholic grounds, along the hillside of Derry street.

A rather uncomplimentary squib was written by "a lawyer who could not attend the Dauphin County Court," to his friend, a lawyer at Harrisburg, which was first published in the Freeman's Journal for March 4, 1789, and since republished in other places, as follows:

At Dauphin Court, tho' fond of sport,
The prospect is so barren,
I can't attend, my dearest friend,
Where there's more crow than carrion.

There's Wilkes and Andre, John and Joe,
And Peter, too, so pliant;
If you but flinch, and stir an inch,
They're sure to nab your client.

There's Father Smith, and Brother Yeates,
And little Tom and Stephen,
When one sits down, the other prates,
And so they both are even.

With hooks and crooks and musty books,
Whilst candles wate in sockets,
The court perplex and juries vex,
And pick their clients' pockets.

When court is out, away they scout,
Sworn enemies to quiet,
Drink wine at Crabs, kiss dirty drabs,
And spend the night in riot.

LEADING CASES.

By reason of the exclusive jurisdiction mentioned the Dauphin County Court has been exceptional in its influence upon the judicial history of the state, and has decided many leading cases.

The case of Chambers vs. Turry, 1 Yeates, 167, was decided here, which first settled the question that the right to the soil of a highway continues in the owner subject only to the right of way in the public.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. The Erie Railway Company, known as one of the "tonnage" tax cases, 1 Pearson, 345, was taken to the Supreme Court; but the then attorney general, W. M. Meredith, declined to argue it, considering that it was rightly decided. The same question was subsequently raised in the case of Commonwealt vs. Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co., which was decided in the same way by the Dauphin County Court, and reversed by the Supreme Court of the state, but the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reversed the State Supreme Court and affirmed the Dauphin County Court. (15 Wallace, 232.)

The famous Credit Mobilier case, which had its inception in legislation enacted in Congress and in which intricate financial questions were involved, began in Dauphin county.

The "Riot Bribery" cases, which were famous, both because of the standing and eminence of counsel engaged and the public character of the offences, and which resulted in sentencing some prominent men to jail until pardoned, were tried here. Reel

vs. Elder, 62 Pa., 308, deciding that where a husband leaves the domicile of himself and wife and goes to another state and is divorced, the wife does not lose her dower interest in his after-acquired property, is one of the leading cases arising here.

These are a few of the many leading cases which have given prominence to the learning and ability of the court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.

THE BENCH.

The bench of Dauphin county has been for many years famous. It has had, comparatively speaking, few judges, and those few were able jurists, learned in the law. From 1791 to the adoption of the constitution of 1873 the court consisted of two associate judges, not learned in the law, who sat with a president who was a lawyer. Of the associate judges it is not the purpose of this sketch to treat. There have been but two president judges since 1849.

A peculiar feature of the judicial history of this county is that, notwithstanding the many great lawyers at the bar, lawyers who possessed every attainment that goes to make good jurists, lawyers well and favorably known throughout the state, and even beyond its borders, yet until the appointment of the late President Judge Simonton the bench of Dauphin county was not occupied by any of the members of its own bar.

The bench of this county became famous, not only because of the learning of its members, but because the cases brought before it were important and far reaching. This was so because Harrisburg, being the capital the Dauphin County Court was given exclusive jurisdiction in many classes of cases in which the commonwealth was a party. So that many important questions of taxation of corporations, of the user and misuser of corporate franchises, of the acts and powers of public officials were first decided by this court, and these various decisions involved the constitutionality of many acts of assembly.

Later this court was given exclusive jurisdiction of all questions arising upon the certificates of papers filed nominating candidates for state officers, which were required to be filed in the office of the secretary of state; and many important questions were decided in these cases. It is a great tribute to the fairness and ability of the court that these decisions have most generally been acquiesced in and approved by public opinion.

All of these matters brought before the Dauphin County Court eminent counsel from all parts of the state.

DAUPHIN COUNTY JUDICIARY.

In this sketch only judges learned in the law, with the exception of the first one, are mentioned.

JUDGES.

Timothy Green, commissioned April 2, 1785.

William Augustus Atlee, commissioned August 17, 1795.

John Joseph Henry, commissioned December 16, 1793.

Walter Franklin, commissioned January 18, 1811.

Amos Ellmaker, commissioned July 3, 1815.

David Scott, commissioned December 21, 1816.

Samuel D. Franks, commissioned July 29, 1818.

Calvin Blythe, commissioned February 1, 1830.

James M. Porter, commissioned July 14, 1839.

Anson V. Parsons, commissioned July 16, 1840.

Nathaniel B. Eldred, commissioned March 30, 1843.

John J. Pearson, commissioned April 7, 1849.

Robert M. Henderson, commissioned December 3, 1874.

John W. Simonton, commissioned December 8, 1881.

John B. McPherson, commissioned February 8, 1882.

John H. Weiss, commissioned December 9, 1899.

Michael W. Jacobs, commissioned March 11, 1903.

Timothy Green was born about 1733 in Hanover township, then Lancaster, now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He died February 12, 1812. The mention of Judge Green here is made because he was the first judge, being the oldest justice of the peace in commission. When Dauphin county organized he presided at its first courts, and continued in that office until after the adoption of the constitution of 1790, which required the presiding judge to be "learned in the law." Of Judge Green's official acts there is not much of note to mention, nor is there any evidence that he was unsatisfactory. He was of military bearing and training, having been in the French and Indian wars, the Bouquet expedition, where he was captain, and the Rebellion, where he was colonel. When he retired from the bench he returned to his farm at the mouth of the Stony creek, near Dauphin, where he had erected a mill, and lived there until his death.

William Augustus Atlee, the first judge learned in the law in the county, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1735, and moved to Lancaster at an early age. He read law with Edward Shippen, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 3, 1758. His rise was rapid, and he soon acquired a large practice and a leading position at the bar. He was chief burgess of Lancaster from April 15, 1770, to 1774. He was an associate judge of the Supreme Court with Chief Justice Thomas McKean from August 16, 1777, and was reappointed August 9, 1784. On August 17, 1791, he was appointed president judge of the district, and filled the position until his death, September 9, 1793. Judge Atlee was a lawyer of ability, a good judge, whose service in this district was satisfactory and his term too short. As a man he was imbued with stanch integrity and a high sense of right. His sketch at large will appear in the Lancaster county contribution.

John Joseph Henry, the second judge of legal training in this county, was born November 4, 1758, at Lancaster, Pa. He was in early years apprenticed to a gunsmith, but eagerly sought after military glory. In 1775 he enlisted in the campaign against Quebec, and he suffered all the hardships of war, including disease; though he re-entered the army, he was compelled, by trouble with his leg, to leave military service forever, and he was for two years a sufferer with it, and always thereafter lame. He became a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster county, where he remained for four years; and during that time, by devotion to duty by day and application to study by night, he acquired an education which had heretofore been much neglected. At the end of his clerkship he began the study of law in the office of Stephen Chambers, at Lancaster, afterwards the first member of the Dauphin county bar. He was admitted to the bar of this county on the day of organization of the court in 1785, and began immediately to acquire a large practice, to which he devoted himself until December 16, 1793, when he was appointed judge of the district. Soon after his promotion to the bench he was attacked by gout, to which he gave little attention until the disease got beyond his control.

Though possessed of an active mind and a buoyant spirit and a good knowledge of the law, yet disease rapidly advanced and

incapacitated him from the performance of his duties. The business of the court consequently was neglected, and petitions were presented to the legislature from several counties asking for his removal. Nothing was alleged against him but absence and failure to attend to his official duties, and the legislature acquitted him. He continued to hold office for two years thereafter, and, illness and debility increasing, he resigned about at the close of the year 1810.

He was a man of integrity. His decisions were always fair and his ability recognized, but his inability to perform his duties during his sickness brought him many enemies. He died in about four months after he left the bench, April 15, 1810, at Lancaster, Pa.

Walter Franklin was born in New York City, February, 1770, and during his minority his father moved to Philadelphia, where he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1794. In January, 1809, he was appointed by Governor Snyder attorney general, which position he held until 1811, when he was appointed to fill the place vacated by Judge Henry. This office he held till 1815, when the district was divided and Dauphin county was taken out of this district. Judge Franklin was distinguished for a quick and clear conception, a vigorous mind and unimpaired integrity. He was one of the ablest jurists of the state and gave great satisfaction. His manner was dignified and courteous, and he was a favorite with all classes.

During the war of 1812 Judge Franklin delivered a charge to the grand jury of York county in which he warned the citizens against lawlessness and mob violence, which is a model of terseness and indicative of his great ability. He died February 7, 1838.

Amos Ellmaker was born in Lancaster county, February 2, 1787. He graduated at Princeton and studied law, one year with James Hopkins, of Lancaster, one year at the Litchfield Law school, Litchfield, Conn., then famous, and the last year with Thomas Elder, whose daughter he married. He was admitted to the bar December term, 1808. January 13, 1809, he was commissioned deputy attorney general for Dauphin county, serving till 1812. From 1812 to 1814 he represented the county in the legislature. In 1815 he was appointed judge of the district by Governor Snyder, serving until December 30, 1816, when he resigned to accept the position of attorney general of the state. Judge Ellmaker was a good lawyer and a clear, distinct and logical talker, without oratorical display. He was not on the bench long enough to gauge his judicial ability, though he seems to have been generally acceptable. His rise was rapid, for he was a judge at twenty-eight years of age and attorney general at twenty-nine. As attorney general he incurred the displeasure of Governor Findley by refusing to defend him before the legislature when he was assailed by some Philadelphians; and his attitude in this matter is supposed to be due to the fact that Judge Ellmaker's father-in-law, Thomas Elder, urged the prosecution of the governor.

Judge Ellmaker continued his professional pursuit when he retired as attorney general in 1819, and returned to Lancaster in 1821. He was the anti-Masonic candidate for vice-president on the ticket with the celebrated William West in 1832. He died in Lancaster, November 28, 1857.

David Scott was appointed from Bradford county as a judge of this district, to succeed Judge Ellmaker, December 21, 1816. He was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Bradford county. He was a self-made lawyer, of pugnacious temperament, of great force of intellect, honest and upright, but perhaps too overbearing and of irascible temper.

When Judge Gibson, then judge in the Bradford district, was appointed to the su-

preme bench, Judge Burnside was appointed to succeed him, and he in turn resigned in a year, when Judge Scott was appointed to that district, which had then been reduced and included Luzerne, Pike and Wayne counties. He presided there with great ability.

Samuel D. Franks was the son of Colonel Isaac Franks, of Philadelphia, who was one of the staff officers of General Washington in the Revolution during the Pennsylvania campaign. He was born at Philadelphia in 1784, and there educated for the bar. He came to Reading early in life, and was admitted to the Berks county bar August 10, 1805. During the war of 1812-15 he was major in a Berks county regiment of volunteers. Upon his return home he became clerk of the house of representatives. Upon the election of Governor Findley he received the appointment of president judge of Dauphin county, July 29, 1818; occupying this position till January 12, 1830, when he resigned his commission.

Judge Franks was a man of much talent, and a most amusing companion; was a large man with a fine face, florid countenance and red hair, and he said he was the best read (red) judge in Pennsylvania. The law as a science had no charms for him. There were two attempts made in the legislature to oust him, and he resigned when the second proceeding was in progress.

Previous to his appointment as president judge he officiated in Berks county as prothonotary and clerk of Quarter Sessions. He took a great interest in militia affairs of the state, and was elected major general of the militia of the Sixth division, which position he held till the time of his death. He died at Orvingsburg, Schuylkill county, aged forty-six years, and was buried in Reading.

Calvin Blythe was a native of Adams county. He settled at the town of Mifflin, Mifflin county, where he was elected to the house of representatives. Subsequently he was appointed attorney general by Governor Shulze, February 5, 1828. He was also secretary of the commonwealth in the same administration, and was appointed judge February 1, 1830. He was a man of respectable appearance, of undoubted integrity and excellent understanding. He was well versed in legal principles, but owing to his public positions, which withdrew him from practice, he did not have great publicity with cases. He was diffuse in his charges to the jury, was indulgent to the bar and lenient in his sentences of criminals. He never waived responsibility or attempted to dispose of cases without deciding them. He was very calm, as was demonstrated once during a sitting of court. An unusual and sudden crash, as if the upper floor of the courthouse and ceiling of the court room was giving way, was heard, and immediately jury, counsel, witnesses and spectators rushed from the room. Everybody left, some without their hats, except Judge Blythe and one of the lawyers. The judge calmly walked to the window to discover the noise, which was caused by dumping coal into the cellar against a lot of boards, then walked back to his seat.

Judge Blythe was much respected in the community. When offered the collectorship of customs at Philadelphia, he resigned his judicial office, June 20, 1839. In 1842 Judge Parsons, the president of this district, was removed and Judge Blythe was appointed in his place, being commissioned February 5, 1842, and served until March, 1843, when he was reappointed collector of customs at Philadelphia. After being superseded in that office he practiced law in Philadelphia, where he died.

James Madison Porter, son of General Andrew Porter and brother of Governor David R. Porter, was born January 6, 1793, and admitted to the bar April 24, 1813. He settled at Easton, Pa., where he engaged in

practice for forty years or more with eminent success. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, and was defeated for president of it by Hon. John Seargeant by one vote. He was appointed judge of this district July 14, 1839, and served until July, 1840, just one year. He resigned to be appointed secretary of the navy by President Tyler, to which position he was not confirmed by the Senate. He then resumed his practice and was appointed judge of one of the districts in the northeastern section of the state.

Judge Porter was a large and fine-looking man, a good lawyer and very industrious; but his career in this district was too short to judge of his judicial ability. He died November 11, 1862, at Easton.

Anson V. Parsons, a judge of the court of Dauphin county from July 16, 1840, to about March 15, 1843, was born in Granville, Mass., in 1798. He studied law in the law school at Litchfield, Conn., from which he graduated with high honors. He located at Lancaster, Pa., for a while, studying law in the office of Andrew Porter, and later located at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, opening the first law office there. He acquired a good practice and a fine reputation. He was appointed secretary of the commonwealth by Governor Porter and occupied that position for about one year. He was elected state senator, but before his term was out he was appointed judge of this district. He was subsequently transferred to Philadelphia, and at the close of his term of office he resumed practice in that city. He is the author of "Parsons' Select Equity Cases."

Judge Parsons died in Philadelphia in September, 1882. As a judge he was painstaking and studious, although his service here was too short to judge his ability. He was a rigid disciplinarian in court.

Nathaniel Bailey Eldred was born in Orange county, New York, January 12, 1795, and was educated in the local schools of his neighborhood. In 1811 his family moved to Milford, then the county seat of Wayne county, and he studied law with Daniel Dimmick and Edward Mott, then leading lawyers of that section.

He was admitted to the bar January 27, 1817, before which term, however, the county was divided and Milford became the seat of Pike county. In 1818 he moved to Bethany, Wayne county, which remained his home afterwards.

Mr. Eldred began life with no advantages except those bestowed by nature. He was a man of quick intelligence, keen observation, generous impulses, and a ready adaptability to surrounding circumstances. He was elected to the legislature for four terms, and was a commissioner to treat with New Jersey about the navigation and control of the Delaware river. He won distinction in his profession. In 1835 he was appointed by Governor Wolf president judge of the Eighteenth judiciary district, composed of the counties of McKean, Warren and Jefferson. In 1839 he was transferred by Governor Porter to the Sixth district, comprising Erie, Crawford and Venango counties.

In 1843 he was appointed to this district, then composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, where he served until 1849, when he was transferred back to the district where his home was. He served until 1853, when he accepted the position of naval officer at Philadelphia. He died January 27, 1867, just fifty years to the day when he was admitted to the bar.

Judge Eldred was a strong advocate and a jurist of excellent legal judgment, but not a profound lawyer. Strong common sense was applied by him, at times even to overbalance technical rules. In trying a case here of a man charged with assault and battery on a rowdy who had used some insulting language to defendant's wife as he and his wife were walking on the street, the

judge charged the jury that the defendant was technically guilty of assault and battery, and said: "But if I was walking with my wife and a rowdy insulted her, I'd knock him down if I was big enough." The verdict may be easily conjectured.

Judge Eldred was a man of medium size, with a strong face, not handsome, but with a genial expression. He was of social disposition. While serving in this district he was engaged in lumbering and other business interests elsewhere, which to some extent interfered with the prompt dispatch of business, and which induced him to request his transfer back to his home district.

Judge John James Pearson was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1800. He was the son of Bevan Pearson and his wife, Anne Warner, the former of English and Welsh descent, the latter of English descent exclusively, their ancestors having come from the counties of Derbyshire and Yorkshire and from Glamorganshire in Wales. They belonged to the Society of Friends and were prominent in early colonial history. The first members of the family who came to this country were John Blunston, chosen by William Penn as one of his council of state, and William Warner, who was appointed judge by King Charles II. and presided over the first court ever held in Pennsylvania, at Upland (Chester), September 13, 1681.

In his fifth year John J. Pearson was taken with his father's family to Mercer county, this state, where he enjoyed the educational advantages of the best schools of the county, and prosecuted his studies in the classics and certain branches of science, not, however, getting a regular college course and graduation. His native tastes and talents led him to choose the legal profession for his occupation, and he was probably influenced also by the example of his grandfather, John Pearson, a prominent judge. He began his preparation for his life work by a course of reading and study under Hon. John Banks, a lawyer of high standing in Mercer county at that time, and subsequently a member of Congress and a judge.

Mr. Pearson was admitted to the Mercer county bar in August, 1822, and immediately took up his residence at Franklin, Venango county, where he began his practice. It was the practice of attorneys of that day to travel long circuits, and, following this custom, Mr. Pearson sought and obtained much business in the counties of Venango, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, Erie, Beaver and Butler. Although fully qualified and equipped for a general practice, and equally able in all departments of professional service, he became more eminent in the trial of land titles, in which he was recognized as the highest authority.

In the spring of 1830 he removed his residence to his former home in Mercer county, and continued to travel his large circuit until 1849. During this period his time was given almost entirely to his profession, the only interruption he permitted being his acceptance of the office of Congressman from the Beaver-Mercer district, in 1835-36, and that of state senator for four years, beginning in 1837. While in the state senate he served three years as chairman of the judiciary committee, one of the most important and laborious positions in that body.

On the 7th of April, 1849, Governor William F. Johnson appointed Mr. Pearson to the office of president judge of the Twelfth judicial district, comprising the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. His appointment was immediately confirmed by the Senate, and in the following summer he changed his residence to Harrisburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. Owing to growing population and consequent increase of state business, the docket of this court had become crowded, and business was much in arrears, but Judge Pearson's industrious

John J. Pearson

and methodical methods and tireless and patient diligence soon brought all cases to proper trial.

The office filled by Judge Pearson became elective under the changed constitution of the state, and its term was made of ten years' duration. In the autumn of 1851 Judge Pearson was elected and commissioned judge of the same district, and was re-elected for a second term in 1861, and for a third term in 1871, and completed those three terms of service with his characteristic fidelity and ability. His nomination in every instance was by both parties, and he was elected by the unanimous vote of the district.

He decided many questions of great magnitude and tried many noted criminal cases. He evolved the principles upon which the taxation of corporations by this state is now decided, both by the courts of this state and of the United States. As a lawyer and judge he attained prominence. Two volumes of his decisions are published and are universally accepted as standard authority on the points involved.

Judge Pearson having reached the age of four score, declined to stand for re-election in 1881. His letter of declination is a classic in its language and sentiment, and showed that he was a man as great in his views and feelings in the ripeness of age as he had been in the prime of his powers. Judge Pearson was married, first, on the 12th of October, 1828, to Ellen, only daughter of General Samuel Hayes, of Venango county. She died in February, 1840. On July 12, 1842, he married, secondly, Mary Harris Briggs, only daughter of Joseph and Caroline Briggs, granddaughter of General John Andre Hanna, and great-granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. In his personality Judge Pearson was attractive and inspiring. Dignity was never wanting, nor was it ever prominent and oppressive. He was genial and cordial in social life, always careful and considerate to others, and genuine in his sympathy with all classes. He could safely be named as worthy of the closest imitation in character and conduct. His death occurred May 30, 1888, and was mourned as a public bereavement.

Mr. Pearson was a member of the Whig party, and after the dissolution of that party became a Republican, and so continued until his death.

Robert M. Henderson, judge of this district from 1874 to 1882, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, March 11, 1827. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson college, graduating in 1845. He studied law with Hon. John Reed, being admitted to the bar August 25, 1847. Judge Henderson, though identified with the judicial history of Dauphin county, deserves more extended notice in the biographical sketches from Cumberland county, where he is still an honored resident. During the war he served as captain, lieutenant colonel, brevet colonel and brevet brigadier. Judge Henderson was additional law judge from December 3, 1874, till January 13, 1882, when he resigned and was commissioned president judge, which office he held only until February 8, 1882, when he retired and resumed his practice at Carlisle, where he still resides.

Judge Henderson is a man of slender build, tall, erect and of fine appearance. He has an unsual mildness and a kindly disposition, which is reflected in his countenance, and which never left him when presiding at court. He is a good lawyer of the strictest integrity and highest sense of duty, with firmness and mildness combined. He was a very satisfactory judge and was highly thought of by all the members of the bar of the county, among whom he is still held in great reverence.

John W. Simonton was born in West Hanover township, Dauphin county, in 1830. His early education was received at the county school and later at the Strasburg academy in Lancaster county. He entered Lafayette college, but graduated at Princeton in 1850. After graduation he studied law with Hamilton Alricks, and was admitted to the bar April 26, 1853, on motion of Mr. Alricks. In 1856 he married Sarah H., daughter of George Kunkel and sister of John C. Kunkel.

The early years of his professional career were spent in the office of John C. Kunkel, with whom he was for some time in partnership and of whom he was always a great admirer. In 1860 he went to Minnesota, but remained there only a short time. In 1866 he was elected district attorney and served for one term. Step by step he rose in his profession, unaided by the gift of oratory or the element of self-assurance. In him there was no ostentation; but by sheer ability he gradually rose to the front rank of the profession, and in 1881, Judge Pearson, leaving the bench, he was chosen to succeed him, and he was subsequently elected in 1891, when he was opposed by Levi B. Alricks, and in 1901, when he had no opposition whatever. At the time of his election he was recognized as a leader of the bar, and had acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was counsel for many corporations.

Judge Simonton was recognized by his own bar and by many lawyers from other sections of the state as one of the greatest judges Pennsylvania has produced. He had a wonderfully logical and analytical mind, and his grasp of legal principles, and his memory for decided cases, often awakened the admiration and astonishment of the bar. He was a master of pure, simple English, and his opinions reflected his great ability.

Judge Simonton had no blarney or effusiveness in his make-up; he was straightforward, and sometimes used expressions which, while taken as severe, were not intended as such; but whatever there were of such occasions, they grew rarer in his later service. He became very much mellowed in his attitude on the bench, and what impatience there was in earlier judicial experience gave way as his years of service went on.

Judge Simonton was impatient with long arguments and with sophistical refinements or with extended dissertations on elementary principles, and soon gave counsel, no matter how eminent they were, to realize that he understood their position. He was proud of his bar, as his bar was proud of him. It is not too much to say, indeed he has said it himself, that he loved the bar which he characterized as "my bar." It was one of his pleasures to talk law and discuss questions in his study, although he did not like an invasion of his study when he was deeply engaged upon an opinion or legal proposition.

Judge Simonton, apart from his knowledge of the law, was a widely learned man and a pleasant conversationalist. He was interested in music and was quite a musical critic. He was president of the Dauphin County Historical society and the first president of the State Bar association. While not an orator, he was a profound speaker, and the matter of his speech more than compensated for any deficiency in manner. He was eagerly listened to. He decided many important cases, a number of which reached the United States Supreme Court. The percentage of reversals of his judgments is small, although he was exceptional in that he decided cases as he thought the law was, with little or no attention to what the higher court might do, and when he was reversed it gave him little concern. Upon the bench he talked little, was quiet, but often asked questions which went to the meat of the

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matter under discussion. He was intolerant of carelessness and want of preparation, and often exhibited his irritation from the bench, so that he was at times regarded by some of the bar as not considerate of the younger lawyers.

Judge Simonton had a high sense of devotion to duty, which perhaps was responsible for his death at the time it occurred, February 12, 1903. Up to January of the same year he was in vigorous health, but he contracted a slight cold a few days before the regular criminal court, in January, 1903, and after trying to get several judges to hold his court, without success, he continued to hold it himself. He steadily grew worse after the court week, and never recovered. His mental acuteness was retained until his death, and never did he show more ability than in the last year or two of his life. He was a devout Christian and an elder in the Pine Street Presbyterian church of Harrisburg.

John Bayard McPherson was born in Harrisburg, November 5, 1846. He received his early education in the Harrisburg academy and in the schools at Sidney, Ohio, where he resided from 1858 to 1862. He graduated from Princeton college in 1866. His law studies were begun in the office of John Hanna Briggs, and pursued for some time with that preceptor, but later Mr. McPherson moved to Chicago, where he continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar of this county January 26, 1870, on motion of his preceptor, and at once took a prominent place among the practitioners.

In 1874, after a considerable contest, he was elected district attorney, which office he filled with fidelity and distinction for three years. While acting as district attorney he was part of the time in partnership with Hon. Wayne McVeagh, and later entered into partnership with Lyman D. Gilbert. In February, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Hoyt to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Henderson and the promotion of Judge Simonton to the presidency of the court. In November of the same year he was elected for the full term without opposition.

Dauphin and Lebanon counties constituting the district, Judge McPherson took up his residence in Lebanon, where he remained until Lebanon county was made a separate judicial district, when he returned to Harrisburg. But while he resided at Lebanon he held court as frequently perhaps in this county as in the former.

As a lawyer he evidenced superior ability in the knowledge of the law and the application of legal principles, as well as in the trial of cases. As a judge he was quick and decisive in his rulings on matters of evidence during a trial, talked little from the bench and seldom interrupted counsel unless impatient at what seemed to him a useless consumption of time over a plain proposition.

In the preparation of opinions he was extremely cautious of style and expression, and frequently rewrote his opinions several times. In consequence his style was clear and incisive and free from unnecessary words. He is peculiar in being one of the most systematic, methodical workers this bar has ever known. He did one thing at a time, and kept at it until it was done. His desk was always in order, and his opinions, which were usually short and to the point, left no uncertainty as to their meaning.

Judge McPherson is a tall, straight, handsome man, and is, on and off the bench, imposing. In manner he is quiet and austere, though socially, when divorced from official duties, he is genial, companionable and a pleasant conversationalist, of the highest sense of honor and of sterling integrity. He administered the duties of his office with a precision that at times appeared cold-blooded, yet his humanity exhibited itself when children were brought

before him. His interest in the profession and individual members of the bar was deeper than appeared on the surface, but on the occasion of his parting with the Dauphin county bar at a banquet in his honor when elevated to the bench of the District Court of the United States his emotion completely overcame him.

In all matters concerning the improvement of legislation and advancement of the profession he took deep interest. He drew the witness act of 1887, which is a sample of his skill as a legislative draughtsman. He took deep interest in the Pennsylvania Bar association, and has since its inception. After the creation of the Superior Court, at the first election the question arose whether the act creating the court, which prescribed "that electors should vote for only six of the seven candidates," was constitutional. Judge Simonton held that it was not, and that electors were entitled to vote for all the candidates. Judge McPherson held, in an elaborate opinion, that it was constitutional. It was the first and only case of a dissenting opinion being formally filed in this court. The Supreme Court sustained Judge McPherson.

In December, 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, where he is now serving.

Judge John H. Weiss is the eldest child of John and Martha (Strickler) Weiss, and was born on February 23, 1840, on his father's farm near the village of Schaefferstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. His early education was obtained in the country school of Heidleberg township, Lebanon county, which he attended during the winter months and in the summer worked on his father's farm. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Millersville State Normal school, which institution he attended for two years, returning home at the end of the school term to help with the work of the farm. His next step in the attainment of a more thorough education was that of his entry into Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Washington county, before that institution was consolidated with Washington college, located near by; and he was graduated from this institution in 1863. In the country school, in the Millersville State Normal school and in Jefferson college John H. Weiss was known for his close application and study and for the high standing which he held in all his studies.

The subject of this sketch had decided upon the profession of law, and some months after graduating he located in Harrisburg and entered the law offices of Hon. David Mumma, under whom he studied law. During the time Mr. Weiss was reading law he filled various clerical positions, among which was one with the late George J. Bolton, who at that time kept the popular hostelry at Cape May known as the "Columbia." After reading law for two years Mr. Weiss was, on December 5, 1865, admitted as a practicing attorney to the Dauphin county bar, and on August 20, 1867, he was admitted to the bar of Lebanon county.

Mr. Weiss was not associated with any one in his profession until 1882, when, upon the dissolution of the partnership of McPherson & Gilbert (Hon. John B. McPherson and Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert) by reason of the elevation of the former to the bench of this county, Mr. Weiss associated himself with Mr. Gilbert, and the firm was thereafter known as Weiss & Gilbert. This firm enjoyed a large and successful practice, and the partnership was a most agreeable and congenial one.

It was dissolved on March 14, 1899, when Governor William A. Stone, upon the unanimous request of the members of the bar of Dauphin county and a large number of laity, appointed Mr. Weiss additional law judge of Dauphin county to succeed Judge McPher-

son, who had been appointed to the federal bench of Eastern Pennsylvania by President McKinley. During this year Mr. Weiss was nominated by both the Republican and the Democratic parties in their respective conventions assembled; in the November election, 1899, he was elected by a magnificent vote of both parties, and on January 1, 1900, was sworn in by Judge Simonton, president judge of the court, for the full term of ten years. Judge Weiss served as additional law judge until February 12, 1903, when, upon the death of Judge Simonton, he succeeded to the presidency of this court, which position he now holds.

Mr. Weiss was a painstaking, careful and sagacious counsel. The firm of which he was a member was connected with many of the most important cases within the jurisdiction of this court. It also enjoyed a large corporation practice, and was counsel for the Pennsylvania, the Northern Central, and the Cumberland Valley railroads. Since his elevation to the bench Judge Weiss has given most exacting attention to his official duties. He examines questions from every side, and pays attention to every element in the cases for decision. In every respect he is a hard-working, painstaking judge. At the bar and on the bench he always enjoys the funny side of things, and enjoys a good joke even at his own expense. Always a plain, affable, genial gentleman, he has lost none of it since he assumed judicial duties. For many years he was a member of the board of examiners of the bar.

Politically Judge Weiss has always been an earnest and enthusiastic Republican, and for nearly a quarter of a century was chairman of the Republican committee of Dauphin county. He never held a public office until his appointment to the bench by Governor Stone.

In 1870 he married Miss Mary Virginia Fox, daughter of John E. Fox, of Philadelphia. They have three children living: John Fox Weiss, Esq., an attorney at the Dauphin county bar, Miss M. Carolyn and Miss A. Marion.

Michael William Jacobs, son of Rev. Michael Jacobs, D. D., professor in Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Pa., 1832 to 1871, was born at Gettysburg, January 27, 1850. He received his education at the Pennsylvania college, class of 1867, and received the degree of A. M. in 1870.

He read law with Robert G. McCreary, Esq., and was admitted to the Adams county bar in September, 1871.

He removed to Erie, Pa., and practiced there from 1872 to 1874, when he came to Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, January 4, 1875.

Mr. Jacobs is the author of "A Treatise of the Law of Domicil" (Little, Brown & Co., 1887), a work which is classed high among legal publications.

He was professor of equity in Dickinson College Law school, Carlisle, Pa., 1891-92. Was appointed referee in bankruptcy of the United States district court, July 26, 1898, re-appointed July 26, 1900, and on organization of the United States courts for the middle district of Pennsylvania, in May, 1901, was again appointed to the same office. Governor Pennypacker nominated him as additional law judge of this district, March 9, 1903, and he was confirmed the same day. He took the oath of office March 16, 1903, and at the election in 1903, though an independent candidate, failed of election by a small margin. Judge Jacobs is a scholarly man, a constant student, and is regarded as one of the very strong men at the bar of Dauphin county.

George Kunkel was born in Harrisburg March 11, 1855. He was educated in the school of Professor Gause, at the Harrisburg academy and at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, from which latter institution he graduated in 1876 as second honor man. He studied law under the pre-

ceptorship of J. W. Simonton and was admitted to the bar September 3, 1878. Mr. Kunkel at once entered upon a successful professional and political career. In 1885, after a hard and exciting contest, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected district attorney and re-elected in 1888, serving until 1891. He was an able, fair prosecuting officer and demonstrated his ability as a brilliant jury advocate. In 1892 he was nominated and elected as representative in the state legislature and re-elected to that office in 1894, and in the latter term was a formidable candidate for speaker. He was appointed on many important committees. In 1896 he was chosen for the third term. Mr. Kunkel was the choice for a fourth term in 1900 and was again about to be chosen a speaker when the choice was interfered with by some party manipulation. His legislative experience proved his ability, not only as a lawyer and an orator but as an able legislator and parliamentarian.

From 1891 to 1898 he was engaged in partnership with Albert Millar under the name of Kunkel & Millar. Mr. Kunkel is a man of large ability, quick perception, and is recognized as an able, sound lawyer, not only by his professional associates but by a large clientage which seeks his services. In 1903 he was unanimously chosen by the Republican nominating convention as the candidate for judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge John W. Simonton and elected to that office at the election held November 4, 1903.

Stephen Chambers was the first member of the bar, having been admitted on his own motion on the opening and organization of the courts, May, 1785. He resided at Lancaster, where he was one of the foremost members of the bar, and continued to reside in that county, although much engaged in the courts of Dauphin county. His biography will be found among the Lancaster county contributions.

John Wilkes Kittera was the second member of the bar. After Stephen Chambers had been admitted, on his own motion he moved the admission of eight others, the first of whom was Mr. Kittera. He was also from Lancaster, where he continued to practice as a leader of that bar until 1801, when he died; and his biography will be found in the Lancaster county section.

John Clark, a leader of the bar from York county, was admitted on the first day of the organization of the court, on motion of Stephen Chambers. For sketch of his life see York county.

Joseph Hubley, a resident and member of the bar from Lancaster county, was admitted on the opening day of the court on motion of Stephen Chambers.

John Andre Hanna, son of Rev. John Hanna and Mary (McCrea) Hanna, was born about 1761 at Flemington, N. J., and died at Harrisburg, July 13, 1805, aged forty-four years. He was a student at law under Stephen Chambers at Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar at November session, 1783. Upon the formation of Dauphin county he located at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar on motion of Stephen Chambers on the first day of the first court held there. He was a man of good education, and was interested in municipal and governmental affairs. He was one of the protestants of the convention called by the assembly of Pennsylvania against the adoption of the federal constitution, because "it contains no reservation of the rights and privileges of the state governments." He was lieutenant-colonel of the Third battalion of the provisional guard, organized in 1792. In the whisky insurrection he was a brigadier general, and in 1800 was commissioned a major general of the militia of the state.

Mr. Hanna married a daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, which added to his prominence and practice. He

was frequently in the court until 1795, when he was elected to Congress, and he then relinquished much of his practice to attend to public duties. He was one of the executors of John Harris' will. As a man he was kind and considerate, of great natural ability, and had decided taste for military affairs, which would have brought him more prominently to the front had he lived to maturer years.

James Riddle, who was also admitted on the first day of the court on motion of Stephen Chambers, was from Carlisle, and subsequently moved to Chambersburg, where he died in 1837. He did not practice much in this county, so far as the records disclose.

Peter Huffnagle was from Lancaster, although he practiced to some extent in Dauphin county after his admission on the first day of the court on motion of Stephen Chambers.

Jacob Hubley was also a resident member of the bar of Lancaster county, and was one of the first to be admitted in this county.

James Biddle, of Reading, where he continued to reside, was admitted on the first day, but not with those whose names are mentioned above. He was admitted after the business of the court had been transacted on motion of Stephen Chambers. He was subsequently a leading member of the Berks county bar.

Collinson Read, also from Reading, was admitted at the same time as James Biddle. He was the author of "Read's Precedents," which is said to have been much in use in those early days.

George Ross, from Lancaster, was one of the members of the bar of the first day admitted on motion of John Joseph Henry, who was the second judge learned in the law in this county.

John Reily, who was the last member of the bar admitted on the first day of the organization of the court, on motion of John Wilkes Kittera, lived in the part of Dauphin county which was subsequently erected into Lebanon. He was born in England, April 12, 1752, and was brought to this country in infancy. He was admitted to the bar about the beginning of the Revolution, but relinquished his practice to serve in the army of revolution, enlisting as captain. He was wounded in April, 1777, and was discharged. He took up the practice of his profession and continued it until his death at Myerstown, May 2, 1810. He published in 1795, at Harrisburg, a book entitled "A Compendium for Pennsylvania Justices of the Peace," the first work of its kind published in America. He was considered a careful and reliable lawyer, without any pretention to oratory, and had an extensive practice in this and Lebanon and Lancaster counties. He was the father of Dr. Luther Reily and grandfather of Dr. George W. Reily, both prominent citizens of Harrisburg.

Having mentioned those lawyers from other counties who were admitted on the first day of the organization of the court, as a matter of special interest, the remaining part of this sketch will be confined to the resident members of the Dauphin county bar, with a complete list of all those admitted added at the end.

William Graydon, the son of Alexander Graydon and Rachel (Marks) Graydon, was born in Bucks county, September 4, 1759, and was educated and studied law in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at May term, 1786. He was diffident in manner, kind and courteous, and did not enjoy the asperities of encounters at the bar. He rarely, and perhaps never, engaged in the actual trial of a case. His practice was therefore limited. He was, however, scholarly of unblemished integrity and highly esteemed in the community. He was the author of "Forms of Conveyancing," known as "Graydon's Forms"; also "The Justice's Assistant," and he edited an

"Abridgement of the Laws of the United States" in 1802. He died in Harrisburg, Oct. 13, 1840, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a brother of Alexander Graydon, first prothonotary of this county. H. Murray Graydon, of whom notice appears elsewhere, was his son.

George Fisher, the son of George Fisher and Hannah (Chamberlain) Fisher, his wife, was born in 1765 near what is now Middletown in this county, which was laid out by his father. He received a good education, being graduated from the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania. He studied law with John Wilkes Kittera of Lancaster, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar at November term, 1787. He was the first person born within the confines of the county to be admitted to the bar. He soon rose to prominence in the profession, and was conspicuous in practice for a long time. He was extensively engaged in ejectment cases, which were, in those days, numerous in this and neighboring counties. He was the most successful member of the bar. He was mild and of gentlemanly manners, and yet aggressive and vigorous. The record shows that he pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery brought at the June session, 1794, and was fined three pounds and costs. He was large and of athletic build, though in later years became fleshy. His voice was musical, and as a talker he was forceful and spoke with great distinctness. When General Lafayette visited Harrisburg it was he that welcomed him in an address, much commented upon afterwards. He was captain of a company in the Whiskey Insurrection, which he and Thomas Elder organized, and he was subsequently made major. He died near Middletown, Feb. 2, 1853, at the age of eighty-seven years, and left two sons who became distinguished in law—John Adams Fisher of Harrisburg, of whom mention is made later, and Robert J. Fisher, who for several years was a judge of York county.

Galbraith Patterson was the son of Col. William Patterson, of Lancaster. The date of his birth is not obtainable. He studied law at Lancaster in the office of Jasper Yeats, afterward a judge of the Supreme Court, and he was a man of good education and bearing. He was admitted to the bar here at August term, 1789, and seems to have become quite prominent. In 1795 there was considerable excitement over the fact that a mill dam in the lower part of the town had been for some years occasioning sickness and death, and, after repeated efforts to purchase the offensive place, by concerted action the citizens tore away the mill and dam and paid the price subsequently agreed upon. Mr. Patterson was a ringleader in this action and contributed largely to the payment of the price. He is spoken of as one of the foremost lawyers of his day. He built a brick house on Market square. How long he remained in Harrisburg is uncertain, but it was perhaps 1799 or 1800 when he removed to near Williamsport, where he owned a large tract of land and died soon afterwards.

Thomas Elder, son of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, was born January 30, 1767, in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, (now Dauphin). He was well educated, graduating at the academy at Philadelphia. He studied law with John A. Hanna, and was admitted to the bar on the motion of his preceptor, at the August term, 1791. He at once started the practice of his profession in earnest, and acquiring a large clientage he became, and continued to be, the leader of the bar for about twenty years. He was in the militia during the Whiskey Insurrection, and subsequently until he became lieutenant colonel.

He was remarkably industrious, generally remaining in his office late at night, and when in court and not employed in the ac-

tual trial of a case, was always busily engaged, unlike the other members of the bar who usually engaged in conversation. It was his aim to always be ready to try his cases and to be familiar with the facts of them, and rarely asked for a continuance. In the trial of cases he laid great stress upon the selection of jurors, and his large acquaintance enabled him to carefully select them. He was very successful, and it is said that at a District Court, presided over by Judge Charles Smith, he tried cases continuously for two weeks, and succeeded in getting verdicts in about twenty cases, all of which except two or three were in his favor. He was not an extensive reader; his scope of literature was limited to law. He had little or no imagination; but dealt with facts and it was the force and skill which he employed in handling his cases that brought him much of his success. One of his chief antagonists was George Fisher, and their encounters were very often personal and bitter. In these instances Mr. Elder was often offensive, but Mr. Fisher, without malice, stood to the contest as long as his antagonist carried it on. His practice extended to Lebanon county, where he was much engaged, but he was seldom if ever in other county courts. He was appointed by Governor Heister, attorney general of the commonwealth, December 20, 1820, and filled that office with much ability until December 18, 1823; but never afterwards would he accept any public office. He was a man of large build, of strong feelings, and prejudices, who could not overlook or forgive an offense. He was prominent in organizing the Harrisburg Bridge Company, which built the old camel back bridge across the Susquehanna river, then and for some years after the largest bridge in this country. He was president of the company until 1846. He was also for many years president of the Harrisburg bank. He died in Harrisburg, April 29, 1853, possessed of considerable estate.

William Wallace, born October, 1768, in Hanover township, Dauphin county, died May 28, 1861; was admitted to the bar at June term, 1792. He was a graduate of Dickinson college, and studied law under Galbraith Patterson. In 1800 he removed to Erie, where he took an active part in the affairs of the place and in the organization of the county. In 1810 he returned to Harrisburg and resumed the practice of his profession. He does not seem to have acquired much practice, perhaps, because his time was largely devoted to other interests. He was interested in Harrisburg and Presque Island company, the first president of the old Harrisburg bank, and was burgess of the borough at the time of his death. He ran for member of Congress on the Federalist ticket in 1813, but was defeated. His first wife, whom he married in 1803, was Rachel Forrest, who died in 1804, and his second wife, whom he married in 1806, was Eleanor, daughter of William Maclay, the first State Senator of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Laird was born in Carlisle in 1769, and was educated and studied law there. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1792, September term. His father was of the same name and was one of the provincial magistrates of Cumberland county, and under the constitution of 1776, one of the justices of the court. He seems to have acquired considerable practice, although not in any matters which attracted wide attention. He was a refined and pleasant gentleman of the old school. He died in Harrisburg, January 15, 1815, his wife, who was the daughter of Rev. Joseph Montgomery, preceding him by a few months, October 12, 1814.

Alexander Graydon was born April 16, 1752, at Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Philadelphia. He

studied law in York county for about six months, and in Philadelphia, but about the time when he should have been admitted to the bar the Revolution began and he responded to the call of arms. He was captured in 1776 and exchanged in 1778; but he did not re-enlist. He then located in Reading, continued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in Berks county. Upon the organization of Dauphin county he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council the first prothonotary, which office he filled until the accession of Governor Thomas McKean, December 17, 1799, when he was shortly thereafter displaced. He was admitted to the bar at March term, 1800. He had little practice, and was more of a litterateur than a lawyer. The address of the citizens of Harrisburg to General Washington when he reached here on his way to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection is from his pen, and demonstrates his elegant style. He wrote memoirs of his own times, which are familiarly known as "Graydon's Memoirs," and is a valuable and interesting work. After relinquishing the office of prothonotary he retired to a farm near the borough of Harrisburg, where he remained until 1816, when he removed to Philadelphia, and died at the latter place, May 2, 1818.

Hugh Hamilton, born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1785, educated at Dickinson college, was admitted to the Dauphin county bar June 21, 1805. He studied law under Thomas Elder. Mr. Hamilton does not seem to have been engaged much in the practice of law. He edited and published in conjunction with William Gillmore "The Harrisburg Chronicle," which was an influential paper at the state capital for twenty years or more. He was a man of considerable political influence, a master of vigorous and polished composition, an enterprising citizen, being twice chief burgess of the borough of Harrisburg, and for several terms member of the council; but he was little identified with the legal profession. He died September 3, 1836.

Washington Lee was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 18, 1786. He attended school there and afterwards studied law in the office of George Fisher. On March 3, 1806, he was admitted to the bar. He however decided upon a military career, and with the influence of Judge John J. Henry he secured a commission in the United States army as second lieutenant, May 3, 1808. He served in the army until 1816, when he withdrew and moved to Nanticoke, Pa., where he purchased a farm of one thousand acres, which he afterwards sold for $1,250,000.

He lived until September 10, 1871, when he died in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Abner Wickersham was admitted May term, 1806, and Egle's History of Dauphin County says that he lived at Harrisburg, and was admitted on motion of George Fisher. Beyond that there is nothing that has been discovered concerning him, and no biography found.

William N. Irvine was admitted at May term, 1807, and was, according to Egle's History, adjutant of the court. Beyond that fact nothing has been learned of him or his professional life.

Walter Reed, whose residence seems to have been Harrisburg, was admitted at August term, 1807; but his history is obscure.

George K. Kutz.—Nothing is known except that Dr. Egle assigns him to a residence in Harrisburg, and he was admitted at March term, 1809.

John Fisher was admitted at September term, 1811, on motion of George Fisher, his uncle, with whom he studied law. He died when a young man.

Abiathar Hopkins was admitted at May term, 1812, and all that is at hand concerning him is the sketch of George W. Harris contained in Egle's History. Mr. Harris says: "He was from one of the New Eng-

land states, and for several years taught a female seminary in Harrisburg. He then studied law, and after being admitted practiced with credit for several years. After an absence from home for a number of years he went on a visit to his family in New England, and about the time he reached home took sick and died. He was possessed of excellent character, gentlemanly manners, and was much respected here."

John Roberts was born about where the village of Rockville, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, now stands, in the year 1788. He was admitted to the bar February 5, 1812, but he practiced little, having turned his attention to military affairs. In 1813 he became a private in the Harrisburg Volunteers, and in 1814 he enlisted in the United States service. He was promoted from time to time in the war of 1812. After the war he still identified himself with the militia until 1828. Colonel Roberts was at the time of his death the oldest member of the bar of the county. He was a quiet, unassuming man, popular with all classes, and interested in the welfare of the community.

John Montgomery Foster, son of Colonel Thomas Foster, was born June 21, 1789, in Paxton, this county. His youth was passed partly at Harrisburg and partly at Erie, where his father went in 1799. He studied law with his uncle, Samuel Laird, at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar on motion of his preceptor, at May term, 1814. In the same year, however, he marched with the volunteers for Baltimore as a colonel in command of a regiment. After his return he practiced law at Harrisburg and on the circuit, and was deputy attorney general. When General Lafayette visited Harrisburg he commanded the militia. He was president of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg until it was discontinued. In 1844 he represented this district on the board of revenue commissioners to equalize the taxation between the several counties of the state, and was secretary of the board in 1847 and in 1850. In 1846 he was commissioned by Governor Shunk president judge of Chester and Delaware counties, which position he held only a few months. He died in Harrisburg, September 21, 1858.

Francis Rawn Shunk was born August 7, 1788, in Montgomery county, of poor parents, who were unable to furnish him with the means for proper education. He labored and studied until at the age of fifteen he became a teacher in the school of his native village. He continued at that vocation until 1812, teaching about three months in the year, and working in agricultural pursuits the balance of the time, all the while continuing his studies. In 1812 he was selected by Andrew Porter, surveyor general, to a clerkship in his department, and thereupon moved to Harrisburg, where he studied law with Thomas Elder. He was admitted to the bar, on motion of his preceptor, September 10, 1816. For many years, beginning about the time of his admission to the bar, he was clerk of the house of representatives. He was also secretary of the board of canal commissioners, and these duties interfered with the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was chosen as secretary of state by Governor Porter, and on retiring from that office he removed to Pittsburgh and began the practice of his profession. He was elected governor in 1844, and was re-elected, but owing to ill health resigned in 1848. He was rather a public than a professional man, though his activity in office showed familiarity with the law and its principles.

Mordecai McKinney was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, in 1796. He studied law under Judge Duncan at Carlisle, and was admitted to this bar at May term, 1817. He was appointed district attorney of Union county and served from 1821 to 1824, when he was chosen clerk to the county commissioners. In 1827 he was appointed associate judge of the county, and

was perhaps the only lawyer who filled that office during its existence. He resigned that office in 1832. He published thereafter several law books, among them "McKinney's Digest," "Our Government," "Pennsylvania Tax Laws," "McKinney's Justice" and others. He was a religious, modest, honest gentleman, a good citizen, but never seems to have acquired a large or lucrative practice, and spent all his years in comparative poverty. He married Rachel, daughter of William Graydon, and died December 17, 1867, as the result of a street car accident received three days previous.

Nicolas Baylis Wood, a native of Vermont, was born April 2, 1792. He came to Harrisburg about 1809, taught school, and in the meantime studied law and was admitted, on motion of his preceptor, Abiathar Hopkins, in October, 1818. He acquired a good practice. In 1824 he was appointed by Governor Shulze deputy attorney general for Dauphin county, and served until January, 1827. He died at Harrisburg September 1, 1832, aged thirty-nine years. He had great ability, and was held in much esteem and confidence in the county.

John Adams Fisher was born in the city of Harrisburg, December 28, 1799. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1820, before he attained his majority, and during the lifetime of his father, George Fisher, who enjoyed a considerable practice and with whom he was associated. He labored assiduously in his profession, and his practice became extensive and lucrative as his fame increased from year to year. He was generally employed in ejectment cases and real property suits. He drafted the act of March, 1860, for the incorporation of the city of Harrisburg, which measure is clear evidence of his ability and industry. He was a large man physically, of vigorous constitution and great strength and power of endurance. He died in July, 1864, aged sixty-five years and six months. His law library was one of the finest in earlier Pennsylvania, and was purchased by Dauphin county as a nucleus for the present Dauphin county law library.

Samuel Douglas was admitted at March term, 1819. He came from Pittsburgh, as is said, because "there was an opening here for a lawyer of Democratic politics." He was appointed attorney general by Governor Wolf in his firm term. He was an earnest and ready speaker, of decided and positive manner, and was an excellent criminal lawyer, though he does not seem to have been regarded as strong in other branches of the law. He died about 1840.

William McClure was admitted to the bar December, 1820, on motion of Thomas Elder. He died August 17, 1852. He was a practitioner of considerable prominence. Though not an orator, he had a good legal mind, and was a safe counselor. He was at one time a member of the house of representatives. He had a good memory, was a reader of wide range, and possessed considerable information outside of the law.

George Washington Harris was born June 23, 1798, in the old ferry house that stood on the site of the Harris Park schoolhouse. He was a grandson of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. His early education was received at the Harrisburg academy, and later at Dickinson and Jefferson colleges and the university of Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, on motion of Amos Ellmaker, in 1820. He was in his early practice deputy attorney general for Dauphin county. Several years after his admission he moved to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with Calvin Blythe, afterwards judge in this district. He returned to Harrisburg and resumed his practice and was appointed reporter for the Supreme Court, publishing volumes 13 to 24, inclusive, of the Pennsylvania State Reports. The most important

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litigation he was concerned in was that growing out of the will of George Frey, establishing the Emans Orphan home.

He was secretary of the library committee of the United States Senate for a number of years, and also edited the journal of William Maclay, one of Pennsylvania's first Senators. Mr. Harris was not active as a lawyer. His talents and time were more devoted to literature; and he wrote an interesting reminiscence of bench and bar of Dauphin county, part of which is found in Egle's History. He died at Harrisburg, August 13, 1882.

Adam Henry Orth was born at Harrisburg in 1798. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, on motion of Thomas Elder, at November term, 1822. He was district attorney for Dauphin county in 1827 and in 1828, and for several years he was transcribing clerk of the house of representatives. He died October 15, 1833, too early to have developed the ability at the bar of which he gave promise.

William McClay Hall was born in Harrisburg, February 16, 1801. He was educated in the Harrisburg academy and at Princeton college. He read law with Francis R. Shuck, and was admitted to the bar at April term, 1822. He soon moved to Lewistown, where he practiced for a while; but later entered the Presbyterian ministry. He died at Bedford, Pa., August 28, 1851.

David Krause, a native of Lebanon county, was a leading member of the bar here from 1828 or 1829. He was private secretary of Governor Shultze, and was admitted August 15, 1825. He was appointed deputy attorney general in August, 1826, and reappointed in 1829. He was associated with General Simon Cameron in publishing the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. He was a member of the house of representatives in 1835 and 1836. In 1837 he formed a partnership with Frederick K. Boas, known as Krause & Boas, which lasted until he was appointed to the bench. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge of the Norristown district, and he removed to Norristown, where he died in 1871.

Herman Alricks was born in Juniata county in 1804. In 1814 his father's family moved to Harrisburg, where he received his education in the Harrisburg academy, reading law with Thomas Elder. He was admitted to the bar, on the motion of his preceptor, November 24, 1825, and soon acquired a lucrative practice. Mr. Alricks was of quiet manner, and naturally his legal taste ran to the quieter side of a lawyer's life found in the Orphans' Court and real estate practice. He was fond of local history and genealogy and family traditions. He was averse to holding office, and the experience of the only office ever held by him tended to strengthen that aversion, that being an appointment as deputy attorney general in 1829, made by Amos Ellmaker, which for some reason roused such a political disturbance that it is said to have caused the resignation both of Mr. Ellmaker and Mr. Alricks. He was a tall, erect and imposing-looking gentleman. He died in Harrisburg, February, 1874.

William Ayres was born December 14, 1788, at the eastern base of Peters mountain, Dauphin county. In 1816 he came to Harrisburg, and was employed by a merchant, remaining two years, during which time he was married. He returned to the place of his birth, where he kept a hotel and assisted in conducting the farm; and became justice of the peace in 1819. Looking to the law as his future profession, he returned to Harrisburg in 1824, and resided above the borough, where he acted as justice of the peace for the borough and for the lower Paxton and Susquehanna townships, at the same time studying law under Samuel Douglas, Esq. He was admitted to practice May 3, 1826, and was successful. Defending a client by the name of McEl-

henny for murder and acquitting him won him distinction. He was attorney for various county officers and turnpike companies. In the sessions of 1833-34 and 1834-35 he was a member of the legislature. He was a co-worker of Thaddeus Stevens in the establishment of the common school system, and the two men were inseparable through life. In 1839 Mr. Ayres was elected to the town council, and he was vigorous for the improvement of the borough. Through his efforts water was introduced for Harrisburg from the Susquehanna river. He was a director of the United States bank in Philadelphia. He tried hard to secure a free bridge, and was largely instrumental in securing a new prison. A gas company for lighting the borough was also due to his vigorous energy. In later years he became interested in railway enterprises, and in consequence had to relinquish his law practice. He died May 26, 1856.

James McCormick was born near Silver Spring, Cumberland county, in 1801. He was graduated from Princeton college, and studied law in Carlisle, Pa., being admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1823, and to that of Dauphin county in 1825. He had his office in the first story of the building now used as the offices of the McCormick estate. His career at the bar was most successful, and he was regarded as one of the legal giants. His practice was very large. He was very modest and quiet, but withal he was possessed of great logical powers and was an effective speaker. He was not in robust health, and lost his sight which necessarily retired him from active professional life, though even after that misfortune he was frequently called on for counsel. After his disability he continued to give attention to his large business affairs. He was a member of the town council, which seems to have been the only public office he ever held, having declined all offers of the highest honors of his profession. He was the leading spirit of the Dauphin Deposit bank, president of the Harrisburg cemetery, of the Harrisburg Bridge company, a trustee of the Pine Street Presbyterian church, and the owner of a large estate consisting of rolling mills, grist mills and farms. He died at Harrisburg, January 18, 1870.

Charles Coatsworth Rawn was born in the city of Washington in 1801, and, his father dying when he was seven years of age, his mother moved with her family to Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Westchester academy, and in 1826 he came to Harrisburg. He studied law with Francis R. Shunk, being admitted to the bar of Dauphin county January 18, 1831. He was principally known as a great and successful pleader at the bar, and he had a large commercial practice. He was of good address, of great energy, indefatigable in attention to professional duties, and a fluent speaker. He died December 18, 1865, at Harrisburg.

John Joseph Clendenin is mentioned in Egle's History as having been admitted September 4, 1835, on motion of Charles C. Rawn, and as living in Harrisburg; but no further mention is made of him.

John Hanna Briggs was born in 1815 at Silver Springs, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Rudger's college, New Jersey, and returning to Harrisburg, where his parents then resided, began the study of the law with James McCormick. He was admitted to the bar April 13, 1837, on motion of his preceptor. Mr. Briggs took a prominent part at the bar, though he was not much of an active trial lawyer. He was recognized as a fair and impartial man and an active and patriotic and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the city council, a director of the Harrisburg bank, of the Harrisburg Bridge company and president of the First National bank. He died March 29, 1872.

Cas McCormick

D. Flemming

Frederick Krause Boas, in later years familiarly known as Colonel Boas, was one of the interesting characters of the Dauphin county bar, of whom many anecdotes are told. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 5, 1815, and attended the borough schools until he was sixteen years old. From August, 1832, to April, 1838, he was a clerk in the Harrisburg postoffice, and afterwards assistant postmaster till 1843. He studied law with David Krause, and was admitted to the bar August 22, 1837, on motion of his preceptor. After that time until his death, February 15, 1891, he practiced his profession industriously. He was a genial character, who by his stories and droll character furnished much amusement for his professional brethren. He acquired considerable practice and boasted of always being ready for the trial or argument of a case when called.

He was appointed by Governor Porter aid on his staff, with the rank of colonel. He was a member of the school board and of the borough council.

James Cameron, a brother of General Simon Cameron, was born at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1801. He received his early education at the village school, and at the age of nineteen entered the printing office of his brother, Simon Cameron, at Harrisburg. In 1827 he went to Lancaster and assumed the editorship of the "Political Sentinel," in the meantime studying law with James Buchanan, afterwards president of the United States. He was admitted to the Lancaster bar, and was admitted to the Dauphin bar August 21, 1838, where he practiced for a short time. During the Mexican war he served under General Scott, and at its close settled in retirement on a farm near Milton, Pa., where he was at the opening of the Rebellion. He entered that war as a colonel of the Seventy-ninth New York, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, June 21, 1861, dying on the field.

Leander N. Ott, son of Nicholas and Margaret K. Ott, was born in the city of Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1814. His parents both died while he was quite young. He learned the saddlery and trunk-making trade, and was afterwards engaged for several years in the engineer corps under the state government, in surveys in the western part of Pennsylvania. He afterwards took a partial course at Washington and Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa. Upon his return to Harrisburg he was employed as a clerk in the prothonotary's office of Dauphin county for several years, during which time he studied law, being admitted to the bar of Dauphin county on April 27, 1840. He quit the practice of the law, on account of his health, some time in 1848, and went into the lumber business as the partner of his brother-in-law, Jacob Dock. From 1850 to 1860 they carried on their business at Camden, N. J. He returned to Dauphin county in the spring of 1860, and after a short time removed to his farm in Susquehanna township, where he spent the remainder of his life. He engaged in legal business to some extent after his return, but gave most of his time and attention to farming. He died on February 8, 1897. Frederick M. Ott, a member of the Dauphin county bar, is his son.

David Fleming was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1812, and in the same year his father moved to Dauphin county. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and received his education in the Harrisburg academy. He taught school in Dauphin county and in Baltimore county, Maryland. He was then a clerk till 1838, when he returned to Harrisburg and became a newspaper correspondent, and afterwards he edited a local paper for several years. In 1839 he began the study of law in the

office of William McClure, and was admitted to the bar November 17, 1841. From that time to the time of his death Mr. Fleming was in continuous and active practice. He was a successful and skilful lawyer, and was concerned in much important litigation and in many cases in the appellate courts. He was associated in practice from 1870 to the time of his death, January 12, 1890, with Mr. S. J. M. McCarrell, under the name of Fleming & McCarrell. In 1847 he was chief clerk of the house of representatives. In 1854 he was elected district attorney, served three years and declined reelection. In 1854 he was elected to the state senate, was chairman of the judiciary committee in his second year, was speaker in the third.

Mr. Fleming was identified with various business enterprises, being one of the original organizers of the Harrisburg Car company, and subsequently its president; was president and director of the Harrisburg Foundry and Machine company, a director of the Lochiel Iron company and the Lochiel Rolling Mill company, of the Harrisburg National bank, and was largely interested in the First National Bank, the Harrisburg Gas company, the Harrisburg City Railway company, for many of which he was also their counsel. Mr. Fleming's extensive practice and his faithful devotion to it enabled him to accumulate considerable property and acquire interests in many industries.

Thomas Jefferson Jordan was born at Walnut Hill, Dauphin county, Pa., December 3, 1821. He received a good classical education, studied law with George W. Harris, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, February 6, 1843. He remained in practice until the Civil war. On the day of the firing on Fort Sumter, he was mustered into service as an aide, with rank of major. He served in many capacities, and his bravery and meritorious service was recognized by various promotions until he reached the rank of brigadier general.

After being mustered out of service, July 18, 1865, he returned to Harrisburg and resumed his practice, but soon thereafter engaged in the lumber business at Williamsport and later went to Philadelphia, where for a while he held positions in the postoffice and in the United States mint. He died in Philadelphia, April 2, 1895.

He was a man of ability and acquired considerable practice while at the bar in Dauphin county.

Hamilton Alricks, born June 1, 1806; died July 16, 1893.—Hamilton Alricks, a lineal descendant of Pieter Alricks, who was the last deputy governor of the Dutch colonies on the Delaware under the States General of Holland, was the second son of James Alricks and Martha, his wife (daughter of Captain John Hamilton, of Harris' Ferry, now Harrisburg), and was born at Oakland Mills farm, in Lost Creek valley, now within one mile of McAllisterville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1806. When he was about eight years of age his father removed to Harrisburg, where his two sons, Herman and Hamilton, finished their education at the Harrisburg academy. At eighteen years of age he began the study of the law under Samuel Douglas, afterwards attorney general of the commonwealth, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, January 22, 1828. From that time until January, 1893, the beginning of his last illness, Mr. Alricks was in continuous practice, and tried many important civil cases.

In his early practice Mr. Alricks tried some cases as often as five times, one having been passed on by the Supreme Court three times before it was finally determined in favor of his client. The ejectment case of Harris vs. Pennsylvania Canal Company was one of the important causes tried in the last years of his life, and it was always a pleasure to him that he and his colleague won

Hamilton Fricke

the case in the Supreme Court, reversing the first judgment of the lower court.

In 1836 Mr. Alricks was elected as a Democrat by the voters of Dauphin county to the house of representatives of the commonwealth, a distinction accorded to few of his political belief. The journal shows that he was an active and useful member. Before 1850 he had three times declined to accept appointments as president judge of Common Pleas courts, tendered him by the governor of the state.

In 1851 he delivered the address of welcome to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, on his visit to Harrisburg; and in the same year he made his first argument in the Supreme Court of the United States.

From 1857 to 1861 he and his then partner, James F. Shunk, prepared for Judge J. S. Black, attorney general of the United States, many briefs of arguments for that court. When arguing a case before the Supreme Court Judge Houston said to him: "That is not the law; no judge ever declared that to be the law." Mr. Alricks replied: "I am reading from an opinion of this court, delivered by your honor."

In 1863-64 he defended a number of political prisoners from Columbia county before courts-martial, held at Harrisburg, and all of his clients were acquitted of the charges against them.

As a representative of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon he served with distinction in the constitutional convention of 1872-73, and his speeches were models of chaste English and cogent logic. On one occasion he felt compelled to have the journal of the convention corrected because an official reporter had undertaken to elaborate one of his speeches which, as first printed, covered some pages more than when he had delivered it. Among the most important committees on which he served in that body of eminent men was that on municipal corporations.

Whilst a member of the convention, although, after its organization at Harrisburg, its sessions were held at Philadelphia, he declined to receive free tickets over railroads, and paid his traveling expenses, as was his custom before his election.

A few months before his decease, he, when eighty-six years of age, made his last argument in court, which attracted the attention of his fellow members of the bar for its clearness.

Notwithstanding his busy professional life he took great interest in the cause of education when the common school system was in its infancy; he for many years served as a school director himself, and as president of the board of his district aided materially in bringing the schools of Harrisburg to a high state of efficiency. During the greater part of the eight years of its existence he was president pro tempore of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Female college, at Harrisburg, the governor of the commonwealth being president ex officio. In various ways he assisted in developing the industries of Harrisburg, and always had profound faith in our country's elective form of government and in the good sense of the people at large.

He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and at least twice represented his district in its national conventions, and his county frequently in state conventions. In the National Union convention held at Philadelphia in August, 1867, he sat as a Democratic representative of his Congressional district.

His style of speaking in public was eloquent and contained a vein of humor.

From the time of its founding he worshiped in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years served it as a vestryman, and remained until his death a consistent member thereof.

Mr. Alricks was a fine type of manhood, standing five feet ten and a half inches high.

He had a good figure, and with his clear complexion, red cheeks, fine blue eyes and erect carriage, he was sure to attract attention wherever he appeared. His polished manners, excellent memory and unusual conversational powers gained him friends, and his kindness of heart and love of his fellow men endeared him to his neighbors. Firm in his convictions of right, he was tolerant of the opinions of others, but never compromised with wrong. For a number of years prior to 1862 he had been president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic hospital. At the time of his decease he was president of the board of trustees of the Home for the Friendless of Harrisburg, which institution he remembered in his last will; vice president of the Historical Society of Dauphin County; and but a few weeks before, resigned the office of president of the Harrisburg Cemetery association, which he had held for upwards of forty years.

Mr. Alricks died at Harrisburg, July 16, 1893, at the age of over eighty-seven years.

John C. Kunkel was born September 18, 1816, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated partly at Gettysburg and partly at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., where he graduated. He studied law at Carlisle, and subsequently with James McCormick at Harrisburg. After his admission, which was about 1840, although there is no record of it, he entered at once into an active and extensive practice. Active in politics, he brought into use and cultivation his great talent for forensic oratory, which later won him national distinction. In 1844, in the campaign for president, Mr. Kunkel made frequent appearance on the stump. In that same year he was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1845 and in 1850. In 1851 he was elected to the state senate, and was chosen speaker at the close of the first session. In 1854 and in 1856 he was elected to Congress. As a legislator and statesman his great ability was promptly recognized, and as lawyer, orator and scholar he had few equals. He left his impress upon the legal history of this county, and to him was due in a large measure the credit for bringing the bar of Dauphin county up to a high standard, which it has ever since maintained. In 1858 he retired from public life and devoted himself exclusively to his profession. In 1868 he was stricken down by paralysis and never fully regained his health, dying October 16, 1870, at the age of fifty-four.

William Henry Miller was born in Landisburg, Perry county, Pa., February 28, 1829, and died September 12, 1870, in Harrisburg. He was graduated from Franklin & Marshall college, and read law with Herman Alricks, an eminent member of the bar. He was admitted to practice November 18, 1846. In 1854 he was appointed prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity until 1863. He was for one term clerk of the state senate and was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg Patriot. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and served with distinction. In 1864 he entered into partnership with J. C. McAlarney in the practice of his profession. He died in his forty-second year, in the midst of a busy and useful life, and after having acquired a fair share of professional success.

William Brua Cameron, son of General Simon Cameron, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., August 1, 1826. He received a classical education, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1847, and studied law with James McCormick. He was admitted to the bar January 23, 1849; but practiced little, if any. He located to Middletown, managing his father's enterprises, and subsequently entered the army.

Henry Murray Graydon was born in this city, February 5, 1828, and lived all his life here. He was the son of William Graydon,

J. C. Kunkel

one of the pioneer lawyers of the county, and the author of several law books. He was also the nephew of Alexander Graydon, the first prothonotary of this county. His early education was obtained in the local schools, and his legal training in the office of Mordecai McKinney. He was admitted to the bar, on motion of his preceptor, August 22, 1849.

Mr. Graydon was a quiet and unassuming gentleman, whose rise as a lawyer was steady rather than meteoric. He was a well-read lawyer, careful and cautious. His manner of speech was plain but forceful, and he held the attention of the juries. In argument before the court he was logical and pertinacious, and did not yield while hope of winning or convincing remained. Mr. Graydon was scrupulously careful of his professional relations both to clients and brother lawyers. He was of sterling honesty and integrity; a gentleman of the old school, who did not hesitate to combat with all his vigor what he thought was wrong. He was opposed to the granting of liquor licenses, and for years stood against all kinds of opposition contesting them. It was in this to him most interesting work that he ended his professional career; for after a vigorous argument in opposing the granting of a new wholesale license he was stricken with paralysis in open court, February 21, 1896. From this time he never recovered, although able at times to sit up and converse with his family and friends. He died March 14, 1900.

Mr. Graydon was a charter member of the Dauphin County Bar association. He was a devoted member and elder of Pine Street Presbyterian church, and was known as a liberal contributor to the same. He was not a politician and never held office. He devoted himself strictly to his profession.

Cornelius M. Shell, the son of Jacob Shell, once sheriff of the county, was born in Harrisburg about 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools of the borough and at Mercersburg, Franklin county. He studied law with William McClure, and was admitted to the bar January 22, 1850. He was more of a good fellow than a profound lawyer, was fond of sports, was somewhat erratic, but withal acquired a considerable practice, chiefly on the criminal side of the profession.

Andrew Jackson Herr, son of Daniel Herr, was born December 31, 1832, at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was schooled in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the high school. Soon after he began the study of law with James McCormick, at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar August 20, 1850. He immediately began practice, and soon acquired an extensive clientage. He served as district attorney nine years, was counsel for the county commissioners for one year, represented the county in the legislature in 1868 and 1869, and from 1875 to 1884 was state senator. In these capacities he served with great distinction. In 1878 and 1879 he was president pro tem. of the senate. He was familiarly known as Colonel Herr. He was possessed of a brilliant mind, quick to catch a point and make the most of it, and able to discriminate finely. Colonel Herr was a remarkable criminal lawyer. His style of address was florid and beautiful, yet forceful and attractive. He was perhaps the most accomplished word painter the bar has for several generations produced. He prided himself on his ability to remember the names and places of cases in the Reports, and in discussing legal questions with his brother lawyers he was always gratified if he could give his hearers a case in point. Towards the close of his career he withdrew from most all small matters of practice, and confined himself to matters of importance.

Colonel Herr was of literary tastes, and in

his early years he was a contributor to the Saturday Evening Post and Neal's Gazette of Philadelphia, and when about fifteen years old wrote three novels. He died in Harrisburg, March 16, 1894. Daniel C. Herr, a member of the bar, is his son.

John Shelly Detweiler was born October 18, 1829, in Londerry township, Dauphin county. He attended the neighboring schools until sixteen years old, when he came to Harrisburg and entered a printing office, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Lancaster. Later he entered Franklin & Marshall college, from which he graduated with high honors. He studied law in Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1850. In a few months he came to Harrisburg and was admitted to practice in the Dauphin county courts, March 25, 1851, where he continued his practice until interrupted by an enlistment in the army in 1861. In 1864 he was appointed deputy United States assessor of internal revenue, which office he held until it was abolished in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed by Judge Cadwalader register in bankruptcy, which office he held at the time of his death, August 16, 1878. He was a Republican and was county solicitor from 1874 to 1877. He was a member of the board of the examiners of the bar.

Hon. Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL. D., son of Robert and Mary (Harkness) Lamberton, was born December 6, 1824, at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The name comes from the parish of Lamberton in Berwickshire, Scotland, which in turn comes from the name of a Saxon, Lambert, who settled there about the time of the Norman conquest, giving his name to the "tun" or village, whence it became Lamberton. In its earliest form the name was "de Lamberton" (the French preposition "de" meaning "from") e. g., William de Lamberton, one of the most famous of the name, who in the thirteenth century was bishop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and the tried friend of Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce. During the persecution of the Covenanters, in the seventeenth century, some of the family moved to Ireland and settled in Londonderry, from whence General James Lamberton, Dr. Lamberton's grandfather, emigrated to this country, settling in the Cumberland valley in 1783.

Dr. Lamberton was educated at the public schools and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, being valedictorian of the class of 1843. He taught school for two years, and began to read law with William M. Biddle, Esq., of Carlisle; he removed to Harrisburg in 1846, and finished his studies with James McCormick, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, August 11, 1846, and, by certificate, to the bar of Dauphin county, at Harrisburg, on the 17th of the same month. He acquired a large practice, and became widely known for his eloquence and for clearness and forcefulness in argument. He was for many years a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar. He became counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, and in the Supreme Court of the United States argued for the company the "State Freight Tax case," in which he maintained that the tax was unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court so decided, reversing the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and in the "State Tax on Gross Receipts case," which he argued for the same company, the Supreme Court of the United States then decided that the tax was constitutional, but it has since practically reversed itself.

Dr. Lamberton continued in the practice of his profession until 1880, when he accepted the presidency of the Lehigh university, at South Bethlehem, Pa., of which he had been a trustee since 1871; he began his new work on March 30, 1880, at which time there were seventy-two students on the roll; at his death, in 1893, the roll contained the

ROBERT A. LAMBERTON.

names of six hundred and thirty-one students and thirty-seven professors and instructors, there being a similar increase in buildings and equipment. In 1880 the university of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

He was a school director from 1874 to 1877, a manager and one of the founders of the Harrisburg hospital, a trustee of the State Lunatic hospital at Harrisburg, and of St. Luke's hospital and Bishopthorpe school at South Bethlehem, and a director of the Harrisburg Bridge company and of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. He was elected a delegate-at-large on the Democratic ticket to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1873.

During the Civil war he was elected captain of the Brant Light Guards (Company E), First regiment, Pennsylvania militia, and two days later was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment. In 1863 he was appointed by the surgeon general of Pennsylvania a commissioner to care for the sick and wounded. During Lee's invasion he was on Governor Curtin's staff.

He presented, in 1870, the first public drinking fountain to the city of Harrisburg, which was erected in front of the courthouse; after nearly twenty-five years of service, it was damaged by a runaway and was replaced by the present fountain.

Dr. Lamberton was a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and for many years a vestryman of St. Stephen's church and superintendent of St. Paul's mission, now St. Paul's church, Harrisburg. At the organization of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in 1871, he was appointed secretary of the primary convention by Bishop Stevens, and was elected to the same position annually until 1891, when he declined a re-election. He was a member of the standing committee of the diocese and one of its deputies to the general convention of the church until his death; he was also a trustee of the General Theological seminary in New York.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Dauphin County Historical society.

In Freemasonry he was worshipful master of Perseverance lodge, No. 21, for three years, was district deputy grand master for nine years, was elected junior grand warden, senior grand warden, deputy grand master and grand master successively, serving as grand master of Masons in Pennsylvania in 1869 and 1870. He was past high priest of Perseverance chapter, No. 21, and past eminent commander of Pilgrim commandery, No. 11, K. T. He was also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having occupied the chair in Dauphin lodge, No. 160; he served as treasurer from 1854 until he removed from Harrisburg, in 1880. He served as most worshipful grand master of the Grand lodge of Pennsylvania in 1857, and as one of its grand representatives in the Sovereign Grand lodge of the United States from 1860 to 1876.

He died suddenly, September 1, 1893, at South Bethlehem, and was buried at Harrisburg.

On September 14, 1852, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William and Rubamah (Snider) Buehler, who survived him, together with three children: William B., James M. and Nannie B., wife of Rollin H. Wilbur, general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company.

David Mumma was born in Susquehanna township, Dauphin county, July 28, 1816, and for some years lived on the farm of his father. He attended private schools until the adoption of the free school system, when he studied with such teachers as the neighborhood afforded. His father opposed his desire for learning, but the young man insisted, saving his own money to acquire

education. He engaged in business for a while, but later began the study of law with James McCormick. He was admitted to the bar April 26, 1853. Mr. Mumma took an active interest in the welfare of Harrisburg. In 1870 he was elected senator for Dauphin and Lebanon counties. He was delegate to the national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and a national delegate on several other occasions. He was familiarly known as Major Mumma. He was a verdict-getter. No man knew the county and the population better than he. His large acquaintance enabled him to know clients, their standing, juries and adversaries and their abilities, their standing socially, morally and financially, and their weakness. Added to this was an unusual sense of human nature. In his addresses, after his jurors were carefully selected according to his knowledge of the men, he appealed to the individual jurors and their prejudices. His manner of speech was forceful, though not rhetorical, and even sometimes crude, but it was persuasive.

Mr. Mumma was a large man, well supplied with humor and anecdotes. To the bar he was courteous and fair in litigation. He was generally affable and approachable. As a lawyer he was a hard worker and a plodder, and while his knowledge of the law or his ability to make legal distinctions was not of the highest order, his common sense supplied in a large measure all that was lacking to make him a successful lawyer. He was largely interested in real estate enterprises. He died June 20, 1893.

Benjamin Franklin Etter was born at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1824. His early education was received in the schools of Middletown. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of law with James Fox, and was admitted, on motion of his preceptor, November 24, 1857. Mr. Etter at once began the practice of law at Harrisburg and has continued it ever since. At the time of writing he is the oldest member of the Dauphin county bar. He served as deputy attorney general for six years under Attorney General William M. Meredith, and for a short time under Attorney General Benjamin Brewster.

Mr. Etter is a large man, and lame, which interferes with his locomotion, and no doubt led him to prefer the quiet practice of office work rather than the hustling atmosphere of the court room and jury trials. As a consequence he has acquired a large practice in Orphans' Court and in real estate matters, and is counsel for persons of large estate. He is a careful, conscientious, painstaking lawyer, whose opinions are cautiously given and generally sound. In temperament he is unassuming and quiet. He is one of the charter members of the Dauphin County Bar association.

William C. A. Lawrence was born May 18, 1832, in Washington county, Pa. He finished his education at Washington college in 1850 and came to Harrisburg, where he studied law in the office of John C. Kunkel. He was admitted to the bar August 31, 1853, and entered into partnership with Mr. Kunkel. He was a member of the legislature from 1857 to 1860 and speaker of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1859 and 1860. He was a brilliant man, with great prospects and had already acquired a large practice, when he died April 21, 1860.

Robert Leyburn Muench was born in Harrisburg, February 9, 1831, and was educated in Harrisburg and in Tennant school, Hartsville, Bucks county, where he was prepared for Yale college, which he entered in 1835. He had an aptitude for foreign languages, and he became specially proficient in French. He studied law with Robert A. Lamberton, on whose motion he was admitted to the bar June 22, 1856. He rose rapidly in his profession and acquired a large practice. He was a man of much energy, and ardent and zealous in his profession.

B. F. ETTER.

His nature was intense; was bold, blunt and courageous to maintain what he thought right. He was open and straightforward, but he did not give offense. There was no difficulty in discovering on what side of a question he was; there was no straddling with him. In this spirit he treated his clients, prepared his cases and maintained his position. He was a large man, but with no sense of self-importance. In his speech he was plain, logical and exact, but with no rhetorical embellishments. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and a candidate for district attorney against J. M. Wiestling, but was defeated. He was a member of council, and president of select council for one term. He died April 3, 1885.

James McCormick, Jr., second son of James McCormick, a leader of the bar, whose sketch heretofore appears, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., October 31, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, Captain Partridge's Military academy and Yale college, graduating from the latter in 1853. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar August 26, 1856. He practiced for several years, but upon the death of his father the father's estate absorbed his time to such an extent that he abandoned his profession. He is still living in Harrisburg.

John Wesley Awl was born in Harrisburg, November 21, 1852. He was educated at Dickinson college, and read law with F. K. Boas. He was admitted to the bar August 26, 1856. During the war of rebellion he served from 1862 to 1865 and acquired the rank of lieutenant colonel. He then resumed his practice. He was a man of quiet disposition and tastes, and his practice was that of advice and real estate and Orphans' Court matters which are transacted in the office, rather than the kind that brings the lawyer into contact with the court and the active trial of causes. He was a careful adviser and painstaking lawyer. There were estates and matters of great importance entrusted to him. He died March 2, 1894, unmarried.

Benjamin L. Forster, the son of General John Forster, was born August 29, 1834, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received his education in the public schools, the Harrisburg academy, Partridge's Military school, the Lewisburg college, now Bucknell university, and at Yale college. He did not, however, graduate at the latter. After leaving college he read law with Hamilton Alricks and was admitted to the bar January 22, 1858. He has been practicing ever since.

Mr. Forster is a polished gentleman, retiring in disposition and a lawyer of the old school who regards his calling as a profession rather than a business. He is interested in local history and genealogy and the early professional achievements of the bar. He is an ardent Democrat, and has been prominent in party affairs. In 1865-66 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee. He has been several times urged to become a candidate for offices upon his party ticket,—once for district attorney, and in 1902 for Congress,—but never overcame the large Republican majority. He was a law clerk in the office of the attorney general during the incumbency of Lewis C. Cassidy. Mr. Forster was a charter member of the Dauphin county bar association.

William Wallace Hays was born October 23, 1836, in Harrisburg. He was educated in the public schools, in the Harrisburg academy and at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, where he graduated in 1856. He then taught school in Texas for two years, after which he returned and studied law with Robert A. Lamberton. He was admitted to the bar December 16, 1859. He continued to practice until 1861, when he was appointed by Governor Curtin chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, which office he retained until the close of Governor Curtin's administration. He then

resumed the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for mayor of the city of Harrisburg and was elected. He died in office, March 31, 1870, in his thirty-fourth year, and a life that promised a brilliant career in his profession was ended too soon. He was a man with a strong sense of justice and religion.

William McClure was born in Pabtany township, Dauphin county, Pa. He received his education at Jefferson college, Washington, Pa., graduating in 1818 with high honors. He studied law under Thomas Elder and was admitted at the December term, 1820. He was one of the strong men at the bar and acquired a large practice. He died at Harrisburg, August 17, 1852.

David Pool was one of the strong men of his day. He acquired his schooling in the public schools of the period. After a course of study under James McCormick he was admitted to the bar on motion of Mr. McCormick, April 18, 1837. He was district attorney for one term and acquired considerable practice. He was of short, stout build, and was full of fun and always ready for a joke, which he sometimes got off even at the expense of the court.

About the beginning of the Civil war he moved to Washington, D. C., where he also engaged in practice until he died.

Joseph Cummins Wallace was born in Harrisburg. He was the son of Joseph Wallace, a prominent merchant and business man. He was educated at Mercersburg. After a course of study with Hamilton Alricks, he was admitted to the bar, November 21, 1841. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted and went to Mexico, where he was killed.

Richard Cox McAllister, son of Captain John Carson McAllister and his wife, Frances Harris Hanna, of Fort Hunter, Dauphin county, Pa., was born at Fort Hunter in 1819; graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and went from there to Savanah, Ga., to enter the law offices of Matthew Hall McAllister, a distinguished jurist of that state, who established the Court of Errors; was state senator for seventeen years and United States district attorney. He returned to Harrisburg about 1840, and finished his law studies with Hon. Hamilton Alricks, and was admitted to the bar November 21, 1841. In 1845 he was appointed deputy attorney general under Governor Francis Rawn Shunk's administration. He moved west and located in Keokuk, Iowa, and, as business was dull, he went to Kansas with Governor Geary, who had been appointed territorial governor by President Buchanan. He was Governor Geary's consulting attorney during the insurrection there between the slave-holders and free soilers. On his return to Pennsylvania he was made fugitive slave commissioner at Harrisburg, and received much abuse, and at one time his office, which stood where the postoffice now stands, was oiled and prepared for burning by some unknown but rabid abolitionist. He was a candidate for the nomination on the Democratic ticket to the Thirty-fifth Congress, but was defeated by Dr. Lewis J. Heck, who was in turn defeated by John C. Kunkle, Republican. In 1861 he was appointed depot commissary to General Grant, in the department of the Mississippi with headquarters at Cairo, Ill. He served three years, and in 1864 removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession in the United States Court of Claims. He died in Washington in 1887, and was buried there.

William Thomas Bishop was born August 29, 1809, at Baltimore, Md. His education was received at Washington college, Chestertown, Md. He came to Harrisburg from Baltimore, Md., about 1840. He studied law under Benjamin Parke, Esq., and was admitted to the bar August 20, 1850. He remained in active practice for a number of years, and was a practitioner of prominence. He died at Harrisburg February 5, 1885.

John C. Nissley was born near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., February 8, 1856. His primary education was had in the public schools. He taught school in Dauphin county for four years and then entered the state normal school at Shippensburg, and afterwards went to the state normal school at Indiana, Pa. In 1879 he entered Bucknell college, where he graduated in 1883. After his graduation he studied law in the office of Mumma & Shopp, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1886.

Mr. Nissley is one of the old county families. As a practitioner he is a careful observer of the ethics of the profession. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Mr. Nissley is prominent in the counsels of the Baptist church, of which he is a member.

Oscar K. Brightbill was born in Harrisburg, December 9, 1865. His schooling was all acquired in the public schools of Harrisburg, and he was graduated from the high school in 1885. After one year of clerical work, he entered the law office of C. H. Bergner, Esq., as a student. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar October 9, 1888. In 1894 he was a candidate for county solicitor, but was defeated by Albert Millar, Esq. Mr. Brightbill was a young man of promise. He was possessed of a good vocabulary, strong voice and was forceful. He was taken with cold, which developed into consumption, of which he died. In politics he was a Republican.

Howard L. Calder was born June 16, 1864. He was a son of Rev. James Calder, D. D., who was well known in the locality of Harrisburg. Mr. Calder finished his education at Bucknell college, where he graduated in 1887. Mr. Calder registered as a law student with Hon. Robert Snodgrass, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar October 8, 1889. About the year 1893 he formed a partnership with A. Wilson Norris, which continued until shortly before Mr. Norris's death. In 1900 Mr. Calder was nominated by the Republican party and elected a member of the state legislature from the city of Harrisburg. He died suddenly, April 29, 1901. Mr. Calder was interested in military affairs. He was an aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin, and was captain of a company in the Spanish-American war. He was of good address, and was a public speaker of ability.

James A. Stranahan was born March 7, 1839, in Philadelphia, where he lived until 1851, when his parents moved to Mercer county. He completed his education in the common schools and at Mercer Union school and Westminster college at New Wilmington, Pa., where he graduated. He began the study of law under Hon. John Trunkey, late justice of the supreme court, and was admitted to the Mercer county bar in 1864, where he practiced until 1891, when he was appointed deputy attorney general by Governor Pattison, which office he filled with credit.

Since his retirement from office he has practiced at the Dauphin county bar, where he was admitted January 27, 1891, and has been concerned in important litigation. Mr. Stranahan enlisted as a private in the war of the Rebellion, but was second lieutenant and post adjutant at Cumberland, Md., during his term of service. In 1873 he was a member of the legislature. In 1884 he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

Harry Edwin Buffington was born at Lykens, Dauphin county, May 2, 1867. At an early age he worked in the mines and by industry he acquired enough to enable him to acquire schooling, first at the Lykens high school, then at Berrysburg seminary and at Waynesburg college, Greene county, Pa., where he graduated in 1891. In the same year he registered as a law student with J. C. McAlamey, Esq., and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar October 19, 1893. He

immediately opened an office at Lykens, where he has since been in active practice.

Michael E. Stroup was born August 16, 1873, at Elizabethville, Dauphin county, Pa. He graduated at Franklin & Marshall college at Lancaster, Pa., in 1895, and after the usual course of study under Hon. James A. Stranahan he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar January 31, 1898. He opened an office at Elizabethville. In 1902 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the state legislature.

Benjamin F. Umberger was born July 11, 1875, in Harrisburg; was educated in the public schools and by private study. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar January 28, 1898, and to the Supreme court June 2, 1902. He is Republican in politics, and was elected to select council of the city of Harrisburg, February, 1902. He is greatly interested in municipal government.

Homer Shoemaker, son of Rev. Elisha Shoemaker, was educated at Dickinson college; read law with the late A. B. Sharpe, Esq., of Carlisle, Pa. Admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1892; admitted to the bar of Dauphin county March 29, 1893.

Herbert F. Harris was born in Lackawanna county, June 30, 1876. He was graduated at Bucknell college in 1896, and was registered as a law student in the office of H. C. and S. T. McCormick at Williamsport, Pa. In 1889 he graduated at Columbian Law school and in the same year was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county. On December 6, 1901, he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and is associated with W. C. Farnsworth, Esq., at Harrisburg.

Andrew S. McCreath, Jr., was born at Harrisburg, February 5, 1880. He was educated at the Harrisburg academy, 1891-97; at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., 1897, and was for two years at Yale in the class of 1901. He studied law with the Hon. M. W. Jacobs, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, June 29, 1903.

Sumner S. Bowman was born in Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa., February 9, 1867, is the son of Simon S. Bowman, a member of the bar. He was graduated at the Millersburg high school at the age of sixteen, and is a graduate of Dickinson seminary at Williamsport, Pa. He entered the University of Pennsylvania law school, and was graduated in 1891. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and also to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and to the bar of Dauphin county April 19, 1902. In the fall of 1892 he went to Watertown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar there. He returned to Dauphin county in 1894 and opened a law office in Williamstown, and was also editor of The Williamstown Times. Desiring to enter a larger field he moved to New York city in November, 1900, and opened an office at 80 Broadway, where he is now practicing.

John R. Geyer was born in Londonderry township, Dauphin county, Pa., August 18, 1878. He was educated at the Middletown high school, graduating in 1894, and at Lebanon Valley college, Annville, Pa., where he received the degree A. B. in 1898; and two years later M. A. After having spent several years in teaching he began the study of law in the office of Senator Jno. E. Fox, in Harrisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar June 19, 1903.

Leonidas J. Durbin was born in Williamstown, Dauphin county, Pa., June 23, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated at Millersville normal school in 1893. In 1899 he graduated in the classical course at Yale university, and in 1902 from the Yale law school. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar June 29, 1903, and is located in Harrisburg.

D. L. Kaufman was born in Highspire, Dauphin county, where he still lives. He was educated in the public schools and at the Millersburg state normal school. After graduation he entered into business, conducting a stationery and book store in Chambers-

burg, Pa., and in Middletown. He studied law with H. L. Nissley, Esq., and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, July 13, 1891. Mr. Kaufman is a stanch Republican, and has his office in the city of Harrisburg.

Eugene Snyder was born October 23, 1836, in the very house where he now has his office and where he has always lived. He attended the public schools until ten years of age, when he was taken to St. Louis, Mo., and then to Galena, Ill., with an uncle, who sent him to school at Sinsiwawa Mound, Grant county, Wisconsin territory, where he remained until 1849, when he went to St. Louis and thence home. Later, attended school at Plainfield, Cumberland county, and at White Hall, Cumberland county. In 1852 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and in the fall of the same year to Mt. Morris seminary, Ogle county, Ill. In 1854 he received an appointment to West Point, but was taken ill with typhoid fever, which left him in such poor health that he was compelled to decline it, and General Horace Porter, now United States ambassador to France, was appointed in his stead. He attended Dickinson seminary, where he graduated in 1856. After a course of legal study with B. F. Etter and at the Dane Law school, now Harvard Law school, where he graduated in 1860, he was admitted to the bar January 19, 1860, and has since been practicing.

Mr. Snyder is an extremely unassuming man, of mild temperament. He does not like notoriety, has never been a candidate for or held office, and prefers the quiet office practice to the more spectacular work of the court. He has a fair share of office and commercial legal business. He is a genial companion, with stories and reminiscences at hand. He is a charter member of the Dauphin county bar association, and has since its organization been its treasurer. Mr. Snyder has never been married.

John Joseph Curtin McAlarney was the oldest son of John McAlarney and Catherine (Wilson) McAlarney, being born in Chillisquakue, Northumberland county, Pa. July 14, 1833. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father having come to the United States while a young man, from County Longford, Parish of Street, Ireland. The family name is a modification of the name "MacGloiarn" (afterward MacGlorney, MacAlarney and McAlarney), derived from an ancestry of Cullain chiefs (the barony of Kells, County Kilkenny).

Mr. McAlarney received his education at the "Old" academy in Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., whither his parents had removed while he was a child. After he was graduated he entered the law office of Charles Hower at Selin's Grove, Pa., where he was prepared for his bar examinations, being admitted with honors to the bar of Snyder county in 1860. On Nov. 22d of the same year he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar and established a law office in Gratztown, Dauphin county, removing in the spring of 1861 to Lykens, where he continued the practice of law until 1864. In that year he removed to Harrisburg, and formed a legal partnership with the late Gen. William H. Miller, who had been chosen a representative to Congress, the partnership lasting until the death of Gen. Miller in 1870, after which time Mr. McAlarney continued the practice of law alone.

As an attorney Mr. McAlarney enjoyed an enviable reputation, and was perhaps best known for his ability as a pleader of causes, in which he was pre-eminently successful, in his methods cleaving closely at all times to an observance of the ethics of a profession of which he was proud. He was a Democrat in politics and was a widely known speaker throughout the state during the campaigns incident to a presidential election. As a platform orator he was forceful and magnetic but never vindictive. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney of Dauphin county, failing to carry

that Republican stronghold by less than two hundred majority. He ran a second time for the same office and was again defeated.

Mr. McAlarney was a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church on West State Street from the time he came to Harrisburg until his death, which occurred September 23, 1896. He was a brother of the late Mathias Wilson McAlarney, editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, and of Charles Wesley McAlarney of the Luzerne county bar.

Robert Snodgrass, was born in East Hanover Township, Dauphin county, October 12, 1836. In 1843 his parents removed to Shippensburg, Cumberland county, where he received his early education. He afterwards attended Milnwood academy, Shade Gap, Huntington county, Pa., and entered the sophomore class at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., in 1854. He was graduated with honors in 1857. After teaching in private families in Maryland and Virginia for two years, Mr. Snodgrass removed to Moorefield, Va., now West Virginia.

In 1860 he was appointed deputy clerk of the county court of Hardy county, which position he held until 1862, and in the mean time read law under direction of J. W. Allen, then judge of the Circuit Court of Hardy county. He came to Harrisburg in 1862 and renewed his studies under J. W. Simonton, afterwards judge. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county May 5, 1863. From January 1867 to November 1870 he was United States commissioner and resigned to become prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Middle district, which office he held from November 1870 to January 1882. From January 1882 to May 1887 he was attorney general of the commonwealth, in which position he rendered conspicuous service and gave many important opinions upon questions confronting the department in dealing with corporations.

Mr. Snodgrass was one of the charter members of the state bar association and of the Dauphin county bar association. For a number of years he has been chairman of the Committee on legal education, of the former and from its organization until February 1903 was president of the latter.

In 1902 the Supreme Court of the state created a state board for law examinations, consisting of five members, leading lawyers of the state, of whom Mr. Snodgrass is one.

He has been for years a member of the board of examiners of the Dauphin county bar, and since 1899 its president.

A careful painstaking lawyer, he is always alert in the preparation and trial of causes and little that is valuable to his cause escapes him. He has had large experience in the equity side of the court. Mr. Snodgrass is a forceful speaker, his arguments upon questions of law are logical, convincing and pointed. He takes great interest in the bar associations, in the advancement of legal education and in everything that looks to the elevation of the bar. He is largely identified with the movement for the civic improvement of Harrisburg, being president of the Municipal League. He served one term as president of the board of trade and is interested in a number of manufacturing enterprises.

In politics he is a Republican, with independent tendencies.

John E. Heller, was born in 1834, in Rush township, Dauphin county. His early education was limited, and at the age of thirteen he was a printers' apprentice in Sunbury. Later he was foreman in a printing office in Pottsville. He studied law and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, August, 30, 1865, and located at Harrisburg. He died, however, suddenly, soon after at his father's residence in Rush township, January 30, 1866.

He was of exemplary habits, industrious and had a bright future before him.

Simon S. Bowman was born in Elizabeth-

Robt Snodgrass.

ville, Pa., October 10, 1842. He is the son of John J. and Margaret Bowman. His family moved to Millersburg in 1848. He attended the borough schools of that place until he was sixteen, when he entered Dickinson seminary at Williamsport, at which institution he graduated in 1863 and in the same year he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was detailed for duty under Colonel Sallada, paymaster of the United States Army. He was stationed in Washington, D. C., until February, 1866. During his stay in Washington he attended the Columbia Law school. He had been previously registered in the office of Hon. A. J. Herr of Harrisburg. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county on the 26th of April, 1866, having passed an examination before a committee composed of Hon. John J. Pearson, Hon. John C. Kunkel, David Fleming and John S. Detweiler. He opened an office in Millersburg and has been practicing law there since his admission. Mr. Bowman is a Republican in politics and filled every local office in his town, covering a period of twenty-six years, and is now closing his ninth year as school director. He was twice president of Dauphin county's school directors association. Mr. Bowman was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, United States Courts and all the bars of the adjoining counties.

Frank S. Bowman, born January 24, 1844, at Loyalton, Dauphin county, received a good classical education, after which he read law with Hon. Robert A. Lamberton. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, April 26, 1866.

Mr. Bowman has been for a number of years engaged in newspaper work, having in 1884 established the Millersburg Sentinel, which is a successful and influential paper. As a consequence he has not devoted himself to practice and is rarely seen in the courts. He is a Democrat, and was the postmaster of Millersburg under President Cleveland's second administration.

Samuel J. M. McCarrell was born in Buffalo township, Washington county, Pa., and received his early education in the common schools of the neighborhood. When old enough he worked in a store in a village near by, and while thus engaged fitted himself for college. He entered Washington college in 1860, and graduated as first honor man of his class in 1864. After graduation he taught school as the assistant principal of the Wheeling Institute, W. Va., and at the same time studied law. In 1865 he came to Harrisburg and completed his legal studies with Hon. David Fleming. He was admitted to the bar November 19, 1866, and soon after entered into partnership with his preceptor, under the firm name of Fleming & McCarrell. From 1881 to 1887 he served with ability as district attorney. In 1892 he was elected state senator and served in that body with great distinction. Upon the organization of the United States Courts for the middle district of Pennsylvania, Senator McCarrell was appointed United States district attorney, which office he still holds.

Mr. McCarrell is of genial disposition, even temper and pleasing address. He is a very ready, fluent and eloquent speaker, an expeditious worker, and a good lawyer in whatever class of litigation he is placed. His wide acquaintance and his oratorical achievements make him a strong trial lawyer, while his knowledge of the law and his ability to present logically the legal arguments make him equally formidable before the court. He always has been an ardent Republican, and was a delegate to the National convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president. Mr. McCarrell is a member of the board of examiners of the Dauphin county bar, and a member of both the local and state bar associations.

Mathias Wilson McAlarney, was born June 7, 1846, in Mifflinburg, Union county,

Pa., and was educated in Bucknell university. He learned printing in Lewisburg, and for six years published the Potter Journal, in Cowdersport, Potter county. During the war he was provost marshal of the eighteenth Pennsylvania district. He studied law with the Hon. Isaac Benson of Potter county, and was admitted to the Potter county bar, February 27, 1867, and to the Dauphin county bar May 7, 1867, at which time he located in Harrisburg. Here he continued his practice without being hindered by other interests until 1874, when he became engaged in editorial work on the Harrisburg Telegraph, and in 1883 he became the editor of that paper and manager of the corporation owning it. In 1868 he was appointed clerk to the commission to settle border claims of the Rebellion, and in 1871 was attorney for the commonwealth in connection with the same work in Cumberland county. In 1874 he was candidate for district attorney in prospect of success, when during the campaign he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until 1887, and subsequently for one term. After acquiring control of the Telegraph he gradually relinquished his practice of law, and did little or nothing in recent years. In politics he was an ardent Republican. He died in Harrisburg December 5, 1900.

Levi B. Alricks, the fourth child and only son of Hamilton Alricks, was born at Harrisburg, August 15, 1843, and was educated at the public schools, the Harrisburg academy, and attended Yale college (class of 1866) for a short time. On the 6th day of September 1865 he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, since which time he has been in continuous practice of his profession, always preferring the practice within his home county.

During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863, he, like many other young men of Harrisburg, lent a hand in building Fort Washington, and then joined Captain F. A. Awl's detached company for the defense of Harrisburg and vicinity, the company being sworn into the United States service.

In the fall of 1867 Mr. Alricks brought the suit of David K. McClure against the Lykens Valley Coal Company for damages to the water power of Oak Dale Forge, in which a verdict was, on its trial before Judge Pearson and a struck jury, returned for the plaintiff, after a hard contest, for fifteen thousand dollars. Young Mr. Alricks was of course overshadowed in this cause by his father and other older counsel. He took sufficient part to evidence his ability and that case may be said to have been the beginning of his large practice, and, from the time of that trial, his father was glad to have his assistance in court, and the young man promptly acquired a knowledge of court practice. In the spring of 1869 he took part in the argument of two important cases in the Supreme Court of the state (Elder vs. Reel, and Davis & Pugh vs. Bigler & Son), and was of counsel in the case of the Lykens Valley Coal Company vs. Dock, assignee of the Franklin Coal Company, all of which are reported.

In 1891 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and ran far ahead of his ticket, and, on the decease of Judge Clark of the Supreme Court, a paper was signed by almost every member of the bar of Dauphin county recommending the appointment of Mr. Alricks to the Supreme bench of the state, but, as it was intimated in the newspapers before it was presented, Governor Pattison had selected Mr. Heydrick of Venango county for the appointment.

He is now warden and a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant; president of the Harrisburg Cemetery association; a trustee

James J. McCarrell

of the Home for the Friendless of Harrisburg; a manager of the Harrisburg Hospital; a trustee of the Harrisburg academy; and is a member of the Dauphin county Historical Society; the Harrisburg Board of Trade, the Dauphin county bar association; and the Pennsylvania state bar association. Some years ago he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the United States.

Elias Hollinger was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, near Campbellstown, February 10, 1841. After receiving a common school education he became a student in the Millersville State Normal school and upon graduation enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, entering the service July 17, 1864, and being mustered out November 14, 1864. After teaching school in Lancaster and Dauphin counties he read law with Major David Mumma at Harrisburg and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county August 29, 1867. On November 6, 1877, he was elected district attorney and ably conducted the famous Riot Bribery cases the following year. After achieving an enviable success and high rank in his profession by his ability and integrity he died January 6, 1891, in the fiftieth year of his age.

John Wesley Young was born October 11, 1846, at Rockville, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, and read law in the office of David Fleming. He was admitted to the bar, January 21, 1868. He was a Republican in politics. From 1871 to 1874 he was clerk to the county commissioners and from 1877 to 1883 was county solicitor. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of control of the schools and was president of that body from 1877 to 1882 continuously. In 1886 he was elected secretary and thereafter devoted most of his time to his official duties and withdrew from the practice of his profession. He died ? ?

James C. Durbin was born near the city of Bristol, England. His ancestors were of old Anglo-Saxon stock. He came to the United States when young, and has exercised the rights of citizenship from the time he became of age. He left school at an early age to engage in business. He was successful and acquired property; when established he left his business in charge of a brother, entered an institution of learning, and graduated with honor in a commercial course, and commercial law. Continuing his studies by his own efforts and by the aid of private teachers he thoroughly mastered a regular college scientific course.

Mr. Durbin studied law with the Hon. A. J. Herr, and was admitted to practice law in the several courts on the 20th day of September, 1872. On November 7, 1879, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state, and subsequently admitted to practice in the United States Courts. Mr. Durbin has acquired a high standing as a safe counsellor. He has had charge of, and managed with ability and success, some of the most important criminal and civil cases ever tried here; among the former was Commonwealth vs. Miller et al., his first capital case to defend, where the court reluctantly had to quash the array of jurors, and at a subsequent trial the young man was acquitted, upon the theory that the stepfather, whom he shot, was about to harm his mother. Some of the important civil cases managed by him were of the first impression, as that reported in 164 Pa., 174, where it was first decided that one railway desiring to cross another, could run along side of it 263 feet, in order to cross to another street. In Messner vs. Railroad Co., reported in 13 Superior Court Reports, 429, his original views were sustained in the Equity Court of Schuylkill county and affirmed by the appellate Courts. Having been general counsel of some of the first electric railway companies, where severe legal contests with the bright-

est and best opposing attorneys were of frequent occurrence, he acquired familiarity with all subjects pertaining to street railways and electric light plants. In 1876 Mr. Durbin wrote the History of Lykens Valley, including the discovery of coal, the first settlers, the first railroad, etc. While at Lykens he built and resided in his picturesque home, "Edgemont," located on the foothills overlooking the beautiful Lykens Valley. Mr. Durbin has traveled extensively, both in Europe and America, visiting most places of interest, and his published letters of travel are instructive, interesting and highly entertaining.

Francis Jordan was born in Bedford county, February 5, 1820. He was educated by a maternal uncle at Augusta college, Kentucky, and at Franklin & Marshall college, Pennsylvania. He studied law, was admitted to practice and soon after was appointed district attorney of Bedford county, and subsequently elected to the same position. The conduct of his office was able, and though the days of technicalities had not then passed, yet not one of his indictments were ever quashed for informality. In 1850 he became a partner of Alexander King, which relation continued until 1861. In 1855 he became a state senator, filling that office three years. He was tendered the appointment of attorney general, which he reluctantly declined, owing to the complications attending the office at the time. In 1861 he accompanied the noted Reserve Corps as assistant quartermaster and without solicitation or knowledge was appointed by President Lincoln a paymaster in the army, which post he held for over two years and until urged by Governor Curtin to resign it to accept the appointment of military agent of the state at Washington. Recognizing his ability in this service the legislature conferred upon him the rank of colonel of infantry. In 1866 he was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central committee and conducted the canvass with great ability, resulting in the election of Governor Geary, who appointed Colonel Jordan, secretary of the commonwealth, in which capacity he served with ability six years. Colonel Jordan was presented in the convention as a successor to Governor Geary, but his name was withdrawn and in the same convention, though not a candidate, he was voted for as a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, receiving the second highest vote. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county May 5, 1868. Upon his appointment as secretary of the commonwealth, Col. Jordan took up his residence at Harrisburg, and in 1872 resumed his practice in partnership with Hon. Louis W. Hall, becoming counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad and other corporations. In 1882, after the resignation of Secretary Quay, he was appointed by Governor Hoyt secretary of the commonwealth. Colonel Jordan was an esteemed citizen, a polished gentleman and a lawyer of ability, both at the trial table and as a counsellor. He died in Harrisburg, June 9, 1900.

John Edie Patterson was born in Middletown, Dauphin county, April 9, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, to which place his parents moved when he was very young, and at the Harrisburg academy and at Princeton college. In 1869 he began the study of law with Robert A. Lamberton and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, November 30, 1872. He has been in continuous practice since that time. In 1879 he was a member of the city council; from 1890 to 1892 he was city solicitor of the city of Harrisburg, and in 1897 was the Democratic candidate for district attorney and, although not elected, received a vote largely in excess of the party vote in the county.

Henry Lewis Lark was born at Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pa., May 7, 1851. He had the educational advantages which the

Levi B. Allicks

public schools afforded. He began to teach in the public schools at the age of sixteen years; taught five winters, the last three as principal of the high school of Uniontown borough. During the summer of these years he attended the Berrysburg seminary, Freeburg academy, and at the age of nineteen he began the study of law under Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., at Harrisburg, and after three years of study was, on May 13, 1873, admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, where he has since practiced his profession (with the exception of nine years when he lived at Peabody, Kan.). Mr. Lark has acquired a large practice in the upper end of the county and he is personally interested in several street railways and a number of large water companies. His residence is in Millersburg borough, where he has resided since 1894, of which borough he has been the solicitor for a number of years. Mr. Lark from the time he was eleven years old hustled for himself. He is largely interested in agriculture, owning and managing three farms in Matantango Valley.

James I. Chamberlin was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., November 13, 1847. He attended the Milton academy and Dickinson seminary, Williamsport. He took a preparatory course at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county, and was graduated from Yale college in 1873. He read law with Hon. Wayne McVeagh and was admitted to the bar April 29, 1875. Mr. Chamberlin has acquired an extensive practice, and is interested in many corporations, a director of the First National Bank and president of the Jackson Manufacturing Company. In politics he is a Republican.

Ehrman B. Mitchell was born, April 11, 1854, in Harrisburg, Pa. He acquired his education in the public schools and at Dickinson college, where he graduated in 1874. He was admitted to the bar, November 8, 1875. He was prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court from 1879 to 1886 and after his term expired he again took up the practice of his profession. He is attorney for the Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Company and is identified with other corporations. In politics he is a Republican.

William Pearson was born in Harrisburg, Pa., August 9, 1854. He is the son of John J. Pearson, deceased, formerly judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Pennsylvania, then composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and of Mary Harris Pearson, nee Briggs, a granddaughter of General John Andre Hanna, and great-granddaughter of John Harris second, founder of Harrisburg. William Pearson received his primary education at private schools in Harrisburg and the Harrisburg academy. He entered Princeton university in the class of 1876. He afterwards read law with his father and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county December 11, 1876, in the courts of which county he still practices his profession. January 1, 1882, he was appointed prothonotary of the middle district of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and became prothonotary of the Harrisburg district of the Superior Court under the provision of the act of the assembly of 1895, creating that court. These offices he still holds. Mr. Pearson has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Dauphin county bar association and also of the Historical society of that county. He is the editor of Pearson's Reports, being the decisions of his father, the late Judge Pearson, from 1850 to 1880, and the author of Pearson's Supreme Court Practice. He is unmarried.

John Armstrong Herman was born November 28, 1853, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools and graduated from Princeton university in the class of 1874. He studied law in the office of Hon. Wayne McVeagh, Hon. John B. McPherson and Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert. He was admitted to the

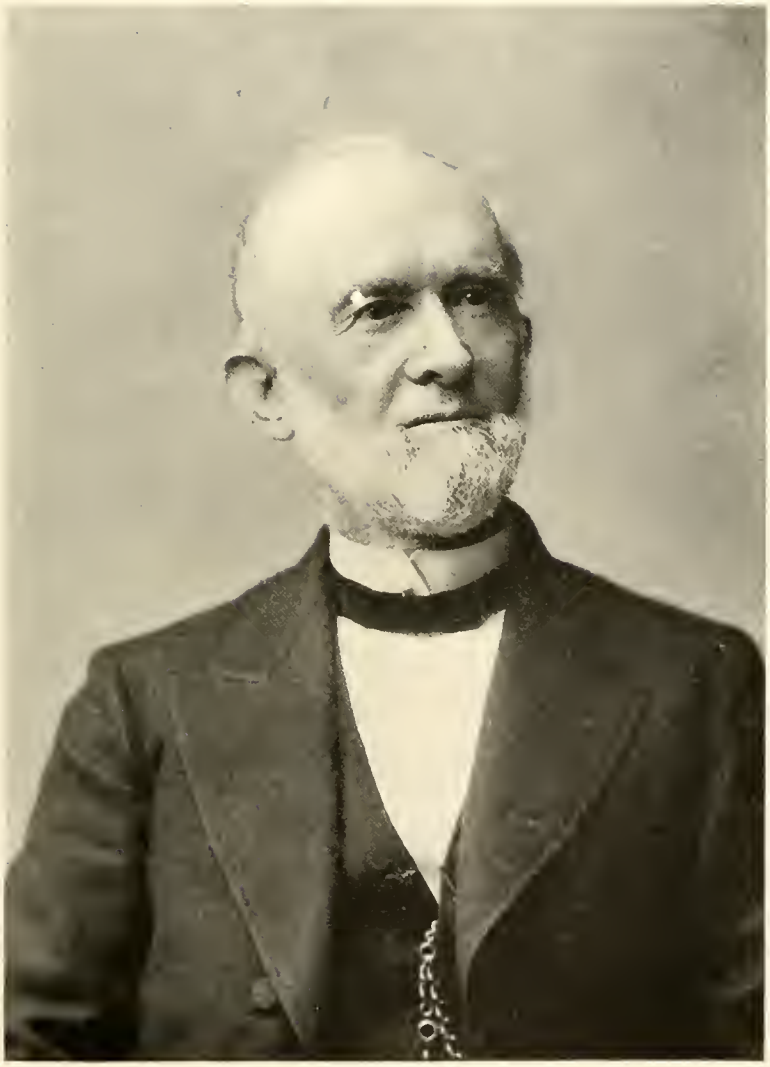
bar on motion of Mr. Gilbert, January 27, 1877, and has practiced his profession since then. Mr. Herman represents a number of estates and his practice is largely that which is carried on within the office. He has been identified with the organization of a number of corporations and is also engaged in the real estate and investment business. He is unmarried and a member of a number of social and historical organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

Louis Williams Hall was born July 4, 1833, at Allegheny, Pa. He received a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was soon afterwards appointed solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, which was an important point in the railroad system and gave importance to the office of solicitor. In 1859, when a little more than eligible he was elected to the state senate from the district consisting of Cambria, Blair and Clearfield counties. He was chairman of the judiciary committees in the first session.

In 1861 Mr. Hall was chosen speaker of the senate at a special session and again elected at the regular session in 1862. In 1864 he was again elected and again in 1866 chosen speaker, having been chosen three times speaker, an honor never conferred upon any one else. At the close of his term he declined re-election and devoted himself to his profession. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar on May 5, 1868. He was appointed solicitor and counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Harrisburg, Pa., on October 1, 1868, and took up his residence in that city. He served in that capacity until his death, July 12, 1897. Mr. Hall was a large man with a heavy voice which he raised to a high pitch in the excitement of a trial. He was insistent upon any position he took in the argument of a cause maintaining it with ability and never yielding to the court. His persistence often led to frequent tilts with the court. Mr. Hall was engaged in many important cases and much of his business got to the Supreme Court. It was he who got the court to announce the "Stop, look and listen" doctrine. Mr. Hall, though apparently rough in manner, was agreeable socially and delighted to entertain his friends. It was his unbroken custom to entertain the Supreme Court justices at dinner upon each sitting of the court at Harrisburg. Mr. Hall was associated in practice with Colonel Francis Jordan, under the firm name of Hall & Jordan from 1872 until Colonel Jordan retired from active practice, owing to ill health, a few years before Mr. Hall's death.

Alexander F. Thompson was born at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., December 7, 1845. He attended the public schools in Pottsville and in Porter township in the same county. At the age of twelve he began work, continuing until 1862; when seventeen years of age he enlisted in the army. He served by three enlistments until August 23, 1865, working in the mines at short intervals between the enlistments. After his army service he worked in the mines for four years, saving money enough to carry him through four terms at the Freeburg academy. After this he then went to work in the mines until 1872 when he engaged in the mercantile business. Later on he registered as a law student with C. W. Rober, at Lykens, and A. J. Herr, at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar, April 23, 1877. He opened an office at Lykens, where he has since practiced and has acquired a fair share of professional business. He served as a member of the legislature from 1880 to 1884 and in the latter year was elected state senator and re-elected in 1888. His politics is Republican.

Elbridge McConkey, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, was born July 29, 1840. He was educated at East Hampton, Mass., university of Virginia, and Harvard university, from which he graduated July, 1861. He studied law at Harvard and with



FRANCIS JORDAN.

Hon. Wayne McVeagh and was admitted to the Chester county bar in 1863, and the Dauphin county bar, April 25, 1877. During the war he served as aid-de-camp, captain and brevet major. In 1875-76 and 1883-84 he was resident clerk of the House of Representatives and from 1869 to the time of his death in 1887 he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural society. In politics he was a Democrat and served in the city council. He did not pretend to devote much of his time to the practice of his profession, although he maintained an active interest in it.

Franklin J. Schaffner was born January 9, 1854, in Berrysburg, Dauphin county, Pa., and at the age of five his parents removed to the lower end of the county near Roernerstown, where he attended the county school until he was sixteen years old. His education was finished at Palatinate college, Meyerstown, Lebanon county. He taught school for a number of years and then read law in the office of Robert A. Lamberton. He was admitted to the bar December 4, 1867, and located at Hummelstown, where he has since had his office. Mr. Schaffner has an extensive Orphans' Court practice.

William Buehler Lamberton, son of Hon. Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL.D., and Annie Buehler, his wife was born at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., March 14, 1855. He was educated at the Harrisburg academy, at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and at Yale university, graduating from the last, with high honors, in the class of 1876. After the graduation, he began his law studies in the office of his father, who was for many years one of the leaders of the bar of Dauphin county, but in May of the following year went abroad for study and travel, and attended lectures at the university of Leipzig. Returning in August of 1878, he was admitted to the bar on November 25, and was again in his father's office until March, 1880, when Dr. Lamberton accepted the presidency of Lehigh university. He practiced alone until the fall of 1881, when he formed a partnership with his brother, under the name of W. B. & J. M. Lamberton, which continued until the latter removed from Harrisburg in September, 1887.

He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in May, 1882, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in April, 1890. For some years he was a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar of Dauphin county. He was elected a member of the American bar association in 1893, and was one of those who formed the Pennsylvania bar association in 1895. He succeeded his father as counsel at Harrisburg for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company and allied companies. Although engaged in general practice, he gave special attention to corporation tax matters. In 1884 he declined the Democratic nomination for Congress. He was a member of the Dauphin County Historical society, a member of the board of trade of Harrisburg, a director of the Harrisburg Opera House association and of the Harrisburg Bridge company, secretary of the Harrisburg Benevolent association, a member and for some years secretary of the board of managers of the Harrisburg hospital, resigning in 1895, upon his appointment by Gov. Daniel H. Hastings as a member of the board of public charities of Pennsylvania.

For a number of years he was a vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's church, Harrisburg, and frequently represented that parish in the diocesan convention of Central Pennsylvania. In Freemasonry, he served as worshipful master of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, in 1882, and as district deputy grand master for seven years, declining a reappointment. He was an honorary member of Confidence lodge of Instruction, of London, England. He was a member of a number of societies and clubs. He never recovered from an attack of illness in 1893; treatment abroad

failed to help him permanently. He died at Primos, Pa., July 5, 1901. He never married.

Thomas Sewell Hargest was born in Baltimore county, Md., November 24, 1846. He received a common school education in Baltimore city until the age of fourteen, when he removed with his parents to Wilmington, Del. Thereafter he was at work in the market gardens of his father. In the winter of 1861-62 he came with his family to Harrisburg and continued his work in raising produce. In 1863 he entered the army as wagon master, having mustered thirty-two men at Harrisburg and taken them to Washington. At the end of the war he went to Winchester, Va., and began the study of law and classics, and general literature, investing all his savings and earnings in books. He had no preceptor. On August 6, 1867, he was personally examined for admission to the bar by the two circuit judges, Judge Richard Parker, who presided at the trial of John Brown, and Judge John T. Harris, afterward a member of Congress, and was admitted to practice at Winchester, Va. In 1868 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney for the county of Shenandoah, Va., in place of Hon. Mark Bird, who though elected, was incapacitated by the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. Mr. Hargest made Mr. Bird his deputy and gave him fees and emoluments of the office. Judge Harris was incapacitated under the Fourteenth Amendment and Mr. Hargest was appointed his successor, early in 1869, of the Twelfth judicial circuit by the then military governor, General Canby, and was at the time less than twenty-three years of age, being, perhaps the youngest judge in this country. He served in that capacity until the adoption of the new constitution of Virginia, where he was legislated off the bench. He resumed his practice at Winchester, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Harrisburg. In 1876 he was elected city solicitor of the city of Harrisburg and was continued in office by successive re-elections until 1890, when he retired and returned to general practice. Judge Hargest has been in important litigation and was special counsel for the city in a number of suits involving the rights of the railway companies of the city. He is a Republican in politics. He is senior member of the law firm of Hargest & Hargest.

George Wright Heck, son of Dr. Lewis and Caroline Cornelia (Wright) Heck, was born November 27, 1851, in Middle Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pa. He was educated in public schools and at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and entered Yale college in 1868, graduating in 1872. He studied law in the office of the late Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., in Harrisburg and was admitted to practice in the courts of Dauphin county in December, 1874. He continued in practice until 1880. He was married March 17, 1880, and in April of same year entered into lumber business with his brother on the east bank of Susquehanna river, six miles above Harrisburg. The following year he left the lumber business and moved to Dillsburg, York county, where he superintended the mining of iron ore and practiced law in York, Cumberland and Dauphin counties. Subsequently he returned to Dauphin county, gradually abandoning the practice of the law, and is now engaged in farming.

Marlin E. Olmsted was born in Ulysses township, Potter county, Pa. His education was acquired in the public schools and academy of Coudersport, Potter county, and was about to study law with his Uncle Arthur G. Olmsted, president judge of the Forty-eighth Judicial district, for a short time, but gave it up to accept a clerkship in the State Treasury Department. Mr. Olmsted was later transferred to the auditor general's office, where he was assistant corporation clerk and corporation clerk, where he served until 1875, when, owing to the exigencies of politics, he

L. W. HALL.

was replaced by a Democrat. He then began the study of law with Hon. John W. Simonton and was admitted to the bar November 25, 1878. His experience in the auditor general's office not only fitted him to become proficient in the law relating to state tax matters but brought him into personal contact with the officers of many of the corporations of the state, and upon his admission to the bar he rapidly became counsel for many corporations in the settlements of their state tax matters, and his practice soon ripened into a general practice in the affairs of corporations, a large adjunct of which is testing constitutionality of legislation affecting corporate interests. As a result Mr. Olmsted is not only recognized as a specialist in state tax matters, in which branch he has a phenomenal business, but is also regarded as a lawyer of ability in corporation and constitution law generally. He has been concerned in and eminently successful with a large number of important cases, some of which have reached the United States Supreme court, but space will not permit an enumeration of them.

Mr. Olmsted's fame has extended beyond the state. He is not an orator. Legal arguments and political and other addresses he couches in plain, forceful language without pretense to rhetoric. Since 1897 he has represented this district in Congress with distinguished ability, and is recognized as one of the forceful leaders in the House of Representatives.

John Sylvanus Alleman, born at Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1855, is a son of Samuel Alleman, Esq., and Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hohman. He graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1876, with the degree of B. A., and the same institution later also conferred upon him the degree of A. M. His choice of profession was the law, and, after a brief interval of preparation in the offices of his father and brother, was entered, in the fall of 1877, as a student of law in the offices of the late Hon. E. Spencer Miller, of Philadelphia, and also at the same time as a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in June, 1879, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice at the bar of Philadelphia, June 14 of the same year. Deciding to practice in his native city, he was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, August 27, 1879. A counselor of unflinching integrity, he there built up a practice which extended to the adjoining counties, in which he was admitted to general practice at various dates. Mr. Alleman was prominently associated with Zion Lutheran church at Harrisburg. April 17, 1903, with his family, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the district, May 17, 1903.

James McCormick Lamberton, son of Hon. Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL. D., and Annie Buehler, his wife, was born at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., May 21, 1856. He was educated at the Harrisburg academy, at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Yale university, graduating from the last, with honors, in the class of 1878. From 1878 to 1881 he was a master in St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H. He read law under his father, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, August 23, 1880, and began the practice of his profession in the fall of 1881 at Harrisburg, forming a partnership with his brother under the name of W. B. & J. M. Lamberton. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, June 3, 1884. He was a member of the board of managers of the Harrisburg hospital, and of the board of examiners for admission to the bar of Dauphin county, and treasurer of the Dauphin County Historical society, which positions he resigned in the fall of 1887, when he returned to St. Paul's school, where he remained until June, 1899, when he took up

the practice of his profession again at Harrisburg. In 1892 he was a candidate for the New Hampshire legislature, on the Democratic ticket, in a strong Republican ward; he ran ahead of his ticket, but was not elected. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania bar association, a member of the Dauphin County Bar association, the American Historical association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a number of other historical, social and other societies and clubs, a director of the Harrisburg Bridge company and the Harrisburg Benevolent association. He has written "An Account of St. Paul's School," a number of articles on Masonic subjects, and, in connection with the late Dr. William Henry Egle, "The History of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Pennsylvania." In Freemasonry he served as worshipful master of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, in 1886 and 1887; in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania he is a trustee of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund, and a member of the committee on correspondence; he is a member of the correspondence circle of Quatvor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London, England, and of Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M. At the celebration of the sesquicentennial anniversary of Washington's initiation as a Freemason, which was held by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, November 5, 1902, he delivered the oration on "Washington as a Freemason." He is a vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Harrisburg, and a deputy to the diocesan convention; he was assistant secretary of the convention of the diocese of central Pennsylvania in 1887 and 1888, and is president of the church club of the diocese.

Leroy J. Wolfe, born in York county, September 18, 1858, was educated in the public schools, the York academy and university of Pennsylvania (class of 1881). He read law with John A. Burtin, Esq., in Philadelphia and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, 1881. He is a member of the bars of the state Appellate courts and of the United States Supreme court. For several years he has been associated in practice with Charles L. Bailey, Jr., under the firm name of Wolfe & Bailey, and they have charge of the numerous legal matters of the street railway system of Harrisburg and vicinity and represent other large corporations. Mr. Wolfe was for a number of years borough solicitor of the borough of Middletown, where he resided, but for several years he has made his home in Harrisburg. In political views he is a Republican.

Harmon L. Nissley was born in Landisville, Lancaster county, Pa., August 1, 1851. He attended the public schools, select schools at Manheim and Lancaster and the Millersville State Normal school, where he graduated. He studied law with George H. Irwin, Esq., and took a course at Columbia Law school, New York city, graduating there in 1882. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar December 26, 1882. In politics he is a Republican.

Charles Henry Berger, son of George Bergner, a prominent politician and owner of the Harrisburg Telegraph, was born in Harrisburg, October 20, 1853. He received his schooling in the public and private schools, the Harrisburg academy, the Edgehill Collegiate school and Princeton university, graduating from the latter. Mr. Bergner, after graduation, succeeded his father in the management of the Harrisburg Telegraph from August, 1874, to 1881. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, March 3, 1883, after a period of study under Col. A. J. Herr, and has been in practice since then. Mr. Bergner has acquired a large practice, which extends beyond the borders of his own county. He has a familiarity with legal principles, and in the application of them brings an unusual amount of what is aptly called "common sense." He is a practical lawyer. Quick of perception, little of advantage to his client escapes him in a trial. He is a

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forceful and powerful speaker in his method of marshaling and presenting facts, and makes no pretensions to rhetorical embellishments. Possessed of a remarkable memory, he never takes notes and rarely forgets or mistakes any testimony offered during a trial. He is remarkably frank and fair in all dealings with his professional brethren, among whom he is very popular. Mr. Bergner has been connected with much important litigation, and is upon one side of nearly all of the election contests recently tried. Socially, he is a pleasant, genial companion, who enjoys a good joke even at his own expense. He is a Republican in politics, with independent tendencies and no alliances. He is an active member of the Dauphin county Bar association, and is a member of the board of examiners of the bar.

Edwin Wallace Jackson was born November 1, 1847, in Big Beaver township, Beaver (now Lawrence) county, Pa. He is of unmixed Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was educated at the East New Castle high school and the State Normal school, Edinboro. He read law in Mercer, Pa., under the direction of the late John A. McCandless, Esq. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Mercer, in 1870. He was a member and president of the board of school directors of the borough of Mercer. He represented Mercer county in the house of representatives for the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, during all of which time he was a member and for the last two years chairman of the committee on the judiciary system (general). He removed to Harrisburg in April, 1886, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of law. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment Militia, and served at Parkersburg, West Virginia, until the regiment returned to Pennsylvania to be mustered out. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the Civil war, being discharged June 13, 1865. He is a past commander of post No. 58, G. A. R. of Harrisburg, Pa.

William H. Middleton was born at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., January 25, 1861. He has lived in Harrisburg since 1863, and was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg and began the study of law under ex-Judge Thomas S. Hargest September 1, 1886. He was admitted to the bar October 11, 1887, and elected city solicitor of Harrisburg April, 1892. He was admitted to the Supreme court in the May term of 1893, and was re-elected city solicitor April, 1894. He was admitted to the Supreme court of the United States, October 14, 1895, and has been chairman of the Republican city committee since October, 1898.

Charles L. Bailey, Jr., was born in Harrisburg, June 26, 1864. After a preparatory course at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., he finished his schooling at Yale college, graduating in 1886. He registered as a student at law in the office of Hall & Jordan at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar October, 1888. Several years ago he entered into a partnership with Leroy J. Wolfe under the name of Wolfe & Bailey. This firm represents the Traction company's interests in and around Harrisburg and several other large corporations. Mr. Baily was appointed upon the organization of the United States courts for the middle district of Pennsylvania, one of the committee to formulate rules of court. In politics he is a Republican.

Paul A. Kunkel was born September 13, 1864. He was educated at Harrisburg academy, Yale college and Franklin & Marshall college, where he was graduated valedictorian, 1886. He studied law with his brother, Hon. George Kunkel, and was admitted to Dauphin county bar October 8, 1888. During the legislative sessions of 1887, 1889 and 1891 he was a correspondent for

a number of newspapers throughout the state. As a charter member of the Governor's Troop, N. G. P., he served a complete enlistment, attaining the rank of sergeant. He has been for a number of years reporter for Dauphin courts of Pennsylvania county court reports, and as the author of a late work consisting of a digest and treatise on the ballot law of Pennsylvania since 1895. He has been solicitor for the borough of Middletown, and was recently appointed assistant law examiner on the state board appointed by the Supreme court.

William Milton Hargest, son of Hon. Thomas S. Hargest, also a member of the bar of Dauphin county, was born August 5, 1868, at Winchester, Va. He received his education in the public schools and at the Harrisburg academy, and in 1888 began the study of law under his father as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar June 17, 1891. Mr. Hargest is extremely interested in all matters affecting the profession. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the bar association of the county and has been its secretary since March, 1900. He is a member of the state bar association and of the American bar association. On June 15, 1901, he was appointed a member of the board of examiners of the Dauphin county bar, and is the secretary of the board. For a number of years he has served as assistant district attorney of Dauphin county. With his father he associated in practice under the firm name of Hargest & Hargest.

W. Justin Carter was born at Richmond, Va., on May 28, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Howard university, Washington, D. C. He studied law at the same university and graduated with degree of LL. B. on May 30, 1892. In October of the same year he was licensed as attorney and counsellor-at-law by the Supreme Court of Virginia, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and the Supreme Court of Baltimore, Md. From 1892 to 1894 he was first assistant principal of the Stanton public school of Annapolis, Md. He was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg, Pa., on March 24, 1894, and has since practiced his profession in this city.

Irvin P. Bowman was born in Jackson township, Dauphin county. He attended the district school in winter and worked on the farm during the summer until twenty years of age, when he commenced to teach school. Later he attended the Millersville state normal school for a short time and continued teaching district schools until he entered Schuylkill seminary, Fredericksburg, Pa. (now Albright college, Myerstown, Pa.). Here he was a member of the faculty, at the same time taking the Latin scientific course and graduating in 1894. Afterwards he registered as a law student with the firm of Hall & Jordan, and was admitted to practice December 16, 1898.

Frank M. Eastman was born at Lynn, Mass., in 1859. He was educated in the common schools of New England, afterwards reading law with his uncle, Hon. T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, at Washington, D. C., where he attended the Columbian law school. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme court of the district of Columbia in 1881. He was clerk to the joint committee on the Library of Congress, 1876-79; private secretary to the assistant secretary of the treasury, 1879-81; United States attorney for the territory of Montana, 1881-83; clerk to the United States senate committee on claims, 1883-85. In 1887 he was appointed to a position in the auditor general's office, at Harrisburg, from which he resigned in 1898 to enter upon the practice of the law at Harrisburg, having been admitted to the bar of Dauphin county October 24 of that year. He is the author of an indexed tariff and a digest of the decisions of the treasury department, both published by the United States government, a work on taxation for state purposes in Penn-

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sylvania, published in 1898, and a treatise on the law of private corporations in Pennsylvania, published in 1903. He is also the author of the existing statute of the state of New York providing the method of taxing banks.

John Hamilton Alricks, the only child of Levi B. Alricks and Anna (Henderson) his wife, was born August 3, 1873, at Harrisburg, Pa. He attended the schools of his native city (including the Harrisburg academy), also Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and afterwards took private lessons with Jacob F. Seiler, LL. D.; and, after reading law in the office of his father, was, December 15, 1898, admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, and a few years later to the bars of the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and to the District and Circuit courts of the United States for this district.

Charles H. Hollinger, son of Elias Hollinger, Esq., a former member of the bar, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., August 26, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. He prepared for college at the Harrisburg academy and was graduated from Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg in 1895. He read law with Judge M. W. Jacobs of Dauphin county and was admitted to practice at the bar of Dauphin county June 25, 1900.

William Hoffer Earnest was born April 3, 1875, at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. He was reared at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., graduating from Hummelstown high school in 1892; Bloomfield academy, New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., 1893; Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., 1897. He was vice principal of Honesdale, Pa., public schools for two years. He read law with A. T. Searle, Esq., of Wayne county, Pa., and with Hon. John E. Fox and S. S. Rupp, Esq., of Dauphin county, Pa. He was admitted to Wayne county bar March 5, 1900, and to Dauphin county bar January 14, 1901.

John P. Knisely, attorney-at-law, was born at Shepherdstown, Cumberland county, Pa. He received his education at the Harrisburg academy, from private tutors, and the Steelton high school, graduating from the latter in 1884. In the same year he engaged with his father in mercantile business and continued the same until 1903. In June, 1900, he was registered as a law student, and pursued his studies under the direction of Hon. M. W. Jacobs (now additional law judge of Dauphin county), and was admitted to the bar June 29, 1903, and at present has his office at Steelton. Mr. Knisely is a Republican.

Frank M. Gray, a member of the Dauphin county bar, was born in Williamsport, Pa., on November 23, 1872. The same year his parents took up their residence in Williamstown, Dauphin county, Pa. He attended the public schools of that town, and after graduation pursued a course at the Lock Haven State Normal and Dickinson college, part of which time he was engaged in teaching. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar June 16, 1903, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Gray has always taken an active interest in politics, and is identified with the Republican party.

Oscar G. Wickersham was born at Bendersville, Adams county, Pa., November 5, 1872. His ancestors were Quakers. He received his education in the public schools, the West Chester State Normal school, the Cumberland Valley State Normal school and from private instructors. He taught school in Fairview township, York county, for two years and also for two years in the public schools of Steelton, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county March 21, 1898, and later to the bar of the Superior and Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and also to the bar of the District and Circuit courts of the United States. Previous to his admission to the bar he studied law for four years with Frank B. Wickersham, Esq., and has since

been in active practice, located at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa.

James H. Musser was born in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on January 14, 1844. He attended the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years entered the academy at Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, and left said academy and entered the army on October 21, 1861, and remained in the military service until the close of the war of the Rebellion. He again entered the same academy, and remained there about two years. In the spring of 1867 he entered the office of Messrs. Scott, Brown & Bailey at Huntingdon as a law student, and was admitted to practice on April 12, 1869. In the fall of 1873 he was appointed by the court to act as district attorney during the protracted illness of H. C. Madden, who had been elected to that office. In October, 1885, he removed from Huntingdon to Harrisburg and actively engaged in the insurance business. In October, 1891, he applied to the Dauphin county courts for admission and was on the 19th of that month admitted, since which time he has been in active practice.

Edward H. Wert was born in Gettysburg, Pa., August 10, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, Pa., and Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1895. He studied law with Meade D. Detweiler, and was admitted to the bar March 30, 1898. He served with Company D, Eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war.

Lyman D. Gilbert, son of Henry Gilbert, for many years a prominent merchant of the city of Harrisburg, was born at Harrisburg, August 17, 1845. His early education was received in the private school of Prof. Jacob F. Seiler. He entered Yale university and was graduated in the class of 1865. Immediately after graduation he took up the study of law under the Hon. John C. Kunkel, then the leader of the Dauphin county bar, and after the usual course of study was admitted to the bar of the county August 26, 1868. In 1871 Mr. Gilbert formed a partnership with Wayne McVeagh and John B. McPherson, which continued until Mr. McVeagh left Harrisburg to practice in Philadelphia, and thereafter the partnership continued under the firm name of Gilbert & McPherson until Mr. McPherson became the additional law judge of the Twelfth judicial district. In March, 1873, Mr. Gilbert was appointed deputy attorney general of the state by Hon. S. E. Dimmick, who was the first attorney general under the administration of Governor John F. Hartranft, and, after the death of Mr. Dimmick, he acted as the attorney general during a number of months before a new appointment was made. Mr. Gilbert continued in that office until 1882, when he resigned and resumed his private practice by forming a partnership with John H. Weiss, Esq., which continued until Mr. Weiss was appointed additional law judge of the Twelfth judicial district in 1898, since which time he has practiced alone.

Mr. Gilbert is not only one of the leaders of the Dauphin county bar but is recognized as in the first rank of the bar of the state.

His practice has been large, lucrative and diversified. His aptitude at quickly grasping every phase of a situation and making the most of it as it presents itself has distinguished him as an eminent trial lawyer. He has a polished diction, a full vocabulary and large faculty of description and forceful presentation of facts or principles of law, so that either with a jury or before the court his arguments carry conviction. While possessed of oratorical ability of a high order, it is not of the spread-eagle variety. His manner is calm, his voice modulated and tone more conversational than declamatory, yet lacks neither force nor effectiveness.

Mr. Gilbert, both as the law officer of the state and as a private practitioner, has been

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engaged in much litigation of the most important character and involving the nicest questions of constitutional and corporation law. In 1899 he was the president of the state bar association and is now the president of the Dauphin county bar association, having been elected in January, 1903. A vacancy occuring in the autumn of 1903 in the membership of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gilbert was one of the first to be mentioned for the place, and the members of the Dauphin county bar unanimously urged his appointment and the bars of other counties and lawyers of eminent ability, as well as many influential laymen, made similar requests. In politics he is a Republican and has in presidential campaigns been pressed into service in the political arena. He has been high in the councils of the party leaders and numerous platforms of Republican state conventions were from his pen. He is counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad company and numerous other large corporate and commercial interests.

John T. Brady was born at Harrisburg September 14, 1874. He entered the public schools and the Harrisburg academy. He studied law in the office of William B. Lamberton, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in April, 1896. He is the local counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company.

Harvey E. Knupp was born in the village of Oberlin, Dauphin county, Pa., January 23, 1871. When he was eight years of age his parents moved on a farm near Oberlin, and he worked on the farm and attended the village schools until at the age of twelve he entered the Steelton Grammar school and graduated from the Steelton High school in June, 1888, at the age of seventeen. In October, 1890, entered the Neff College of Oratory, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the same time took a special course under Rev. Russel H. Conwell, D. D., at the Temple college, Philadelphia, Pa., receiving a diploma with the degree of Bachelor of Oratory in June, 1892, from the latter institution, and graduating with the degree of Master of Oratory in May, 1893, from the former. In October, 1895, entered Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated from the same in June, 1898, with the degree of LL. B. Was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1898, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May, 1899, to the bar of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June, 1900, and to the United States Circuit Court for the middle district of Pennsylvania at the time of its organization at Harrisburg, Pa., May 6, 1901.

I. B. Swartz was born on a farm in lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., on November 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of said township, Millersville and Shippersburg State Normal school and Lebanon Valley college. Read law with John A. Herman, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa. Graduated at Dickinson School of Law June, 1892; was admitted to the Cumberland county courts June 6, 1892, and to the Dauphin county courts July 12, 1892.

John Fox Weiss, the son of John H. Weiss, the president judge of the courts of Dauphin county, was born in Harrisburg on January 4, 1873. He attended the Misses Tompkinsons' school in Harrisburg until he was about fifteen years of age, when he entered the Pennsylvania Military academy at Chester, Pa., where he prepared for college. In September, 1891, Mr. Weiss entered the freshman class of Princeton college and was a student there when this college became Princeton university. He was graduated from this university in June, 1895. During his college course he was elected historian of the class of 1895 and held this office until graduation. In the fall of 1895 Mr. Weiss entered the law offices of Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell as a law student. He remained under Mr. McCarrell until March 21, 1898, when he was admitted to the bar of this county, and has since been engaged in the practice

of his profession. In the summer of 1899 he was elected chairman of the Republican county committee, to which position he has since been re-elected every year.

Daniel S. Seitz has been a resident of the city of Harrisburg since he was four years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at Lafayette college. After graduating he served seven years as clerk and bookkeeper in the Dauphin Deposit bank of Harrisburg, during which time (March 29, 1892) he was admitted to practice law in the courts of Dauphin county. He has been regularly admitted to practice before the Superior and Supreme Courts of the state, and in the Circuit, District and Supreme Courts of the United States. He served two terms in the city councils, was president of the common branch and has been the solicitor of the city of Harrisburg since the first Monday in May, 1896. He is a member of the Robert Burns Lodge, F. and A. M.

Aaron E. Brandt was born in Lancaster county January 1, 1861. At the age of four years he moved with his parents to Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools, Airy View academy and Bloomsburg Normal school. Taught school for six successive terms, during part of which time he had registered as a law student under James I. Chamberlin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county April 11, 1887, and has since been engaged in practice in said county.

John Gustavus Gilbert was born February 26, 1868, at Savannah, Ga., to David McConaughy Gilbert, D. D., of Gettysburg, Pa., and Mary Rutledge Falligant, of Savannah, Ga. He was educated at the Shenandoah Valley academy at Winchester, Va., and for seven years occupied clerical positions in the Shenandoah Valley National bank of that place and in the Mechanics' bank of Harrisburg, Pa. Studied law with Charles H. Bergner, Esq., and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar Oct. 19, 1893. Two years later to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war enrolled as private in Company D, Eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, April 28, 1898. Appointed regimental sergeant major and mustered into the United States service May 12, 1898. Commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of regiment September 15, 1898. Mustered out with regiment at Augusta, Ga., March 7, 1899, and, returning to Harrisburg, Pa., resumed the practice of law.

Robert Stucker was born at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa., May 22, 1873, to Peter Stucker, deceased, and Elizabeth Stucker. His common school education was received in the public schools of Harrisburg; graduated from Eastman college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1895; studied law at Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated June 7, 1898, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1900. Admitted to the bar of Dauphin county July 14, 1900, on motion of Hon. James A. Stranahan; admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania June 2, 1900.

William S. Snyder was born at Millerstown, Perry county, Pa., October 11, 1870. He was graduated from Millerstown High school in 1887, Millersville Normal school in 1888, Dickinson college in 1894; studied law under preceptorship of Hon. James A. Stranahan, Harrisburg, Pa., three years; passed examination of Dauphin county law examining board July 5, 1901, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar July 8, 1901; was principal of Duncannon schools from the fall of 1894 to the summer of 1898.

Roger Sherman Care was born January 12, 1860, at Linglestown, Dauphin county, Pa. He received his education at the Cumberland Valley institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; the Dickinson seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1882. He afterwards read law with the

Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert and John A. Herman, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county in 1884. He was elected county solicitor January, 1899, which office he is still holding.

William C. Farnsworth was born January 1, 1864, at Sunbury, Pa. He read law with Hon. John B. Packer and was admitted to the Northumberland county bar September 7, 1886. He removed to Harrisburg March 18, 1892, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar March 21, 1893. He is also a member of the Philadelphia and the New York bars. May 20, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Hastings to the position of corporation clerk in the state department, where he remained for seven years, when he resigned to take up the practice of corporation law. He has met with great success, and is to-day one of the best-known corporation lawyers in Pennsylvania. He also maintains an office in New York City and is a director in one of the largest trust companies in New York, where he is also well known as a corporation lawyer enjoying a large practice.

Lewis M. Neiffer was born near Elizabethville, Dauphin county, August 15, 1858. His parents moved to Wiconisco, where he attended public school. During 1877 and 1878 he was a student at the Waynesburg college. He taught school at Wiconisco for a period of seven years, occupying the position successively of primary teacher, grammar school teacher and finally as principal of the same. During the first term of President Cleveland's administration Mr. Neiffer was appointed postmaster of his town, which office he held till 1888. He studied law with the late Robert L. Muench, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county December 6, 1882. In 1888 he removed to Harrisburg, where he has since been engaged in a general law practice. His time is devoted mainly to Orphans' Court practice, in which he has a large clientage. He has been engaged in many large and important estates.

Harry M. Bretz was born November 17, 1866, at West Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa. He attended the public schools and had the advantage of Normal school training. During the year 1884 he attended the Central State Normal school at Lock Haven, Pa., and in 1885 graduated from the Cumberland Valley State Normal school at Shippensburg, Pa. He taught in the public schools for a period of six years. He removed to Harrisburg, Pa., in 1894 and read law with Hon. Thomas S. Hargest and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county January 28, 1898. He is also a member of the Cumberland county bar and has an office in West Fairview, Pa.

Frank B. Wickersham was born on a farm in Newberry township, York county, Pa., April 7, 1863, and made that farm his home for the first twenty-two years of his life. He acquired his preliminary education at Beshore's school in said township and at home, assisted by his sister. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school, and followed that profession for seven years thereafter. He entered Shippensburg Normal school March 23, 1883, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1884, and afterwards pursued a course in Latin, history, etc., under private instructors. He was registered as a law student under the preceptorship of the Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell December 12, 1885, and pursued his legal studies while he taught school in the borough of Steelton. He passed the bar June 19, 1888, and practiced law twelve years in the borough of Steelton and the last three years in the city of Harrisburg. He served eight years as a member of the Steelton school board, one year as president of the Dauphin County School Directors' association and one year as secretary of the State Association of School Directors; has served as borough solicitor of Steelton for the past fourteen years.

William M. Hain, Esq., was born Septem-

ber 9, 1863, in Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county. He lived with his parents, attended the district school and worked on his father's farm. He entered Muhlenberg college at Allentown, Pa., at the age of sixteen and returned home after two years' study. Taught school until he was twenty-one years old. He afterwards entered Lebanon Valley college and was graduated with high honors in 1888. He then studied law at Harrisburg in the offices of Messrs. Weiss & Gilbert and John A. Herman, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county October 7, 1890. He was the Democratic candidate for district attorney in 1892 and also the Democratic candidate for additional law judge of Dauphin county in 1903. He has a large clientage and a lucrative practice.

Alexander Wilson Norris was born June 6, 1872, at Salona, Clinton county, Pa., and was the nephew of Colonel A. Wilson Norris, a prominent figure in Pennsylvania politics, who raised him, owing to the death of his father, when he was a lad of tender years. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1890 he was registered as a law student with Messrs. Weiss & Gilbert and on June 27, 1893, was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, when just of age. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Colonel Howard L. Calder, which continued several years. Mr. Norris was gifted with oratorical ability and had a fine voice. He was energetic in politics and was recognized as a politician of promise. He was twice elected vice-president of the Republican League of clubs of Pennsylvania. He also took great interest in national guard affairs, and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General J. P. S. Gobin, with the rank of captain, and upon the outbreak of the Spanish war he enlisted, still maintaining his rank, but before his term of service was over he died suddenly at Harrisburg when home on a furlough.

James Fox, the third son of George Fox and Elizabeth Eshenour, his wife, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., in 1820, and died at Harrisburg, on February 28, 1858. His early and preliminary education was obtained in the common schools at Hummelstown, and at Lititz, in Lancaster county. In 1834, when fourteen years old, he entered, along with John C. Kunkel, the freshman class of Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg. He did not remain there very long, but went from there to Washington & Jefferson college, and afterwards to Lafayette college, at Easton, Pa. Immediately on leaving college he entered, as a student, the law office of John Evans, the then leading lawyer of York, Pa., where he remained until his admission to the bar of that county, in 1843. In the summer of 1844 he came to Harrisburg, and on August 19 of that year was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law at the bar of Dauphin county. Nathaniel B. Eldred was then the president judge of this district, between whom and Mr. Fox there grew a very strong, close and lasting friendship. Mr. Fox had an unusually acute, analytical and logical mind, was familiar and fluent with both the English and German languages, was a fine speaker and conversationalist, as well as a close and convincing reasoner, and whether in private conversation or making a public speech, abounded in wit and humor, and could always entertain his audience without any diminution of interest. His efforts at the bar were so effective and his manner and intercourse with others so pleasing and entertaining that he soon had a large and lucrative clientage, which he maintained until disabled by his last illness. As a member of the bar he stood in the front rank with the then practicing attorneys of the Dauphin county bar, and was so recognized by all.

In politics he was a Whig, the then dominant party of the county, and was twice elected to the house of representatives, first

in 1846, and re-elected, without opposition, in 1847. As a legislator he was quite successful. When William F. Johnston, who was speaker of the Senate in 1848, succeeded Francis R. Shunk as governor of the state, he, on July 31, 1848, commissioned James Cooper his attorney-general. Mr. Cooper in turn appointed James Fox district attorney for Dauphin county, and it was while acting as such under this appointment that the office of president judge of this district became vacant. Mr. Fox did more than any other member of the bar to have John J. Pearson commissioned, April 7, 1849, to fill the vacancy. The other leading members of the bar were nearly unanimous in their opposition to it. The officers of judge and district attorney were shortly afterwards made elective, when both Judge Pearson and Mr. Fox were nominated by the Whig party, and on October 14, 1851, elected to fill their respective offices. Mr. Fox was elected a director of the Mechanics' bank of Harrisburg at its organization in 1853, and so continued by subsequent elections to the time of his death. Mr. Fox largely contributed to the location and erection of the Pennsylvania Lunatic hospital at its present site. The legislature in 1845 appointed certain persons commissioners for the erection of an hospital to be located within two miles of the city of Harrisburg. These commissioners, however, took no action in the matter, when by a subsequent act, passed April 11, 1848, Aaron Bombaugh, James A. Weir and James Fox were appointed additional commissioners. The commissioners thus appointed then proceeded, stimulated by the energy and activity of the youngest member, Mr. Fox, bought one hundred and thirty acres of land one and a half miles north of Harrisburg, had the building started in the summer of 1848, the cornerstone laid April 7, 1849, and the building finished and delivered to the commissioners June 19, 1851. Mr. Fox was never married.—Written by Hon. B. F. Etter.

Frederick M. Ott, son of Leander N. Ott, a former member of the bar, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 4, 1850. His primary education was received at the public schools and at the Harrisburg academy from 1862 to 1866. In 1866 he entered the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Pa., and graduated in the class of 1870, after which he studied law with his father. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar May 13, 1873, and has been in active practice since then. Mr. Ott is a Republican and served as county solicitor for six years. Captain Ott was second lieutenant of the governor's troop of cavalry in the Pennsylvania national guard when it was organized in 1888, and was elected captain of that organization in 1891 and has since served as such. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he took his company into the service, retaining his rank of captain, being mustered into the service May 13, 1898, and participated in the Porto Rican expedition.

Casper S. Bigler was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 17, 1846. He was educated at Professor Seiler's school and afterwards at the Harrisburg academy when Professor Seiler took charge. He was in the class of 1867 at Yale university, but remained only three years. After coming from college he engaged in mercantile pursuits and about 1879 began the study of law with F. M. Ott, Esq. He was admitted to the bar May 24, 1881, and has since been in practice. Mr. Bigler has for a number of years been engaged in the manufacture of bricks under the firm name of S. L. Bigler & Co.

Albert Millar was born March 16, 1860, at Gap, Lancaster county, Pa. His parents came to Harrisburg in 1867, and he attended the public schools of the city of Harrisburg, graduating from the high school in 1876. He worked at the jewelry trade for several years, then he became a clerk for the Jackson Manufacturing company, serving several years at Harrisburg and one year at Pitts-

burgh. About 1882 he returned to Harrisburg and entered the law office of Joshua M. Wiestling. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar, February 13, 1884. Shortly after his admission to the bar he was elected county solicitor, which office he held until he was elected district attorney in 1898, which office he now holds. For a number of years, he was associated in practice with Hon. George Kunkel, under the firm name of Kunkel & Millar, which relation was dissolved in 1898, when Mr. Millar was elected district attorney. Mr. Millar has been recognized for some years as one of the leaders of the Republican party in Dauphin county.

John E. Fox was born in Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa., November 27, 1861. He received his primary education in his native place and finished his schooling at Lafayette college, where he graduated in the class of 1885. After graduation he taught the grammar school at Hummelstown for two years. He was registered as a law student under Messrs. Weiss & Gilbert. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar July 23, 1888, and has been in continuous practice since then. He has a large and lucrative practice and represents some important corporations. Mr. Fox has been an active Republican, and in 1900 was elected to the state senate. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention of Minneapolis. He has traveled extensively, and before admission to the bar he made a foreign tour. In 1889 he traveled over the United States; in 1891 he made a complete circuit of the globe, and has crossed the Atlantic twice since then. He is interested in a large number of industries and other corporations. As a speaker he is earnest and forceful and his services are in demand in political campaigns.

Benjamin Matthias Nead was born in Antrim township, Franklin county, Pa., July 14, 1847, and in the following year his parents moved to Chambersburg. His preliminary education was begun in Chambersburg academy and continued under private tutelage. He also attended the New Haven Hopkins Grammar school, and graduated at Yale university in 1870. He returned to Chambersburg and studied law in the office of Hon. Francis M. Kimmil, ex-judge of the district, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Franklin county June 4, 1872. In 1875 he was appointed to take charge of the state tax desk in the office of the auditor general of the commonwealth, which position he held until May, 1881, when he resumed the practice of his profession in the city of Harrisburg, having been admitted to the Dauphin county bar January 22, 1880. Mr. Mead made a specialty of state tax and corporation matters, and his practice largely follows that line. He has been concerned in important litigation. He was a member of the commission appointed to revise the revenue laws of the commonwealth, and report a new system of taxation in 1883, and was also a member of the commission appointed under the act of 1883 by Governor Pattison to devise a new system of keeping the accounts of the state. During Gov. Pattison's terms Mr. Nead was state financial agent for Pennsylvania, at Washington. In 1894 he was appointed receiver of the defunct national bank of Middletown, Pa. He was later appointed one of the receivers of the Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing company of the same place. In politics Mr. Nead is a Democrat, and has been active in party affairs. In literature he has attained an enviable reputation. He was in earlier years a correspondent at Harrisburg for a number of papers and later was editor in chief of the Daily Patriot, and in 1888-89 in connection with his brother, Dr. D. W. Nead, owned and edited the Morning Call. He is extremely interested in historical and genealogical matters. Mr. Nead is an unassuming gentleman of quiet, polished manners. He makes no pretensions to forensic efforts, though as a lecturer on historical matters he is highly

John E. Fox

esteemed. His legal practice has not brought him largely into jury trials, but his appearance in court has been confined principally to argument of legal propositions to the court, which he does with care, conciseness and skill.

George R. Fleming, son of David Fleming, for many years a prominent member of the bar, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 13, 1860. He received his early education in the local schools and was prepared for college at the Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1883 and read law with his father and Hon. S. J. M. McCarrell. He was admitted to the bar May 12, 1886. He was connected with many important business interests of the city. The date of Mr. Fleming's death is unknown.

Clayton Hershey Backenstoe was born in West Hanover township, Dauphin county, Pa. He attended school in his native place and in Derry township, where his parents located when he was nine years of age. He graduated at Lebanon Valley college in 1887, after which he registered as a law student with Fleming & McCarrell. He was admitted to practice October 8, 1889, and has been in active practice since. Several years ago he was appointed receiver of the Susquehanna Mutual Fire Insurance company, and has rendered skilful service in that capacity. He is a Republican in politics and a speaker of ability on the stump.

William K. Meyers was born in Bedford county, Pa., September 27, 1867, and is the son of Benjamin F. Meyers, prominent for many years in the city of Harrisburg. Mr. Meyers was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1886. He studied law with Mumma & Shopp, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar October 7, 1890. After that, however, he pursued a course of legal study at the Yale Law school, graduating there with the degree of LL. B. in 1891. He then took up the practice of law at Harrisburg, where he still continues. He is a Democrat in politics and is active in party affairs.

Milton M. Lemer was born at Harrisburg January 21, 1865. He was educated at the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1882, and from the Harrisburg academy in 1884. He then attended Yale university, where he was graduated in 1889. He studied law with James I. Chamberlin, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar March 29, 1892, and is still in practice.

Joshua W. Swartz was born June 9, 1867, in Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa. His primary education was received in the township schools. He learned the trade of carpenter and stair builder, at which he worked four years and afterward pursued his studies at the Lebanon Valley college and the Williamsport Business college. He was registered as a law student with John A. Herman, Esq., and also graduated from Dickinson Law school in 1892. He was admitted to the Cumberland county bar June 7, 1892, and to the Dauphin county bar July 12, 1892. He is associated in practice with his brothers, I. B. and E. G. under the firm name of Swartz Bros. Mr. Swartz is a Republican in politics.

Charles B. McConkey was born at Harrisburg, December 29, 1869. He was a student of the Harrisburg academy and later entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. He studied one year in the Yale Law school and read law with Messrs. Weiss & Gilbert. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar January 27, 1891, and has since then been in active practice. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1902 was appointed highway commissioner of the city of Harrisburg.

Samuel H. Zimmerman was born in Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., November 23, 1869. After schooling received in the township schools he entered and was

graduated from the Steelton high school; spent two years at Bucknell university, and was graduated from the Ohio Normal university with the class of 1891. He studied law at the same place for one year. In 1893 he registered as a student with John C. Nissley, Esq., and while reading law, taught school in Highspire and elsewhere. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar March 4, 1895, and has since remained in active practice.

Donald C. Haldeman was born July 29, 1871, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received his education in the private schools of Harrisburg and at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. In 1889 he entered Yale university and was graduated in 1893. He was at once registered as a law student in the office of Weiss & Gilbert, and after the usual course of study was admitted to the Dauphin county bar June 24, 1895. Mr. Haldeman is a Republican in politics and identified with numerous business interests.

Henry Shellenberger was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 17, 1834, and died August 22, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, completing his education at Gettysburg college about the year 1855. He was for awhile engaged as assistant at the Harrisburg academy when he was elected principal of the South Ward high school, from which he resigned about 1860 to enter the mercantile business. He continued in business until 1868, when he retired for the purpose of entering the law, for which he was prepared under the late John C. Kunkel. He was admitted to practice in the Dauphin county courts December 2, 1868, and was afterward elected city solicitor, which office he filled with credit for a number of years, both to the city and himself.

William F. Darby was born in Parksburg, Chester county, Pa., February 2, 1861. During his infancy the family removed to Harrisburg, where he received his education in the public schools, graduating with the high school class of 1878. He was registered a law student with John W. Young, Esq., now deceased. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk in the office of Hon. Robert Snodgrass. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county September 8, 1884. He has also been admitted to practice in Cumberland and Lebanon counties and is a member of the bar of the Supreme court. In 1890 he removed to Steelton, where he has since maintained his office and his home. For a number of years he has been the local solicitor for the Pennsylvania Steel company.

Thomas McCamant was born July 29, 1840, at Antis Forge, in Antis township, Blair county, Pa. He was educated at the Tuscarora academy, in Juniata county, and at La Fayette college, at Easton, being a graduate of the latter institution in the class of 1861. He served as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late Civil war. He read law with Messrs. Blair & Dean, at Hollidaysburg, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Blair county on October 31, 1864. He was chief clerk in the office of secretary of commonwealth of Pennsylvania from January 22, 1867, to May 3, 1881, except seven months, and he served as deputy secretary of the commonwealth at the close of Governor Hartranft's second administration. He was chief clerk in the office of the auditor general of Pennsylvania from May 3, 1881, to May 26, 1888; auditor general of Pennsylvania from May 26, 1888, to May 3, 1892. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Dauphin county May 12, 1892, and has since continued in active practice.

Edgar L. King, son of M. Edgar King, was born in McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1866, where his father was publishing the Fulton Republican. Mr. King was educated in the public schools of Altoona, where he held responsi-

ble positions with the Bell Telephone company, after which he attended a business college where he studied bookkeeping and stenography. In 1882 he came to Harrisburg and became confidential stenographer of Hon. Lyman D. Gilbert and later of the firm of Weiss & Gilbert. While thus employed, at intervals he studied law, and was admitted to the bar January 27, 1891. For a number of years he was chief of the staff reporting the legislative proceedings for the Legislative Record, and he was frequently employed as stenographer for important legislative investigations. About 1895 he formed a law partnership with William K. Meyers, Esq., under the name of Meyers & King, which was dissolved several years later owing to Mr. King's ill health. He died at Harrisburg November 4, 1898. Mr. King was for a number of years official stenographer of the courts of Dauphin county, and was recognized as one of the most efficient stenographers of the country.

Solomon S. Rupp was born in Lower Allen township, near Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, in 1860. He attended the public schools in winter and worked on the farm in summer until 1880, when he entered the state normal school at Shippensburg, and graduated in the class of 1881. He then taught two years in the public schools of his county, and in 1883 entered Lafayette college, graduating in the class of 1887. After teaching two years he began the study of law in the offices of Mumma & Shopp at Harrisburg, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county June 17, 1891. He is now in active practice in Dauphin and Cumberland counties, and resides at Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, but has his office in Harrisburg.

Elijah G. Swartz was born in Lower Swatara township, Dauphin county, Pa., September 13, 1872. After studying in the public schools he entered the Dickinson law school at Carlisle, where he graduated in the class of 1894 and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in June, 1894, and to that of Dauphin county July 23, 1894. He is a member of the firm of Swartz Bros., consisting of his two brothers, Joshua W., Isaac B., and himself. He resides and has an office in Middletown. Mr. Swartz is a Republican and is president of the borough council of Middletown.

Robert Benson Wallace was born at Harrisburg, Pa., November 18, 1870, and was educated at the Harrisburg academy and Princeton university, graduating at Princeton with the class of 1891 with the degree of A. B. He studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel J. M. McCarrell at Harrisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county in June, 1893. He has been engaged in the general practice of law since that date at No. 16 North Second street, Harrisburg. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme and Superior courts of Pennsylvania and before the United States courts of the middle district of Pennsylvania.

George R. Barnett was born in New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and was educated at the public schools and at the Bloomfield academy, and taught in the country schools two years, and became principal of the public schools of New Bloomfield three years. He studied law with Hon. Charles H. Smiley in New Bloomfield, and was admitted to the bar of Perry county in 1884. He was principal of the public schools of Duncannon, Perry county, for two years, and of the public schools of Lewistown, Mifflin county for five years. He was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county October 11, 1893.

Alexander Carson Stamm was born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, October 22, 1863. He was educated in the public schools, became a proficient stenographer, and while engaged in stenographic duties also read law with the Hon. M. E. Olmsted, and was ad-

mitted to the bar of Dauphin county July 12, 1892, and since that time has been in active practice, devoting himself almost exclusively to corporation business. He was a member of common council for four years, and served as president the last year of his term. He is now a member of the board of public works of the city of Harrisburg.

Frank E. Ziegler was born August 8, 1873, at Harrisburg, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1890. He entered the office of Meade D. Detweiler as a student in September, 1890, and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar March 7, 1895. On May 28, 1900, he was admitted to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. He is assistant reporter of the courts of Dauphin county.

Samuel H. Orwig graduated from the Yale Law school, was admitted to the bar at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1857; to the Supreme court of the state in 1861, and to the Supreme court of the United States in 1869. He represented his district in the legislature in 1864, and was re-elected in 1865, and was the Republican candidate for Congress in 1882. He has had an extensive practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, and has gained the distinction due to long and faithful service. He located in Harrisburg in 1902 and continues actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Meade D. Detweiler was born in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., October 15, 1863. When four years of age his parents moved to Harrisburg, where he attended the public schools up to the junior class of the high school, when he entered the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, where he was graduated with the first honors of his class in 1884. He entered upon the study of the law in the office of Hall & Jordan, and was admitted to practice October 13, 1886. In 1892, after a spirited contest, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for district attorney and subsequently elected, filling the office with ability for six years. Mr. Detweiler is an orator of ability and is a forceful jury lawyer. He is possessed of a remarkable memory, a fine voice, to the training of which he has given much attention with no small success. His oratorical achievements have brought him prominently before the public, not only in the court room but on the stump, where his services are always in demand. Mr. Detweiler has a large practice and has been concerned in a number of important criminal trials in Dauphin and other counties. In politics he is a Republican, but has of recent years been independent in local politics, and was in 1900 an independent candidate for state senator. He is a member of many secret societies, and in the Order of Elks has held the highest office, that of Grand Exalted Ruler, to which he was elected in 1896. He is largely interested in the United Telegraph and Telephone company and other corporations.

Wallace DeWitt was one of the members of the Dauphin county bar, without the mention of whose name no bar history would be complete. He was born in Harrisburg about 1830, and was the son of Rev. William R. DeWitt, D. D., for many years pastor of the Market square Presbyterian church. Mr. DeWitt was admitted to the bar February 25, 1863, and practiced until his death. He was of outspoken characteristics and left no one in doubt of his position. He enjoyed a joke and sometimes used his rough manner to perpetrate them on those unfamiliar with him. He was a good lawyer and acquired a good practice. His savings were invested in real estate, in which he became quite a speculator and amassed considerable money. Among his professional achievements was the leading case on dower of Reel vs. Elder, 62 Pa., 308, in which he succeeded in having Judge Pearson reverse. He was the first counsel for the East Harrisburg Street Rail-

Meade D. Detweiler

way company, which was the nucleus of the present street railway system of Harrisburg. He was counsel for other corporations. He was for a number of years prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the state during and immediately after the Civil war. He was a Democrat in politics.

William Champlain Detweiler, the son of John S. Detweiler, formerly a prominent member of the war, was born in Harrisburg in 1857. He was educated at the Harrisburg academy and at the Berrysburg academy. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Dauphin county bar January 28, 1878. He was engaged in criminal business, and liked the excitement of court trials. He was of good address and forceful as an advocate. He died at Harrisburg early in November, 1890.

CHESTER COUNTY

BY RICHARD B. TWISS

The time of the beginning of courts of justice in what is now Chester county, Pennsylvania, is shrouded in uncertainty. But it is known that as early as 1668 certain action was taken at the seat of government in New York, regarding the establishment of a garrison on the Delaware, and looking to the correction of abuses in civil matters by the appointment of certain men to learn complaints and render decisions in accordance with equity and justice; and it is reasonably certain that under this arrangement courts were held at Upland and New Castle at that early day. Prior to 1672 one William Torn was sheriff and collector of quit rents for the River district, and on his resignation that year Edward Cantwell, of New Castle, was appointed in his place. In 1673 courts were established at New Amstel, Hoern Hill and Upland, the justices for which were appointed by the council at New York from eight nominees for each court, selected by vote of the inhabitants. Under date of February 28, 1675, Hans Block, Fopp Outhout, Derick Alberts, Peter Rambo, Laers Andruson, John Moll, Joseph Chew, Peter Cock, Israel Helm and Wolle Swain were commissioned by the governor to hold at New Castle a special council of Oyer and Terminer to try a particular case, and early in the same year matters relating to churches, highways and other local affairs were presented and considered before this court.

Ephraim Herman was appointed clerk of the courts at New Castle and Upland in September, 1676, when also were commissioned justices of the peace who seem to have held their first court at Upland, in November of that year, in the house of Neels Laerson, on whose land the first courthouse was built probably about the year 1680. In September of the following year was organized a new court, comprising Justices William Clayton, William Warner, Robert Wade, Otto Ernst Cock, William Byles, Robert Lucas, Lassey Cock, Swan Swanson and Andreas Bankson, Sheriff John Lest and Clerk Thomas Revell. It was under this court that petit juries first took part in the trial of cases, no provision having been made for jury trials under the local laws. The first grand jury convened in the province of Pennsylvania, was summoned before the Upland Court in 1682, Governor Markham acting as president of the court. It was also during this year that Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks counties were laid out, and courts began to be held at Chester. The Chester county Court of Equity was first held in 1685, by the Common Pleas Justices, and Orphans' Court was first held at Chester two years later. As far as the records show, courts were regularly held during these years, but the need of a proper place for holding courts, as well as for jails and courthouses, was greatly felt, and ways and means of supplying these occupied much of the time of the courts. In 1693 Petty Sessions Court was held in the house of John Hodkins, but about 1694 a building was erected which served as a courthouse until 1824, when it was ordered sold. During that year, the building that has been used for a town hall at Chester since the county seat was removed from there in 1786 was built and occupied by the courts. As early as 1766 the question of removing the courthouse and seat of gov-

ernment to a place more favorably situated began to be agitated. Petitions were presented to the General Assembly, acts authorizing the purchase of a suitable site were passed, but not until 1780 did the agitation produce any practicable and tangible results. A site was then secured at West Chester, and work was at once begun on a courthouse and jail, but they were not completed until the spring of 1786. These buildings were occupied in November of that year and the jail used till the present county prison was built in 1838, and the courthouse and other buildings, till the courthouse now used was finished in 1848, the first court at West Chester being held before Justices of the Peace William Clingan, William Haslett, John Bartholomew, Phillip Scott, Isaac Taylor, John Ralston, Joseph Luckey, Thomas Cheney, Thomas Levis, and Richard Hill Morris. There is little left of the court records of the last two decades of the seventeenth century, and the first fifteen years of the eighteenth, so that the doings of the courts during those years is largely a matter of conjecture. In the early days justices of the Supreme tribunal of the province held court of Oyer and Terminer, going about from county to county. This court had jurisdiction in the matter of appeals, and for the trial of the higher crimes, and as late as 1705 a session of this court was held at Chester before Justices John Guest and Jasper Yeates. From the earliest establishments of courts, even-handed justice was meted out, and violators of the law were, as a rule, made to suffer the penalty for their misdemeanors and crimes. In the earlier days whipping on the bare back and fine and imprisonment were commonly resorted to as punishment for the lesser crimes, and though provision was made for the use of the pillory, it was but seldom resorted to. A common practice was to compel a person convicted of larceny to wear in a conspicuous place on his person the Roman letter "T" in a bright color, but this practice was abandoned early in the eighteenth century. For the greater crimes, murder, rape, burglary, etc., the death penalty was inflicted. When the state of Pennsylvania was divided into districts under the provisions of the constitution of 1790, Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties were set apart as the second district. It then became the duty of the governor to appoint for each district a president judge and from three to four associate judges in each county.

When the state was re-districted, in 1806, Chester county became a part of the Seventh Judicial district and so continued till 1821, when Chester and Delaware counties were made the Fifteenth district. Beginning in 1791, the Chester county courts had been presided over by William Augustus Atlee, 1791 to 1793; John Joseph Henry, 1794 to 1800; John D. Coxe, 1800 to 1805; William Tilghman, August, 1805, to February, 1806, when Chester county became a part of the Seventh district.

Mr. Bird Wilson, who was known for his rich scholarship and profound knowledge of the law, and who left the bench to enter the Episcopal ministry, was the first president judge of this district, and served from February, 1806, till November, 1817. His successor was John Ross. But when Chester and Delaware counties were organized into the Fifteenth district, in 1821, his jurisdiction within their boundaries ceased, and Isaac Darlington was appointed president judge of their courts, and served as such eighteen years. From the time of his decease, in 1839, Thomas S. Bell presided over the courts of the Fifteenth district till November, 1846, when he was promoted to the Supreme bench of the state. Mr. **John M.** Forster was named for the office and served a short time, but his nomination was rejected by the senate and the place was filled by the appointment of James Hill, who served from March 23, 1847, to March 18, 1848.

Henry Chapman served from that time till December 2, 1851, as president judge of the district, he being the last appointee, the office after that time becoming elective. Judge Chapman was an able and popular jurist, and though urged by both political parties to stand for election, declined to have his name used. His successor, **Mr. Townsend Haines,** who was elected in November, 1851, served a full term of ten years and was followed by **William Butler,** who assumed the duties of the office and served from December, 1861, till February 24, 1879, having been re-elected in 1871. He resigned to accept an appointment to the United States district bench for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Hon. J. Smith Futhey, after serving out Judge Butler's unexpired term, was elected for another ten years. Judge Futhey was a man revered and loved by all; eminent as a lawyer and jurist, a man of scholarly attainments whose historical researches and literary labors were untiring, especially in regard to the early history of Chester county, his death, in 1888, was mourned as an irreparable public loss. The unexpired portion of Judge Futhey's term was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Bell Waddell.

Hon. William Bell Waddell was afterwards elected for a ten years' term, but died before its expiration, on June 3, 1897. Judge Waddell was not only an upright, fearless and scholarly jurist and lawyer, but also a splendid example of American manhood. A native of Philadelphia, he was born of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1849 and three years later admitted to the bar at West Chester. He took a leading place in his profession, and from 1864 to 1867 was a member of the state legislature. As state senator, he served from 1871 to 1873. He was first appointed judge in 1887, then elected to the same office for a ten years' term, which he was serving when appointed president as Judge Futhey's successor.

Hon. Joseph Hemphill the president judge of Chester county, was first elected to the bench in the fall of 1889, and was serving as additional law judge when appointed president judge, as successor to Judge Waddell, deceased, and at the end of that term was elected for another full term. As a Democrat, he was active in the councils of his party, and his efficiency as a member of the constitutional convention in 1872 brought him into prominence and probably led to his selection for judicial honors. He is a native of Chester, a son of Mr. Joseph Hemphill, who was an influential member of the Chester county bar, and was born in 1842. He received a liberal education, and after spending three years in his father's law office, received special tuition under Messrs. Parsons & Washburn, in the law department of Harvard university. He was in active practice from the time of his admission to the bar in 1864 till he went on the bench.

William Butler, additional law judge of Chester county, was born at West Chester, Pa., September 5, 1862, to William and Lettia (Thomas) Butler. William Butler, his father, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, was a prominent attorney and judge, having served eighteen years on the bench of Common Pleas Court, and on the United States District Court bench for twenty-two years. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Chester county, and graduated from Swathmore college in 1883. He studied law in the office of his cousin, the Hon. Thomas Butler, at West Chester, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He at once engaged in general practice with his cousin, the firm name being Thomas S. & William Butler. A short time after, Mr. William S. Windle entered the firm, the name changing to Butler & Windle. In 1897 he received the nomination for additional law

judge, and in August was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Waddell, and in November of the same year was elected for a term of ten years.

In the early days criminal prosecutions were conducted by the attorney general, and later by deputies appointed by him. But in 1850 the General Assembly enacted a law creating the office of district attorney, and since then that officer has acted as the people's representative.

Among the eminent lawyers who have served as attorney general, may be mentioned Benjamin Chew, who came to the office in 1755, and who, afterwards rose from the Common Pleas bench to the Chief Justiceship of the province; Thomas McKean, who, after serving as chief justice of the Supreme Court, was elected governor of Pennsylvania; James Wilson, a famous orator, who became one of the justices of the United States Supreme Court; Jacob Rush, who was promoted from the Common Pleas Court to the state Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals, and John Lawrence, John Coxe, Moses Levy, and Jonathan D. Sergeant, all of whom rose to prominence in their profession, the latter serving as a member of the Provincial Congress. Following Mr. Sergeant, in 1780, as attorney general, was William Bradford, in whose honor Bradford county, Pa., was named, and who, in 1794, President Washington appointed attorney general of the United States. After him came Mr. Jared Ingersoll, who was succeeded by Mr. John B. McKean, who filled the office two terms, and who, like his predecessor, also served as president judge of the District Court at Philadelphia. After Mr. McKean came Jasper Yeates and Seth Chapman, both of whom were afterwards prominent on the bench, the former being a judge of the state Supreme Court. Since the office of district attorney was created, in 1850, it has been ably filled by such men as Paschal Woodward, Wayne McVeagh, George F. Smith, Abram Wanger, and Joseph H. Baldwin. The list of names of those who have attained to eminence in the profession and to merited official honors might be extended indefinitely, but limited space prevents further specific mention. The Chester county bar is famous for the high standing of its members, while those who have presided over and administered the affairs of the courts, have been noted for uprightness of character, integrity of purpose, clear-headedness and sound learning. As far as shown by the records, about four hundred and fifty persons have been admitted to the bar of Chester county since 1683. The following, as far as we are able to learn, are at this time actively engaged in practice: J. H. Baldwin, T. W. Baldwin, E. D. Bingham, J. H. Bull, T. S. Butler, William Butler, associate law judge; R. T. Cornwall, J. J. Gheen, G. G. Cornwall, J. N. Guss, C. H. Hannum, W. S. Harris, J. F. E. Hause, W. M. Hayes, J. C. Hayes, J. Hemphill, president judge; H. McC. Holding, F. C. Hooton, J. N. Huston, C. B. Jacobs, G. B. Johnson, J. B. Kinnard, T. Lack, W. W. McElree, A. T. Parke, C. H. Pennypacker, T. W. Pierce, J. J. Pinkerton, A. Pyle, S. D. Ramsey, A. P. Reid, G. M. Rupert, James C. Sellers, C. W. Talbot, D. S. Talbot, R. S. Waddell, A. Wanger, W. C. Wells, F. Windle, W. S. Windle, I. N. Winn.

Robert T. Cornwall was born in Orange county, New York, January 29, 1835, to Daniel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cornwall. He received his education in the common schools, the university of northern Pennsylvania and Monticello (N. Y.) academy. In 1855 he came to Pennsylvania, locating at Millersville, where he remained for three and one-half years, as member of the State Normal school faculty. He studied law at West Chester in the office of the late Judge William B. Waddell, and was admitted to the bar of Chester county December 10, 1866. From 1868 to 1878 he was associated in practice with Mr. William Darlington under the firm

name of Darlington & Cornwall. From 1878 he remained in practice alone till 1893, when his son, Gibbons G., formed a partnership with him. In 1897 Mr. Gheen entered the firm, the style changing to Cornwall, Gheen & Cornwall. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Cornwall enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, was elected captain, and served in the army of the Potomac. Affiliated with the Republican party, Mr. Cornwall has never held or sought political preferment.

John J. Pinkerton was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1836, of revolutionary ancestry. His father, Samuel Pinkerton, was the first prothonotary in Chester county, being elected to that office in 1839. John was educated in the public schools of the county and at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating therefrom in the class of 1858. He studied law at Westchester in the office of the late Hon. J. Smith Futhey, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was associated for five years with Wayne McVeagh, which partnership was dissolved in 1870, when Mr. McVeagh went as minister to Constantinople. Mr. Pinkerton has conducted a general practice of the law, but corporation, in any branch, has been his specialty; has been attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, while the Republican party claims him as one of its active members. He took a leading part in the independent movement when John Stewart was candidate for governor. He was for five years president of the board of trustees of the State Normal school of Westchester, and solicitor for the First National bank for a number of years.

Alfred P. Reid, a native of Chester county, was born in Highland township, September 3, 1842, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the common schools, at the Parkersburg academy, at the Westchester academy, and graduated from the LaFayette college in 1864. He studied law in the office and under the direction of Hon. J. Smith Futhey, at Westchester, and was admitted to the bar August 14, 1866. He immediately commenced practice, and for eight years, during which time Mr. W. Townsend was in Congress, occupied his office. He has enjoyed a large general practice and ranks among the foremost trial lawyers of the state. He has been of counsel in a large number of important cases, one of the more recent being the William H. Pratt murder case. As a Republican he has taken an active part in the councils of his party and was chairman of the county committee for two years. Mr. Reid was a member of the militia during the Gettysburg trouble in 1863; is active in church circles, and since 1872 has been an elder in the Presbyterian church. In business matters, he is president of the First National bank, president of the Dime Savings bank, director in the Chester county Trust company and president of the Pennsylvania Mutual Fire Insurance company. Is trustee of Westchester State Normal school and connected with almost all the financial enterprises of Chester county. He has been counsel for the Philadelphia & Westchester Trolley company, the Standard Oil company and the Western Union Telegraph company. Mr. Reid was married at Philadelphia to Miss Emma Bowman, and has had one son and two daughters.

Abraham Wanger was born in Chester county, Pa., January 9, 1837, and was educated in the common schools, the Freeland seminary, Montgomery county, and at Hill's school in Pottstown, Pa. He studied law at Westchester in the office of Wayne McVeagh, and was admitted to the Chester county bar in March, 1863. He then enlisted in Company I, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, as private; promoted to corporal and acting sergeant, and served until the close of the war, when he returned to Westchester and commenced his law practice. As a Republican candidate, he was elected district attorney in 1872, and served one term.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

BY ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY

In the great American backbone, the Rockies of the North and the Andes of the South, there are mountains whose summits are capped by perpetual snow or glistening under the fierce rays of a torrid sun.

The beholder may look upon their majestic forms in amazement and admiration, yet he cannot fully comprehend their true beauty and grandeur until he explores the wonderful ranges in which they stand; their buttresses, their wealth of basal rock and the lower heights which circle around their lofty neighbors, fit settings for one of the grandest pieces of nature's works known to man.

The Allegheny County Bar, covering one hundred and fifteen years, has, at least suggestively, analagous points with the above mountain picture.

A host of the members of our bench and bar, living and dead, tower above their fellows as the higher mountains rise sky-ward from the earth rocks of which they are a part.

Without the help of our humble, faithful, painstaking, toiling, careworn, midnight lamp burning, brief and book making, lawyers, unknown to fame, our gaints in the profession would have been as impossible as the majestic mountain without its earth rock.

Therefore, when we speak personally of our brethren who have won distinction in the profession, we speak impersonally of the great array of quiet workers who helped the distinguished brother to his proud position.

At the first court held in Allegheny county, December 16, 1798, James Ross, Hugh Henry Brackenridge, John Woods, Robert Galbraith, George Thompson, Alexander Addison, David Bradford, David Redick, James Carson, Daniel St. Clair, and Michael Huffnagle, were admitted to practice in the courts of the new county.

James Ross was born in York county, Pennsylvania, a son of George Ross of that county, the date of his birth being July 12, 1762. He was educated at Canonsburg, Pa., under the Rev. Dr. McMillan; read law in Philadelphia, where he was first admitted; then came west and was admitted to practice in Fayette and Washington counties in 1784, and in Westmoreland county in 1785. From the date of his admission in Allegheny county, December 16, 1788, his practice was principally here, finally making Pittsburgh his home.

Mr. Ross was a great lawyer, especially in land cases, and became the recognized leader of the bar. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention that framed the constitution of 1790; was elected to the United States Senate and served from April 24, 1794, to March 4, 1805; was elected president of the Senate, February 20, 1795, and again March 1, 1797. He was the candidate of the Federal party for governor of Pennsylvania in 1799, 1802 and 1805, but was defeated each time: was president of the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh from 1816 to 1833. He was a man of large wealth. Ross street, Pittsburgh, and Ross township, Allegheny county, were so named in his honor.

Mr. Ross died at his home, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 27, 1847, aged eighty-five years four months and fifteen days. He was bur-

ied in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced in court on November 29, 1847, by Walter Forward and Cornelius Darragh.

From the above it will be seen that Mr. Ross was not a stranger to the mutations of political life, which will be more apparent by a statement which legend and tradition tell us, that in one of his campaigns for governor he was defeated in this way: Mr. Ross owned the square where our court house stands, on which there was a dwelling house. He leased it to a French family for a boarding house, and in the course of time they purchased the property on small payments and long time. Afterwards, the Frenchman left his wife, and she was unable to make the payments. After waiting a long time, he foreclosed the mortgage and then let it rest for a while. He was finally compelled to take legal steps to oust her, and did so. His political adversaries got up a picture of Mr. Ross and the bailiff, driving the poor "widow" as they called her, out of the house and off the premises. Mr. Ross was conspicuously represented, whip in hand, and the subject otherwise distorted to misrepresent him. The picture in papers and hand bills was published and posted all over the state, which turned the tide against him and defeated him.

In another campaign, Simon Snyder was his opponent. There were marching clubs in those days, and the supporters of Ross marched to the words—

"James Ross,
He's a hoss."

The supporters of Snyder improved on this by adopting and using the following:

"James Ross,
He's a hoss;
Simon Snyder,
He's the rider."

The new catch words took like wild fire, and were largely, if not actually, the cause of his defeat.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was born at Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748. He came to America with his parents in his fifth year, and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1771. At the beginning of the war of the Revolution, he was master of an academy in Maryland. Removing to Philadelphia, he studied divinity and was appointed a chaplain in the Colonial army. Afterwards he studied law and was admitted to practice in Philadelphia, then removed to Pittsburgh in 1781, and in October of that year was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington and Westmoreland counties. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1786, for the purpose of securing the organization of Allegheny county; was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the state, December 18, 1799, and served until his death, which occurred at Carlisle, Pa., June 25, 1816, where he was buried.

Judge Brackenridge was a strong lawyer, a good judge, had fine literary ability, and wrote the "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania," "Modern Chivalry," "An Eulogium of the Brave who Fell in the War with Great Britain," "The Rising Glory of America" (a poem), "Law Miscellanies," and other works.

John Woods was a son of Col. George Woods of Bedford county, and came to the bar in that county. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county in December, 1783, and of Westmoreland and Fayette counties in 1784. He resided at Pittsburgh and was elected to Congress in 1814, serving one term. He was a presidential elector in 1796, and following that, was one term in the Pennsylvania Senate. His father laid out what is known as the "Military Plan of Pittsburgh" in 1784. Mr. Woods died in 1817.

Robert Galbraith resided at Bedford, and came to the bar of that county April 16,

H.C. Dieterich Jr. Bro. & Co.

Thos M Monkhouse

1781. On his admission to the Allegheny county bar, at the organization of the court, his commission as deputy attorney general for Allegheny county was read, whereupon he was duly qualified and became the first deputy attorney general for the county.

We have no record of George Thompson, except that he was admitted in Washington county in December, 1782, and presumably remained in practice there.

Alexander Addison was born at Morayshire, Scotland, in 1758. He was graduated bachelor of arts at the university of Aberdeen in 1775, and continuing his studies received the degree of master of arts in 1777. He studied divinity and was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberlowe in 1781. Came to America in 1785, with Rev. Charles Nisbit, D. D., President of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. He settled at Washington, Pa., the same year and for a while supplied the church there. He then read law with David Redick of Washington, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in March, 1787. He was commissioned president judge of the Fifth Judicial District, August 22, 1791, including Allegheny, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland, to which district Greene was added in 1796; Armstrong, Beaver and Butler in 1797; Crawford, Erie, Mercer, Venango and Warren in 1803; thus covering nearly all of western Pennsylvania. He had a hard time of it in bringing order out of the chaos into which the justices' courts of Virginia and Pennsylvania had brought the then new country, yet none of his decisions were ever carried to a higher court. He was, however, impeached, tried by the Pennsylvania Senate, convicted and removed from office January 27, 1803.

Judge Addison's friends have always contended that his impeachment was prompted, moved and controlled by partisan feeling and not sustained by the facts or law of the case. Be this as it may, Judge Addison had clean cut convictions in law, politics, morals and the courtesies of life, and he was wont to express them in clear, ringing, unmistakaable Scotch-English and was therefore the "shining mark" that "death loves." That he was great, good and honest, all now admit. He resumed the practice of the law here and died November 24, 1807, and was buried in the church lot of the First Presbyterian church corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. On September 23, 1901, his remains, with those of his wife, were removed to the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

David Bradford was born in Maryland and was admitted to practice in Washington and Westmoreland counties in 1782. He was appointed deputy attorney general for Washington county in 1783, and served until March, 1795. He resided in Washington and was a leader in the Whiskey Boy Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1791-1794. Being excluded from the terms of the amnesty proclamation, he fled on the approach of the Federal troops to Bayou Sara, in Louisiana territory, where he died.

David Redick was born in Ireland. He resided and practiced at Washington, Pa., and died there September 28, 1805. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Counsel of the state in 1786, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1790.

James Carson was a resident of Bedford, Pa., admitted to the bar of that county in April, 1798, and admitted in Washington county, June, 1786. He removed from Bedford to Somerset, where he was admitted September 10, 1804.

Daniel St. Clair was a son of the distinguished General Arthur St. Clair.

Michael Huffnagle was admitted in Westmoreland county in 1779, in Washington county in 1782, in Fayette county in 1793.

George Vallandigham was admitted in Washington county April, 1788, and in Allegheny county March 18, 1789. He is reputed to have been the grandfather of Cle-

ment L. Vallandigham, a distinguished lawyer and statesman of Ohio.

John Young resided at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was admitted in that county in 1785 and in Allegheny county March 18, 1789. He was afterwards president judge of the judicial district of which Westmoreland county was a part.

Galbraith Patterson was admitted September 19, 1789, on motion of H. H. Brackenridge.

Thomas Smith resided and came to the bar in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, July 3, 1790, on motion of Hugh H. Brackenridge; was a member of the Continental Congress, 1780 to 1782. Mr. Smith was commissioned president judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntington and Mifflin counties, August 20, 1791, and served until January 31, 1794, when he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He died March 31, 1809, while in commission as a justice of the Supreme Court.

Steele Semple was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1787. He was admitted to our bar March 12, 1792, on motion of John Woods. Distinguished cotemporaries of Mr. Semple concur in assigning him high position in the profession and unite in bearing testimony to his worth as a man and citizen. He died in 1845.

Henry Woods, son of George Woods of Bedford, was admitted June 5, 1792, on motion of John Woods, his brother. He resided at Bedford and was in Congress from the Bedford district from 1791 to 1803.

Hugh Ross was admitted in Washington county, September, 1792, and in Allegheny county December 3, 1792, on motion of James Ross.

David McKeehan was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1787, and was admitted December 4, 1792, on motion of James Ross.

George Armstrong was admitted March 4, 1793, on motion of John Woods on presentation of a certificate of admission in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

Henry Purviance was admitted in Washington county, March, 1790; in Fayette county, September 22, 1790, and in Allegheny county, March 4, 1794. He was deputy attorney general for Washington county from March, 1795, to April, 1796; resided and practiced at Washington, Pa., and died there.

Thomas Collins, son of Thomas and Susanna (North) Collins, was born at Dublin, Ireland, 1774. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and came to America in 1790; read law at Reading, Pa., with John Marks Biddle, and was admitted to the Berks county bar August 8, 1794, on motion of his preceptor. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 3, 1794, and practiced here until his death. He died at Butler, Pa., February 17, 1814, and was buried there.

The Collins family had a burial lot near (now in) the town of Butler, in which Mr. Collins was buried. Subsequently the lot with other grounds were donated to the Catholic church of Butler for a cemetery. Therefore, although a Protestant, his remains lie in what is known as the Catholic cemetery.

Mr. Collins was a good lawyer, methodical and careful in all things.

Parker Campbell, born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1768, was admitted to the Washington county bar in December, 1794, and to the Allegheny county bar, March 2, 1795. He was deputy attorney general for Washington county from April, 1796, to May, 1801. He died at Washington July 30, 1824.

James Morrison was admitted June 4, 1795.

George H. Repley was admitted September 7, 1795.

Samuel Sidney Mahon was admitted June 6, 1796.

James Montgomery was admitted September 5, 1796.

Thomas Creigh was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1788, admitted to the Washington county bar in July, 1796, and to the Allegheny county bar, December 5, 1796.

John Lyon was admitted June 8, 1797.

Thomas Nesbit was admitted in Washington county, July, 1797, and to the Allegheny county bar, September 5, 1797.

James Campbell was admitted September 8, 1797.

Thomas Meason was admitted September 3, 1798. He died in 1812, at Washington, D. C.

Edward Work was admitted September 7, 1798.

David Hays was admitted September 7, 1798. He removed to Beaver county and spent the greater part of his professional life there.

James Ashbrook was admitted to the Washington county bar in November, 1798, and to the Allegheny county bar December 3, 1798. He was deputy attorney general for Washington county from May, 1801, to March, 1809.

Cunningham Semple was admitted to the Washington county bar in November, 1798, and to the Allegheny county bar, December 3, 1798.

William Ayres, son of David and Rachel (Newton) Ayres, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1771. He came to Allegheny county in 1794, at the time the Federal army under General Lee was advancing against the Whiskey Insurrectionists in western Pennsylvania. It is said that he was connected with that army in some capacity. He remained in Pittsburgh and read law with Hugh H. Brackenridge, and was admitted December 5, 1798.

On November 12, 1803, Thomas McKean, governor of the commonwealth, commissioned Mr. Ayres prothonotary, recorder of deeds, register of wills and clerk of the courts of Butler county. He removed to Butler, taking with him as clerk Henry M. Brackenridge, son of his preceptor. He discharged the duties of his offices until April 19, 1809, when, on motion of Steele Semple, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Butler county. He spent the remainder of a long and useful life at Butler, and died there April 4, 1843. Is now buried in the North cemetery at Butler. He was a member of the convention that framed the State constitution of 1838. General Ayres, as he was familiarly called, stood at the head of his profession and became the mentor and preceptor of a generation of lawyers distinguished in the profession.

Alexander William Foster, son of Rev. William and Hannah (Blair) Foster, was born at Westchester, Pa., his mother being a daughter of Rev. Samuel Blair, D. D. He received a classical education, studied law and was admitted to the Chester county bar in 1793. Soon after admission he removed to Meadville, Pa., where he acted with his brother, Samuel B., in the agency of the Holland Land Company, and also engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Foster was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 7, 1798. He removed from Meadville to Greensburg and afterwards to Pittsburgh, where he practiced for many years and then removed to Mercer, where he practiced until his death, which occurred there March 3, 1843. His death was announced to the courts of Allegheny county March 6, 1843. He was buried at Mercer.

Samuel Duncan was admitted March 8, 1799.

Robert Callender was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1792. He was admitted March 8, 1799.

John Kennedy was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1795. He studied law and was admitted to the Cumberland county bar and then removed to Fayette county and was admitted there in September, 1798, and to the bar of Allegheny county, September 3, 1799. He practiced in Pittsburgh for many years, but continued to reside in Uniontown. Mr. Kennedy was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, November 19, 1830, and served to the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Philadelphia, August 26, 1846. He was buried at Uniontown, Pa.

Thomas G. Johnston was admitted September 3, 1799.

Robert Allison was admitted September 22, 1800.

Elias W. Hale was admitted September 22, 1800.

Isaac Kerr was admitted in Washington county, August, 1800, and to the Allegheny county bar December 25, 1800, on motion of Parker Campbell.

Robert Whitehill was admitted to the Washington county bar in October, 1797, and to the Allegheny county bar December 25, 1800, on motion of Thomas Collins. He was speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1804, and was elected to Congress in 1804, 1806, 1808 and 1810, serving from March 4, 1805, to March 4, 1813. He died soon after the expiration of his Congressional service.

Andrew Graff was admitted December 25, 1800, on motion of William Ayres.

Ralph Marlin was admitted March 23, 1801, on motion of Robert Callender.

Sampson Smith King was admitted March 26, 1801, on motion of Cunningham S. Semple.

William Wallace was admitted March 27, 1801, on motion of Steele Semple.

Henry Baldwin, LL. D., was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1779, and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1797. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, settled at Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny County bar April 30, 1801, on motion of Steele Semple. Mr. Baldwin was elected to Congress from the Pittsburgh district in 1816, 1818, 1820, but resigned in 1822, before the completion of his term. He was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States January 6, 1830, and discharged the duties of that office until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, April 21, 1844. His death was announced to our courts April 29, 1844, by Wilson McCandless.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Judge Baldwin by Yale College in 1830 and by Jefferson college in 1843. He was author of "A general view of the origin and nature of the Constitution and Government of the United States," published in 1837.

Judge Baldwin was a profound lawyer, an elegant and impressive speaker, with a presence that commanded admiration and respect wherever he went. His opinions while on the bench were marvels of clear statement, logic, learning and skill.

Samuel Smith Harrison was born in Maryland and removed to Pennsylvania, locating at Kittanning, where he resided and practiced. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 25, 1801, on motion of James Ross. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and re-elected in 1834.

John Hunter was admitted September 28, 1801, on motion of Thomas Collins.

John Gilmore was born March, 1780, in Bedford, now Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Soon after his birth the family removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated and read law with David Bradford and admitted there in August, 1801.

Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted here September 28, 1801.

Removed to Butler county, where he spent the remainder of his life.

William Wilkins was born December 20, 1779, at Carlisle, Pa. His father was Captain John Wilkins, Sr. He was graduated from Dickinson college, read law at Carlisle with David Watts, and admitted to the bar there.

Mr. Wilkins removed to Pittsburgh in 1800, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Allegheny county December 28, 1801, on motion of Robert Callender. He was president of the Common Council of the city of Pittsburgh in 1816, 1817 and 1818, and was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1819. On December 18, 1820, he was commissioned president judge of the Fifth Judicial District, which included Allegheny county, but resigned on May 25, 1824, to accept commission as judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judge Wilkins was elected to Congress in 1828, but declined. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1831, resigned his commission as judge and served in the Senate from December 5, 1831, to June 30, 1834, when he resigned to accept an appointment as minister to Russia. He remained in Russia one year, when he resigned and came home. Elected to Congress in 1842, he served until February, 1844, when he resigned to accept an appointment as Secretary of War, which high office he filled from February 15, 1844, to March 4, 1845. In 1855 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate and served three years, the full term.

Judge Wilkins was the first president of the Bank of Pittsburgh. He died at Homewood, his country residence, near Pittsburgh, June 23, 1865, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, but afterwards removed to Homewood cemetery. Wilkinsburg and Wilkins township, Allegheny county, were so named in his honor. His death was announced to the courts June 24, 1865, by Robert B. Carnahan.

It needs no more than the above recital to show the greatness of Judge Wilkins as a lawyer, judge, statesman and citizen. We may add, however, that the last years of his remarkable life were spent in rallying troops to fight for the nation he loved and served, in its struggle to crush secession and rebellion. On his death bed, with tearful eyes and throbbing heart, he thanked God that his life had been spared to see the flag of his country floating proudly over the United States of America.

James Mountain was born, educated and admitted to the bar in the north of Ireland. Emigrating to America, he taught the classics for a while with great success, notably at the Canonsburg academy, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 28, 1801, on motion of Joseph Pentecost, after which his life was spent in the practice of law in Allegheny and other counties of Western Pennsylvania, until his death at his home in Pittsburgh, September 13, 1813. He was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. May 13, 1880, his remains were removed to the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

James Mountain carried his scholarly traits into the profession. He walked on a high plane. A close, logical reasoner, with the characteristic eloquence of his race, bespoke for him a brilliant and successful career at the bar. Short as it was, none stood higher or better than he did in all the essential elements of the great and good lawyer, when death suddenly called him from time to eternity.

Robert Moore, son of Dr. Henry Moore, an Irish surgeon, was born and educated in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He studied law and was admitted to the Washington county bar in August, 1801, and in

Allegheny county, March 25, 1802, on motion of William Ayres. Soon after his admission he removed to Beaver, where he spent the balance of his life, mainly devoted to the practice of the law. He was elected to Congress in 1816 and re-elected in 1818.

James Allison was born in Cecil county, Maryland, October 4, 1772. Commenced the study of law at Washington, Pa., with David Bradford, but completed it with Henry Purviance. He was admitted to the Washington county bar in January, 1796. In 1802, on the organization of Beaver county, he removed to Beaver. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 29, 1802, on motion of Parker Campbell. Mr. Allison was elected to Congress in 1822 and re-elected in 1824, but declined to serve a second term on account of ill-health. His Congressional district consisted of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties. He retired from practice in 1846, having practiced fifty years, and died at Beaver in June, 1854.

James E. Heron was admitted March 29, 1803, on motion of Thomas Collins. According to the record, he was the first lawyer admitted in Allegheny county upon examination here.

William N. Irwin was admitted March 30, 1803, on motion of William Wilkins.

Isaac Meason, Jr., was admitted August 16, 1803, on motion of James Ross.

John Bannister Gibson, LL. D., son of George and Anne (West) Gibson, was born November 8, 1780, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 26, 1803. A detailed sketch appears in Cumberland county elsewhere in this history.

Josiah Espy was admitted September 26, 1803, on motion of John Woods. He was of the Espy family of Bedford, and was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of courts, and register and recorder of Somerset county, April 17, 1795, being the first person commissioned to those offices in the county. He was admitted to the bar of Somerset county September 5, 1803.

Henry H. Hazlett was admitted September 27, 1803.

Jonathan Redick was admitted to the Washington county bar in November, 1803. and to the Allegheny county bar December 28, 1803, on motion of William Wilkins.

John Stark Edwards was admitted December 31, 1803, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Obadiah Jennings was born near Baskenridge, New Jersey, December 13, 1778, educated at Canonsburg and studied law with John Simonson at Washington, Pa., and admitted to the bar there November, 1801. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 26, 1805. Later he studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1816. He died at Nashville, Tenn., January 12, 1832. A short time before his death the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

Joseph Douglass was admitted June 24, 1805, on motion of Alexander Addison.

Joseph Weigley was admitted June 25, 1805, on motion of William Wilkins.

John Purviance, born December 28, 1871, in Washington, Pa. Educated at Washington; read law there with Parker Campbell, and admitted February, 1805. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 25, 1805, on motion of Parker Campbell. Removed to Butler county the same year.

William Ward was admitted September 25, 1805, on motion of Joseph Weigley.

Alexander Johnston was admitted March 28, 1806, on motion of John Woods.

Thomas Butler was admitted March 28, 1806, on motion of James Ross.

John Purdon was admitted March 28, 1806, on motion of James Ross.

Henry Morgan Brackenridge, son of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was born in Pittsburgh, May 11, 1786. Six months at the

C. C. Gilbert McCandless

Pittsburgh academy and six months at Jefferson college comprised his attendance at school and college. He was taught by his father and teachers selected by him. At seven years of age he was sent to Louisiana to learn the French language; when he returned at ten he had mastered the French but had forgotten all English. He read law with his father at Pittsburgh, and was admitted November 12, 1806, on motion of James Ross. He removed to Baltimore, but soon returned to Somerset, Pa., where he was admitted and practiced for a short time. Removing to upper Louisiana in 1810, he commenced to practice, and in 1811 descended the river in a keel-boat to New Orleans, and within two months after his arrival was appointed deputy attorney general for the territory of Louisiana. When the territory became a state, he was, at the age of twenty-three years, appointed United States judge for the district of Louisiana. In 1817 and 1818 was secretary to the commissioners to South America.

After the purchase of Florida, when General Jackson went as commissioner and governor to take charge of it, Brackenridge accompanied him as counsel and secretary, and in May, 1821, was commissioned district judge of the United States for the Western District of Florida, which position he held for ten years. In 1832 he removed to Tarentum, Allegheny county, where he resided until his death. He was elected to Congress from Allegheny county to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard Biddle, and served from December 10, 1840, to March 4, 1841.

Was appointed by the President one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with Mexico in 1841. He wrote a "History of the War of 1812," and a "Letter by an American to President Monroe on the question of the acknowledgment of the Independence of the South American Republics;" also "A Voyage to South America," "Recollections of Persons and Places of the West," and "A History of the Whiskey Insurrection." He died in the city of Pittsburgh, January 18, 1871, and was buried at Tarentum, Allegheny county.

H. M. Brackenridge, practically from his cradle to his grave, was a seeker after truth and knowledge. From the versatile life he led one would suppose his search was in vain; but not so. He seemed to conquer and assimilate all the subjects he investigated. He was a well grounded lawyer and was a good judge. His writings are masterpieces of clear statement and unexceptionable diction. His life was good, pure, noble and manly.

Walter Forward was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1786; he received an academic education, came to Pittsburgh in 1803, read law with Henry Baldwin and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 12, 1806, on motion of James Ross. He practiced with great success until 1822, when he was elected to Congress to succeed Henry Baldwin, resigned, and was re-elected to the succeeding Congress, serving in all from December 2, 1822, to March 4, 1825. He was a delegate to the convention that framed our state constitution in 1838, and was appointed by President William Henry Harrison, first comptroller of the United States treasury, April 6, 1841, serving until he was appointed by President Tyler, secretary of the treasury, September 13, 1841. He served as secretary of the treasury to February 28, 1843, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession.

Mr. Forward was appointed by President Taylor charge d'affaires to Denmark, serving from November 8, 1849, to October 10, 1851, when he resigned to accept the office of president judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, to which he had been elected at the election of that year. He assumed the duties of that office and served until November 24, 1852, when he died sud-

denly in Pittsburgh, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence, by Charles Shaler.

A distinguished contemporary has truthfully said of Judge Forward that "His eloquence was of that stirring and earnest caste which bore down all opposition, and convinced the hearer that the speaker himself felt the truth of every word he uttered." That he was a profound lawyer, a wise statesman, a gifted orator, a just man, a good citizen, all admit. A township in Allegheny and one in Butler county were named "Forward" in his honor.

Charles Cecil was admitted November 12, 1806, on motion of William Wilkins.

John B. Alexander came to the bar in Westmoreland county, resided and practiced there. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 12, 1807, on motion of James Ross.

Charley Wilkins, son of General John Wilkins, was born November 29, 1784, and was admitted November 10, 1807, on motion of James Ross. He died at Pittsburgh, August 28, 1818.

John McDonald, son of John and ——— (Noble) McDonald, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1804, and was admitted to the bar on November 10, 1807, on motion of James Ross. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 20, 1831. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by James Ross.

The records of the court show that Mr. McDonald was a very busy man in his day. He was in nearly all the important cases, as well as a participant in the general business of the court.

James Wills, Jr., son of James and Mary (Lawson) Wills, was born at Monoghan, Ireland, in 1784. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1805, and admitted November 10, 1807, on motion of William Wilkins. He died in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1822.

James C. Gilleland was admitted January 16, 1808, on motion of James Mountain. His death was announced to the court by Richard Biddle, November 18, 1836.

John Marshall was admitted April 6, 1808, on motion of Parker Campbell.

Morgan Neville, son of General Presley Neville and Mary Morgan, daughter of General Daniel Morgan, was born December 25, 1783, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was admitted November 15, 1808, on motion of James Ross, and died March 1, 1840, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

James Armstrong Graham was admitted November 15, 1808, on motion of Steele Semple.

John H. Chaplin was born in Vermont in 1782. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 15, 1808, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He removed to Pensacola, Fla., in 1820, and died there in 1822.

Guy Hicox was admitted August 16, 1809, on certificate from the court of Hartford county, Connecticut.

Mangus M. Murray, son of Commander Alexander Murray, U. S. N., was born February 22, 1787. He was admitted November 13, 1809, on motion of William Wilkins. Mr. Murray was mayor of Pittsburgh, 1828, 1829, 1831, and died there March 3, 1838.

James Root was admitted November 14, 1809, on motion of James Ross.

John Morse Austin, son of Eliphalet and Isabella (Dudley) Austin, was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1784. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1807 and from the Yale law school in 1809. He read law in Pittsburgh with Henry Baldwin, and on his motion was admitted August 13, 1810. Later he removed to Uniontown, where he held a large and successful practice until his death, which occurred there April 8, 1864.

Neville B. Craig, son of Major Isaac and Amelia (Neville) Craig, was born March 29, 1787, in Colonel Boquet's redoubt, Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. His mother was a daughter of Gen. John Neville. Mr. Craig was educated at the Pittsburgh academy and Princeton college, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar August 13, 1810, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh, 1812 to 1825, and edited the Pittsburgh Gazette from 1829 to 1841. Mr. Craig was the author of "The Olden Time," two volumes, 1846 and 1847; "History of Pittsburgh," 1851; "Life and Service of Major Isaac Craig," 1854, "Memoir of Major Robert Stobo of the Virginia Regiment," 1854; "Exposure of a few of the many misstatements in H. H. Brackenridge's 'History of the Whiskey Insurrection,'" 1859; and shortly before his death, "An Index of the Bible for an Analysis of the Scriptures." He died at his residence, Oakland, Pittsburgh, March 3, 1863, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Benjamin Evans was admitted January 14, 1811, on motion of John A. Chaplin.

Richard William Lane was admitted August 12, 1811, on motion of James Ross.

Matthew I. Magee was admitted August 13, 1811, on motion of Thomas Collins.

Hugh Picknoll was admitted January 16, 1812, on motion of James Mountain.

Robert Findley was admitted October 3, 1812, from Somerset county.

Samuel Kingston was admitted August 10, 1813. He lost his life in the great fire at Pittsburgh, April 10, 1845.

John Irwin Scull, son of John and Mary (Irwin) Scull, was born in 1790, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated and graduated from Duquesne college, Pittsburgh, Pa., read law with James Ross, and was admitted to the bar September 11, 1813. His father was the founder of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From his admission until 1818, he practiced at Pittsburgh, and with Morgan Neville edited and published the Pittsburgh Gazette. In June, 1818, he removed to Brush Hill in Westmoreland county, where his grandfather, Col. John Irwin, gave him a valuable estate. Mr. Scull was an elocutionist of marked ability and devoted to literary pursuits, dividing his time between these and the management of his estate. He died June 21, 1827, and was buried in "Long Run" churchyard, near his home.

Samuel Douglass was admitted November 8, 1813. He was attorney general for the commonwealth from February 10, 1830, to January 29, 1833.

Charles Shaler was born in Connecticut and educated at Yale college. He was admitted to the bar at Ravenna, Ohio, then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted here in 1813. He was recorder of the Mayor's Court of Pittsburgh from 1818 to 1821, and was president judge of the courts of Allegheny county from June 5, 1824, to May 4, 1835, when he resigned; was associate law judge of the District Court of Allegheny county from May 6, 1841, to May 20, 1844, when he resigned; and was United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the administration of President Pierce.

Judge Shaler died in Newark, N. J., March 5, 1869, at the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. D. H. Hodges, aged eighty-one years and seven months. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

There is no record of the admission of Judge Shaler to the bar of Allegheny county. It is, however, established beyond question that he commenced the practice of the law here in 1813, therefore we have noted his admission as in that year, without other date. His death was announced to the courts March 8, 1869, by Thomas McConnell and Peter C. Shannon.

It was the pleasure and good fortune of the writer to hear Judge Shaler in several

important cases, on the political rostrum and in the councils of the Episcopal church, towards the close of his career, yet his eye was undimmed and his force unabated. He was tall, with a grace and attractive presence that commanded attention and respect. His hair was cut short, combed back, and a long, full white beard covered his breast, giving him an appearance venerable and patriarchal. In his arguments to the court he was clear, cogent, brief and characteristically deferential. Before the jury he was florid, eloquent, strong, respectful to counsel, with an occasional stroke of wit or sarcasm which fell with marked effect on his victim. His reputation as a judge and lawyer was great, and he had clearly and safely won it. As a political speaker on the stump, he was a wonderful power. In the councils of the church he was conservative, calm, earnest in debate, yielding to the solemnity of the place, and the unbroken decorum of the ancient church in which he had been born, baptized and lived a long, earnest, Christian, useful life.

Aquilla M. Bolton was admitted June 27, 1814, on motion of A. W. Foster.

Felix Brunot, son of Dr. Felix and Elizabeth (Kreider) Brunot, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1793, and was admitted August 13, 1814, on motion of Samuel Long. He was deputy attorney general for Allegheny county. He removed to Baton Rouge, La., and died in August, 1827, near Saint Francisville at Woodruff's plantation, Bayou Sara, where he is supposed to have been buried.

Samuel Huntington Devotion was admitted August 13, 1814, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Henry A. Kurtz was admitted November 17, 1814.

James M. Riddle was admitted November 19, 1814, and died March 20, 1832.

John Philpot Curran Sampson was admitted June 26, 1815, on motion of Samuel Douglass.

Henry Campbell was admitted August 15, 1815, on motion of Walter Forward.

Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan, LL. D., son of Col. William and Elizabeth (Thompson) McKennan, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, March 31, 1794. He graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1810, which institution afterwards conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. Reading law with Parker Campbell at Washington, Pa., he was admitted to the Washington county bar in October, 1814, and to the Allegheny county bar November 16, 1815, on motion of his preceptor. He was deputy attorney general for Washington county in 1815 and 1816; was elected to Congress from the Washington district in 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, and was elected again in 1840; was Secretary of the Interior from August 15, 1850, to September 12, 1850. Mr. McKennan died at Reading, Pa., July 9, 1852, and was buried at Washington, Pa.

Ebenezer S. Kelley was admitted November 17, 1815, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Alexander Brackenridge, son of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., read law with his father and was admitted to the bar November 19, 1815. He was appointed deputy attorney general for the county of Allegheny by Attorney General Amos Ellmaker, and took the oath of office December 21, 1818; was reappointed by Attorney General Thomas Sergeant, and took the oath of office August 4, 1819. He was also a member of the State House of Representatives. Soon after this Mr. Brackenridge retired from practice and went into business, and was president of the branch bank of the United States at Pittsburgh. Removing to Philadelphia, he died there May 4, 1870, aged seventy-eight years, three

Hannah Dering

months and eleven days, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Henry Bostwick was admitted January 10, 1816, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Edward J. Roberts, son of Samuel Roberts, was admitted November 13, 1816, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He was afterwards a paymaster in the army and clerk of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Harmar Denny was born May 13, 1794, in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania. He graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1813, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 13, 1816, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He was a member of the state House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, also a member of the national House of Representatives from the district of which Allegheny county was a part, from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1837. He was elected president of common councils of the city of Pittsburgh in 1849. Mr. Denny died January 29, 1852, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Denny was an excellent lawyer, a high-minded, public-spirited citizen and Christian gentleman.

In his day no important movement in church, state or for the material development of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was undertaken without his counsel and seldom contrary to his advice.

Mrs. Denny had a vast fortune, and from the day of their marriage to the day of his death his labors were continued and earnest to protect and care for her estate, to pass it, if not increased, at least undiminished, to their posterity. Mrs. Denny's benefactions for the poor and unfortunate are well known even to this day, and in this great and favorite work of hers Mr. Denny was an earnest and zealous co-laborer.

Thomas H. Sill was born at Windsor, Conn., October 11, 1783. He was graduated from Brown university with the class of 1804, studied law with Jacob Burdett, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar there. He practiced at Lebanon, Ohio, a few years, when he removed to Erie, Pa., where he spent the balance of his life, mainly in the practice of the law. He was a member of Congress from the Erie district from March 4, 1829, to March 4, 1831.

Mr. Sill was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution of 1838, also a member of the Pennsylvania electoral college in the presidential election of 1848. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 14, 1817, on motion of A. W. Foster.

Chauncey Forward was born in 1793, at Old Granby, Conn., and removed with his family to Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1800. He was educated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 18, 1817, on motion of Henry Baldwin. Mr. Forward was elected to Congress from the Somerset district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Thompson in 1826, and was reelected in 1828. Altogether, he served from December 4, 1826, to March 4, 1831. He resided and practiced at Somerset, Pa., having removed to that place soon after admission here. He died at Somerset, October 19, 1839. He was a brother of Walter Forward.

James M. Kelley was admitted July 8, 1817, on motion of Walter Forward.

John Spear Brady, son of James Brady, was born at Greensburg, Pa., in 1794. He graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1813, read law with Parker Campbell at Washington, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in June, 1817. Mr. Brady resided and practiced at Washington from the date of his admission until the date of his death. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, November 12, 1817, on motion of Parker Campbell. He died at Greensburg, Pa., November 11, 1867.

Richard Biddle was born March 25, 1796, in Philadelphia. He received a thorough English and classical education. He served in the war of 1812, and at its close read law with his brother, William S. Biddle, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar; then came to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, November 10, 1817, on motion of John McDonald. In 1828 Mr. Biddle went to Europe, and, returning in 1832, resumed the practice of his profession with great success. He was elected to Congress in 1836 and re-elected in 1838. On account of ill health and distaste for Congressional life, he resigned in 1840. He was the author of "The Life of Sebastian Cabot."

Mr. Biddle died July 7, 1847. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by H. S. Magraw and Thomas Hamilton. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Richard Biddle was a lawyer of great ability, commanding a large and lucrative practice, and was a man of the highest character and strictest professional integrity.

Henry M. Campbell was admitted April 6, 1818, on motion of Alexander Brackenridge.

John Henry Hopkins was born January 30, 1792, at Dublin, Ireland, the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fitzakerly) Hopkins. The family emigrated to America in 1800. His elementary education with music and French was by his mother. From his eleventh to thirteenth year he studied Greek, Latin and mathematics at a Baptist school in Bordentown, N. J. He spent a year with the family of a French refugee at Princeton, dancing, fencing and perfecting French pronunciation, then removed to Philadelphia and spent some time in teaching and in business, during which period he painted "Wilson's Birds of America." Afterwards he spent three years in learning the process of the manufacture of iron, and in 1813 took charge of the construction and operation of the Bassenheim furnace near Zelienople and Harmony, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

In 1814 Mr. Hopkins took charge of a furnace owned by General James O'Hara, called the "Hermitage," in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and while there in 1816 was registered as a law student with A. W. Foster of Greensburg, Pa., and in 1817 removed to Pittsburgh, completed his studies, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 9, 1818, on motion of William Wilkins.

Mr. Hopkins practiced his profession with marked success until November, 1823, when he retired from the bar and accepted the rectorship of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, in which he had been acting as lay reader. He was ordained deacon December 14, 1823, and minister May 12, 1824, by William White, bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania. On July 17, 1831, he resigned charge of Trinity church, Pittsburgh, and accepted a call to Trinity church, Boston. On May 31, 1832, he was elected bishop of Vermont, and was consecrated October 31, 1832. He was presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States from January 13, 1865, until his death, January 9, 1868, at Burlington, Vermont. His body was interred at Rock Point, near Burlington.

Mr. Hopkins wrote and published the following works: "Christianity Vindicated;" "The Primitive Church;" "The Primitive Creed;" "Essays on Gothic Architecture;" "The Church of Rome;" "The History of the Confessional;" "The End of Controversy, Controverted;" "The American Citizen;" "A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical and Historical View of Slavery From the Days of the Patriarch Abraham to the Nineteenth Century;" "The Law of Ritualism;" "The History of the Church in Verse;" "Twelve Canzonets," words and music, with many others of minor import.

When he came to the bar Mr. Hopkins

sprang into a large practice at the start. His eloquence, manly Christian conduct, promptness, familiarity with the details of business and aptness in the comprehension and discussion of difficult questions of law and practice, brought him to the fore front of a strong bar.

James Hall was born August 19, 1793, in Philadelphia. He began the study of law, but soon left it to join the army in the war of 1812. He rendered distinguished service at Lundy's Lane and Fort Erie, resigned, came to Pittsburgh and completed his studies. He was admitted April 9, 1818, on motion of Hon. William Wilkins.

In 1820 Mr. Hall removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he practiced law and edited the Illinois Gazette. In 1824 he was elected circuit judge of the circuit in which he practiced, serving a full term, and was afterwards elected and served as treasurer of the state of Illinois. Mr. Hall was the author of many historical and literary works; he died near Cincinnati, July 5, 1868.

James S. Craft was born in New Jersey. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 9, 1818, on motion of Henry M. Campbell. He died in Pittsburgh, November 18, 1870, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence, by Robert Woods. Mr. Craft was a good business lawyer, and left a large estate to a family of great respectability, intelligence and prominence.

Dryden Forward was admitted July 21, 1818. He was a brother of Walter and Chauncey Forward.

D. S. Walker, son of Hon. Jonathan Hoge Walker, was graduated from Dickinson college in 1814, under the name of Stephen Duncan Walker. His maternal grandfather was Stephen Duncan, of Carlisle, for whom he was probably named. He was a brother of Robert J. Walker of Mississippi. Mr. Walker was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, September 25, 1818, and later removed to Natchez, Mississippi. His father was judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, who died at the house of his son in Natchez, January, 1824, while on a visit there.

Andrew Stewart was born in June, 1792, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, read law at Uniontown, Pa., and was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1815. He was attorney for the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and a member of the state House of Representatives from Fayette county. Mr. Stewart was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 29, 1819, on motion of Charles Shaler. He was elected to Congress from the district of which Fayette county was a part, in 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1842, 1844 and 1846. He died at Uniontown, Pa., July 16, 1872.

William H. Denny was admitted May 5, 1819.

John Bredin, son of James and Jane (Dunlap) Bredin, was born in 1794, at Stranorlar, county Donegal, Ireland. The family emigrated to America and settled in Donegal township, Butler county, Pa., in 1802. Mr. Bredin read law with William Ayres of Butler and was admitted to the Butler county bar, August 12, 1817, and to the Allegheny county bar, May 7, 1819, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He practiced with great success in Butler and the surrounding counties until 1831, when he was appointed presiding judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Beaver, Butler and Mercer. He was re-appointed in 1841 and served until his death, which occurred at his residence in Butler, May 21, 1851.

Robert Bostwick was admitted June 16, 1819, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Samuel A. Roberts was admitted August 6, 1819, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Charles J. McCurdy was admitted to the

Allegheny county bar, November 1, 1819, on motion of Henry Baldwin, having been admitted August 20, 1819, at Windham, Conn.

Joseph L. Hepburn was admitted January 8, 1820, on motion of Walter Forward.

Ross Wilkins, son of John Wilkins, Jr., and Catherine (Stevenson) Wilkins, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 19, 1799. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1816, read law at Pittsburgh, and was admitted February 9, 1820, on motion of Henry M. Campbell.

In 1832 Mr. Wilkins was appointed territorial judge of Michigan, and served to 1837. He was recorder of the city of Detroit in 1837, and was United States district judge for the state of Michigan from 1837 to 1870, when he was retired on the age limit. Judge Wilkins died at Detroit, May 17, 1872, and was buried in Elwood cemetery, Detroit.

John A. Blodgett was admitted February 26, 1820, on motion of Charles Shaler. He removed to Bedford and was admitted to the bar of Bedford county in 1822.

George Watson was admitted May 26, 1820, on motion of Charles Shaler. His death was announced to the courts January 14, 1865, by Charles Shaler.

Trevanion Barlow Dallas, son of Alexander James Dallas, was born in Philadelphia and educated at Princeton. He commenced the study of the law at Philadelphia with his brother, George M. Dallas. He removed to Pittsburgh and completed his studies with his brother-in-law, William Wilkins, and was admitted June 29, 1820, on motion of Henry Baldwin. For a while he was deputy attorney general for Allegheny county, and was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1830-1831; was also president of the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh in 1834-1835.

Mr. Dallas was commissioned president judge of the courts of Allegheny county May 15, 1835, and served until June 4, 1839, when he resigned, having been two days before commissioned an associate law judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, which latter position he held until his death, April 7, 1841. He was buried in Trinity churchyard, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts April 18, 1841, by Charles Shaler.

Henry G. Pius was admitted August 19, 1820, on motion of Richard Biddle.

Nathaniel Ewing, LL. D., son of William and Mary (Conwell) Ewing, was born July 19, 1794, at Dunlap's Creek, Pa. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., with the class of 1812, read law with Thomas McGiffin at Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Washington county bar in June, 1816. He removed to Uniontown, Fayetee county, Pa., soon after his admission, and engaged in the practice of the law; was president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Fayette, Green and Washington counties, from 1838 to 1848.

Mr. Ewing was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 9, 1820, on motion of Parker Campbell. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Washington college in 1861. He died at Uniontown, February 8, 1874.

Benjamin R. Evans was born in Pittsburgh and admitted January 20, 1821. He died in Pittsburgh, February 8, 1866, aged sixty-nine years and eighteen days, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Algernon Sidney Tannehill Mountain, son of James and Agnes (Gilkison) Mountain, was born December 31, 1803, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 8, 1821. He was deputy attorney general for Allegheny county, and died in Pittsburgh, August 9, 1827. On the following day we find this minute:

"Friday, August 10, 1827, the court met at 8 o'clock A. M.

Hon. Charles Shaler, President,

Hon. Francis McClure,

RICHARD BIDDLE.

Hon. James Riddle, Associates."

And made the following announcement and order: "The court having been informed of the decease of A. S. T. Mountain, Esq., late an attorney of this court:

"Ordered: that as a mark of respect to the memory of a gentleman whose honorable conduct in private life endeared him to society, and whose courteous deportment towards the court in the discharge of his professional duties, is worthy of imitation, the court do adjourn until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock."

The remains were buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, and afterwards removed to the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. The records do not disclose with whom he read law nor on whose motion he was admitted.

Ephraim Pentland was recorder of the Mayor's Court of the city of Pittsburgh, and prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county from February 10, 1809, to February 8, 1821. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 8, 1821. He died March 6, 1839, and his death was announced to the courts March 7, 1839, by Walter Forward.

Robert John Walker, son of the Honorable Jonathan Hoge Walker, was born July 19, 1801, in Northumberland county, Pa. He commenced his education at the Western university of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, with the class of 1819. He read law with his father at Pittsburgh, who was then United States judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1821, on motion of Henry Baldwin. He practiced at Pittsburgh until 1826, when he removed to Madisonville, Miss., and won phenomenal success at the Mississippi bar, practicing in all the courts of that and some of the adjoining states.

Mr. Walker was elected United States senator from Mississippi, and served from February 22, 1836, to March 5, 1845, when he resigned and accepted the office of secretary of the treasury tendered him by President Polk. He served as secretary of the treasury from March 5, 1845, to March 6, 1849, and then made a prolonged visit to England and many European cities and countries. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him territorial governor of Kansas, which he resigned after a short experience in that then hotbed of bloodshed, murder and political strife.

In 1863 Senator Walker was commissioned by President Lincoln as financial agent of the United States to the governments of Europe, the duties of which he ably and satisfactorily discharged until after the close of the Civil war. He was counsel for Russia in the negotiation and sale of Alaska to the United States. He died at Washington, D. C., November 11, 1869. He married Mary Ann Bache, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

William Anderson was admitted November 7, 1821, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Aaron K. Woolley, son of Abraham R. Woolley, a major in the Sixth United States Infantry, was born in New Jersey, and educated at West Point. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 23, 1821, on motion of Richard Biddle, with the unanimous consent and request of the members of the bar in writing presented to the court. At that time his father was in command of the United States arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa. Soon after his admission he removed to Lexington, Ky., and attained great eminence in his profession. He was also a member of the House and of the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature, and afterwards judge of the Circuit Court; and at the time of his death professor of law in the Transylvania University. Mr. Woolley died of cholera at his home in Lexington, August 3, 1849, aged fifty years.

Washington Wayne Fetterman, eldest son of George and Hannah (Plumer) Fetterman, was born in Saint Clair (now Scott township), Allegheny county, Pa., on a farm yet owned by the Fetterman family. He was educated in the schools and academies of the neighborhood and of the city of Pittsburgh, read law with Henry Baldwin, and was admitted March 18, 1822. Mr. Fetterman was a lawyer of eminence and of the highest personal character. He was a brother of Nathaniel Plumer Fetterman, also of our bar, with whom he practiced in partnership at his death, and for many years before. He died at Philadelphia, December 12, 1838, his death being announced to the courts December 17, 1838, by Wilson McCandless.

James Ross, Jr., was admitted April 17, 1822, on motion of John B. Alexander.

Joseph Chambers was admitted April 29, 1822, on motion of John McDonald.

Robert Burke was admitted August 6, 1822, on motion of Charles Shaler. His death was announced to the courts September 19, 1836, by Walter Forward, a bar meeting having been held on the 12th of the same month.

Henry W. Lewis was admitted August 6, 1822, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Charles Francis William von Bonnhorst, son of Baron Charles William and Marie (von Storich) von Bonnhorst, was born in 1776, at Warendorff, near Muhlhausen, Department du Haut Rhin, Germany. His father being an officer in the military service, gave his son a military education, and he entered the Prussian army at the age of seventeen. He served on the staff of Field Marshall Blucher, and commanded an artillery corps at the battle of Jena. Soon after he retired from the army, receiving an honorable discharge, signed by the king himself. Mr. von Bonnhorst came to America in 1808 and married Rebecca Taylor, daughter of John Taylor of Philadelphia, at Christ Episcopal church in that city, December 8, 1808. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1810, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, August 8, 1822. He died February 21, 1844, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts by Andrew W. Loomis and Wilson McCandless. Mr. von Bonnhorst was a lover of law, letters and history. He was a good lawyer, standing well in the profession and had a large and wealthy clientele from the best of our German citizens.

Thomas Gibbes Morgan was admitted September 7, 1822, on motion of Parker Campbell.

William Kerr was admitted November 6, 1822, on motion of Charles Shaler.

John H. Waugh was admitted November 6, 1822, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Silas P. Holbrook was admitted November 7, 1822, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Fisher A. Kingsbury was admitted November 7, 1822, on motion of James S. Craft.

Samuel Gormly, son of John and Elizabeth (Gill) Gormly, was born December 8, 1801, on Second street, below Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. (now Second avenue). He was educated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and read law with Henry Baldwin. He was admitted April 23, 1823, on motion of Charles Shaler. In the year following Mr. Gormly was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. He retired from practice early in life and became secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Company. In 1867 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Allegheny Cemetery Company and held that position until his death, which occurred at his home in Pittsburgh, December 30, 1871. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. Mr. Gormly was a life-long member of Trinity Episcopal church, serving on its vestry for many years.

James M. Brunot, son of Dr. Felix and Elizabeth (Kreider) Brunot, was born September 20, 1803, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was

Chr. von Bonnhorst.

educated at Jefferson college and admitted September 8, 1823, on motion of Charles Shaler. He removed to Baton Rouge, La., where he practiced until his death, July 27, 1856, and was buried there.

Edward Simpson, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Simpson, was born at Shippensburg, Pa., in 1802, and was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1819. He was admitted November 5, 1823, on motion of John McDonald. Mr. Simpson died at Pittsburgh, March 7, 1866.

Salmon Brown was admitted November 5, 1823, on motion of Walter Forward.

John Hoge Walker, son of John and Isabella (McCormick) Walker, was born February 9, 1800, in East Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1822, and was admitted to the bar on November 5, 1823, on motion of Charles Shaler, and soon thereafter located at Erie, Pa. Mr. Walker was in the state house of Representatives from Erie county from 1832 to 1836; was also in the Senate in 1850, 1851 and 1852, and was speaker during the session of 1852. He was delegate at large to the convention that framed the constitution of 1874, and on the death of William M. Meredith, the president of the convention, Mr. Walker was unanimously elected Mr. Meredith's successor.

The minute of his admission states Jonathan H. Walker as his preceptor; this was probably his uncle, Jonathan Hoge Walker, then judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Aside from the above stated positions held by Mr. Walker, he devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he justly attained great prominence, and died without spot or blemish on his personal or professional character.

Richard Butler Barker was admitted January 23, 1824, on motion of Neville B. Craig.

Robert Watson was admitted January 24, 1824, on motion of Alexander Brackenridge. Retired and died at Pittsburgh, October 3, 1874.

Henry Baldwin, Jr., son of Henry Baldwin, of the Allegheny county bar, was admitted April 21, 1824, on motion of James Ross. He afterwards removed to Nashville, Tenn.

Samuel Evans was admitted May 5, 1824, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Charles H. Israel was admitted August 4, 1824, on motion of A. S. T. Mountain. His death was announced to the courts April 14, 1847, by William B. McClure and Wilson McCandless.

William Snowden was admitted January 18, 1825, on motion of Neville B. Craig. His preceptor was Richard Biddle. Mr. Snowden died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1828.

Isaac Murphy was admitted April 29, 1825, on motion of Trevanion B. Dallas. Preceptor, Samuel A. Roberts.

Nathaniel Plumer Fetterman, son of George and Hannah (Plumer) Fetterman, was born February 4, 1804, in St. Clair (now Scott township), Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on a farm yet in the possession of the family. He was educated in the schools and academies of the neighborhood and city, read law with his brother, Washington Wayne Fetterman, and was admitted August 3, 1825, on motion of Samuel Kingston. Removing to Bedford county, he was elected to the Legislature three terms, and, rendering himself unpopular with his constituents by an earnest, intelligent and effective advocacy of a common school system, he removed from Bedford to Beaver, and was admitted to the Beaver county bar June 6, 1831. In 1849 he returned to Pittsburgh, where he spent the balance of his life. He died June 2, 1874, and was buried in the Chartiers cemetery. His death was announced to the courts June 3, 1874, by

Samuel A. Purviance and Robert Woods.

After Mr. Fetterman's return to Pittsburgh he was admitted February 5, 1850, in the District Court, that court having been organized after he removed from Pittsburgh, which accounts for a seeming double admission as shown by the roll. In Pittsburgh he practiced with his brother under the firm name of W. W. and N. P. Fetterman; and after his brother's death he practiced with his deceased brother's son under the firm name of N. P. and G. L. B. Fetterman.

Mr. Fetterman ranked high in the profession. Although his sphere was in civil practice, early in life he won prominence in criminal practice. A New York Indian named Samuel Mohawk, in a drunken frenzy killed a mother and her three or four little children in Butler county. Mr. Fetterman was concerned for the defense, and for hours delivered a speech to court and jury, clear in logic and statement, ringing with eloquence, still remembered and discussed by old lawyers and residents who heard him. At the bar meeting held after his death, Mr. Thomas M. Marshall, in speaking of him, voiced the sentiment of bench, bar and people in declaring him "a sinless man."

John Galbraith, son of a Revolutionary soldier of Huntingdon county, was born there August 2, 1796. Removed with family to Butler county, read law with William Ayres, and admitted to the Butler bar November 10, 1818, and to the Allegheny county bar November 7, 1825.

Located in Venango county and afterwards in Erie; was judge in the Erie district, etc.

John Glenn was admitted November 18, 1825, on motion of Richard Biddle.

Charles Coolman was admitted December 22, 1825, on motion of James S. Craft.

Charles Sidney Bradford, son of Samuel Fisher and Abigail (Inskeep) Bradford, was born December 16, 1804, in Philadelphia. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1822, read law with Horace Binney and admitted to the Philadelphia bar in October, 1825. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, August 7, 1826, on motion of Richard Biddle, and practiced here until the close of 1847, when he returned to Philadelphia.

Since his retirement from practice here, he resided in Philadelphia, excepting about twelve years spent in Paris and European travel, during which time he married Miss Helen Fisher. Returning to his home in Philadelphia, he lived there until his death, which occurred July 8, 1893.

Edward Despard Gazzam was born in Pittsburgh, May 4, 1803. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1824, read law with Richard Biddle, and was admitted to the bar August 8, 1826, on motion of Trevanion B. Dallas. He practiced a few years with Mr. Biddle, when, on account of failing health, he abandoned the law and studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter followed the practice of medicine. He was a member of the National Free Soil convention at Buffalo in 1848, which nominated ex-President Martin Van Buren for president, and was also the Free Soil candidate for governor of Pennsylvania the same year.

In 1855 Mr. Gazzam was the Free Soil candidate for the State Senate from Allegheny county, but was defeated. In 1856 was again a candidate and elected over Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, the Democratic candidate, and Paul A. Way, the American candidate, and was therefore the first Republican senator from Allegheny county, serving three years and declining a re-election.

Mr. Gazzam took an active part in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion of 1861-65, notably in preventing the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the Alle-

J. B. SWEITZER.

gheny arsenal to the South. In 1867 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died February 19, 1878, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

George Selden, son of Dr. George and Olive (West) Selden, was born at Vienna, Va., in 1796. He was educated at Lexington, Ky., and read law with John B. Wallace in Philadelphia. Admitted to the Philadelphia bar, September 4, 1817, he removed to Meadville in 1818, and became counsel for the Holland Land Company. He had been a fellow student and friend of Richard Biddle of the Pittsburgh bar.

Mr. Biddle had a personal controversy with Judge Riddle, an associate judge on our bench, and for a while declined to appear in court when Judge Riddle was on the bench, and he prevailed upon Mr. Selden to come to Pittsburgh and take charge of his court business. Mr. Selden came, and was admitted November 6, 1826, on motion of Richard Biddle, and removed to Pittsburgh the next year. He returned to Meadville in 1833, and died there April 28, 1835.

Mr. Selden was a good, sound, reliable lawyer, ranked high professionally, socially and personally. He was the father of George S. Selden, afterwards a member of our bar.

James Findley was admitted January 15, 1827, on motion of John B. Alexander. He was secretary of the commonwealth from December 17, 1833, to December 15, 1835, and was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1837, 1838, 1839. His death was announced to the court by James Dunlop on June 23, 1843.

Wilson W. Dick was admitted January 25, 1827, on motion of Richard Biddle.

William H. Brackenridge was admitted April 16, 1827.

Thomas Willing Clymer was admitted April 23, 1827, on motion of Richard Biddle.

Caleb A. Alexander was admitted April 26, 1827, on motion of Samuel Gormly.

Henry Miller Watts, son of David and Juliana (Miller) Watts, was born October 10, 1805, at Carlisle, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1824, read law with Andrew Carothers at Carlisle, and came to the bar there in 1826. He later removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to our bar April 28, 1827, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Mr. Watts was deputy attorney general for Beaver county under Attorneys General Amos Ellmaker and Philip S. Markley. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county three successive terms (1835 to 1838), and was United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania during the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Tyler. He succeeded John Lothrop Motley as minister to Austria under the administration of President Andrew Johnson.

After his first audience with the Austrian emperor, a committee representing naturalized citizens of the United States, residing in Austria, called upon him requesting protection for their persons and property; stating that theretofore such protection had been denied them. Mr. Watts replied that such denial was in accordance with the accepted law of Europe, but that it was in direct conflict with the constitution, laws and policy of the United States, and that when a case arose he would follow the doctrine of the home government. Soon thereafter a Hungarian, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was drafted into the Austrian army. He claimed intervention and a prompt letter from Minister Watts to the Austrian minister of foreign affairs led to a protracted correspondence, and the Washington government sustained its minister. This was the initiary step to a treaty of which Mr. Watts prepared the protocol regarding the rights of the subjects of a foreign power to renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States, which thereafter became international law.

After his return from Austria, Mr. Watts resided in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred November 29, 1890.

Joseph Buffington, born November 27, 1803, at West Chester, Pa. In his tenth year his family removed to Pine Creek, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa., with the class of 1825. He read law at Butler with William Ayres, and was admitted there in July, 1826. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar August 7, 1827, on motion of W. W. Fetterman. He settled and spent his life in Armstrong county.

Thomas Hamilton was admitted August 16, 1827, on motion of Alexander Brackenridge. His preceptor was Walter Forward. Mr. Hamilton's death was announced to the courts April 22, 1850, by Cornelius Darragh, as having occurred on Sunday, April 21, 1850.

James McCaughlin was admitted November 5, 1827, on motion of Edward Simpson.

Chauncey P. Holcomb was admitted January 21, 1828, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Israel Kenton was admitted April 21, 1828, on motion of Charles H. Israel.

John Wilson Farrelly was born July 7, 1809, at Meadville, Pa., and educated in the public schools of that town. He came to the bar in Crawford county and was afterwards admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 29, 1828, on motion of Robert Burke. He was elected to the state Senate in 1828, reelected in 1838, and again in 1841, and was elected to Congress in 1846. He was appointed sixth auditor of the Treasury by President Taylor, and served from November 5, 1849, to April 7, 1853.

Mr. Farrelly died at Washington, D. C. He was a son of Patrick Farrelly, a member of the Crawford county bar, and a member of Congress from the Meadville district from March 4, 1821, to March 12, 1826, when he died at Meadville.

William W. Irwin was admitted May 6, 1828, on motion of John Kennedy. He was mayor of Pittsburgh in 1840; a member of Congress from the Pittsburgh district from March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843; was charge d'affaires to Denmark from March 3, 1843, to June 12, 1847. Mr. Irwin's death was announced to the courts and a bar meeting held September 15, 1856, the minute of which says he died at 3 p. m. of same day, in the eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.

Ethelbert Patterson Oliphant, son of John and Sarah (McGinness) Oliphant, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1803. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1825, read law with Nathaniel Ewing at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., and came to the bar there. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 28, 1828, on motion of Walter Forward.

Mr. Oliphant was district attorney for the county of Fayette, and was a member of the state House of Representatives in 1830-31. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Washington territory from 1861 until 1865. He died May 8, 1884.

Thomas Williams was born August 28, 1806, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., eldest son of Robert and Agnes (Singer) Williams. He was graduated from Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1825, studied law with Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, Pa., and later with John Kennedy at Pittsburgh, Pa., from whose office he was admitted to the bar August 7, 1828, on motion of Robert Burke. Returning to Greensburg, he practiced there until the spring of 1832, when he removed to Allegheny county, where he lived and followed his profession until his death.

Mr. Williams was senator for Allegheny and Butler counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania in the sessions of 1839, 1840 and 1841, and was a member of the state House of Representatives in the session of 1860-61.

In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-third district, composed of that part of Allegheny county north of the rivers with the counties of Armstrong and Butler. He was re-elected in 1864 and in 1866, serving during the Civil war and the reconstruction of the states following the war of the rebellion. He was a member of the judiciary committee and one of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. His labors on that committee broke his health and he returned to his home in Allegheny City, where he died June 6, 1872, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by James I. Kuhn.

Mr. Williams was a prominent figure in the courts and before the people through his day and generation. He had the courage of his convictions and never surrendered on law, fact or political issue, until one party or the other could fight no longer. He had fine command of language and was a political speaker of great force. In court work he was strong and aggressive. His congressional life was a marked success; he ranked high with senators and representatives of all political parties.

Alfred Patterson, son of John and Rebecca (Oliphant) Patterson, was born December 24, 1805, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1826, and was admitted November 10, 1828, on motion of John McDonald. Later Mr. Patterson removed to Fayette county and was admitted there in October, 1831. He spent the greater part of his professional life at the bar of Fayette county. Late in life he removed to Pittsburgh and engaged in business there. He died at Natchitoches, La., December 16, 1878, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Stephen Colwell was admitted April 20, 1829, on motion of John McDonald.

Daniel Agnew was born at Trenton, N. J., January 5, 1809. His family removed to Pittsburgh, where he was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1825. He read law with Henry Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman, and was admitted April 21, 1829. He removed to Beaver, where he spent the balance of his life.

George W. Buchanan was admitted April 21, 1829, on motion of Walter Forward. Preceptor, Samuel A. McCoskry.

Walter H. Lowrie, LL. D., son of Matthew B. and Sarah (Anderson) Lowrie, was born March 31, 1807, at a spot on the bank of the Allegheny river, now forgotten, while his parents were moving from the northeastern part of Butler county to Pittsburgh. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of B. A. in June, 1836; he received the degree of LL. D. in 1856 from Washington college. He studied law with Hon. Charles Shaler and with Hon. Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 4, 1829. In August, 1846, he was appointed by Governor Shunk judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, a position made vacant by the elevation of Judge Grier to the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Lowrie was elected, in October, 1851, judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and commissioned for the term of twelve years. In December, 1851, he was commissioned chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state for the term of six years, his term closing in December, 1863. He was succeeded by Hon. Geo. W. Woodward as chief justice. In 1870 Crawford county was taken from the Sixth judicial district and created the Thirtieth. Judge Lowrie was elected, in the fall of that year, president judge of the new dis-

trict, and presided at Meadville on the bench with great ability, until, after a brief illness, he died at his residence in Meadville, in November, 1876, aged about seventy years. Judge Lowrie was a distinguished lawyer, an eminent jurist, a gentleman of pure character and high cultivated intellect.

Thomas Hinckley Bond was graduated from Yale with the class of 1825. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar August 5, 1829, on motion of George Selden. He removed to the South and died in 1882.

Thomas Ross Newbold was admitted November 2, 1829, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Cornelius Darragh was born in 1809, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1826. He studied law at Pittsburgh with James Ross and was admitted November 3, 1829, on motion of George Selden. Mr Darragh was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839. When William Wilkins resigned his seat in Congress in February, 1844, Mr. Darragh was elected to fill the vacancy, taking his seat March 26, 1844, and was re-elected in 1844. He was attorney general for the commonwealth from January 4, 1849, to April 28, 1851. He died in Pittsburgh, December 22, 1854. His death was announced in court December 23, 1854, by Thomas M. Marshall.

Mr. Darragh was a typical Western Pennsylvanian of Irish ancestry. He was a sound lawyer, and an advocate of great power. His wit, humor and eloquence kept judges and juries awake in the most wearisome cases His political addresses were marvels of clear, terse statement, enforced by an earnest eloquence seldom excelled anywhere.

William Blair McClure was born at Willow Grove near Carlisle, Pa., April 11, 1807. He was the son of Charles and Rebecca (Blair) McClure, and was graduated from Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1827. Having removed to Allegheny county in 1820, he studied law after graduation with John Kennedy, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, November 18, 1829, on motion of George Selden. On January 31, 1851, Mr. McClure was commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania, president judge of the courts of Common Pleas, Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery and Orphans Court of Allegheny county to serve until his successor should be elected and qualified. In 1851 he was elected to the same office and was re-elected in 1861, and served until his death, which occurred at Pittsburgh, December 27, 1861. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by Marshall Swartzwelder.

Judge McClure was a scholar, a thinker, a careful, methodical reasoner, and a gentleman. In social life he was genial, entertaining and kind to all, giving offense to none. He died revered and respected by all the people, without an enemy anywhere.

William R. McDonald was admitted November 23, 1829, on motion of Henry Baldwin.

Leonard S. Johns was admitted February 10, 1830.

Joseph T. Chew was admitted April 19, 1830, on motion of Travanion B. Dallas.

William Duane, Jr., was admitted April 19, 1830.

Orlando Metcalf, son of Arunah and Eunice (Williams) Metcalf, was born August 17, 1797, at Metcalf Hill, Orange county, New York. He was graduated from Union college with the class of 1819 and studied law with Judge Gilbert at Hebron, Conn., and with Henry Clay at Lexington, Ky. Was admitted to the bar at New Lisbon, Ohio, but settled in Canton, and practiced there until his removal to Pittsburgh in 1830. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April

John H. Bailey

23, 1830, on motion of Walter Forward. Mr. Metcalf died in Pittsburgh, September 4, 1850 and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts and a bar meeting held September 5, 1850.

Mr. Metcalf's full name was Orlando Williams Metcalf, but he omitted the "Williams" from his signature. His talents and attainments, professional and otherwise, were of the highest order. His death was sudden, a victim of virulent cholera, and cast a gloom over the city, surrounding country and all places wherever this admittedly good, great man was known.

Hugh Keenan was born near Castle Blayney, county Monaghan, Ireland, in 1795. He came to America in his eighteenth year and engaged in commercial pursuits, afterwards studied law with Walter Forward at Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the bar May 3, 1830, on motion of John Kennedy. Mr. Keenan established the "European and American Law Agency," and crossed the Atlantic ocean over fifty times in the business of the agency. He was United States consul at Dublin under the administration of President Polk, and at Cork under the administration of President Pierce. Afterwards he purchased an estate and located near his birthplace, and although a naturalized American citizen, the British government commissioned him local magistrate for Monaghan, which office he efficiently administered until his death.

William Bainbridge, Jr., was admitted May 20, 1830, on motion of Travanion B. Dallas.

James C. McCully was admitted June 24, 1830, on motion of Robert Burke. He was commissioned register of wills for Allegheny county, January 25, 1839, and served three years.

Thomas Livingston was admitted August 3, 1830, on motion of George Selden. His preceptor was Walter Forward. He died January 3, 1838, and his death was announced to the courts by Wilson McCandless, January 4, 1838.

Members of our bar who remember Mr. Livingston speak in the highest terms of his integrity, learning and skill, especially in forensic oratory, in which he successfully crossed swords with the most eloquent of his day.

E. W. Withington came from New England and established a monitorial school which was successful for many years, and patronized by the best people of Pittsburgh. After closing his school he read law and was admitted to the bar August 3, 1830, on motion of George Selden. Preceptor, Walter Forward.

William M. Watson was admitted August 14, 1830, on motion of Trevanion B. Dallas. Preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie.

Valentine B. Horton was born January 20, 1802, at Windsor, Vt. He was educated at Partridge military college, studied law at Middletown, Conn., and was admitted to the bar there in 1830. He at once removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar August 21, 1830, on motion of George Selden, and practiced until 1833, when he removed to Cincinnati and in 1835 to Pomeroy, Ohio. He was a member of the convention to frame a constitution for the state of Ohio, and was elected to Congress in 1854, 1856 and 1860.

George Washington Smith was born in 1806, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He studied law with William Ayres at Butler, and was admitted to the bar of Butler county and practiced there until 1856. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 11, 1830, on motion of W. W. Fetterman. In 1856 Mr. Smith removed to Lawrence Kan., and was elected governor of that state, but the slave power there at the time prevented his inauguration. He served several

terms in the Kansas Legislature and one term as speaker of the House. He died at Lawrence, Kan., September 28, 1878.

Mr. Smith was judge of the Criminal Court of Douglass county, Kansas, when he died, and had held the position for a long time. He was also in his younger life a member of our state House of Representatives.

Michael Gallagher was admitted January 17, 1831, on motion of George Selden.

Andrew Williams Loomis, son of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Loomis, was born June 27, 1797, at Lebanon, Conn. He was graduated from Union college with the class of 1819, studied law, and was admitted to the bar and settled at New Lisbon, Ohio. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 19, 1831, on motion of Robert Burke, and was elected to Congress in 1836, but resigned October 20, 1837. He moved to Pittsburgh in 1839 and, after twenty-seven years' active practice, retired in 1866. He died at Cumberland, Md., August 23, 1873, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Loomis was a member of the Pennsylvania electoral college in the presidential election of 1848. He was a cousin of Orlando Metcalf, with whom he was long associated as a student and afterwards in the practice of law. His death was announced to the courts August 26, 1873, by George Shiras. He ranked high in his profession, as he also did in all the walks of life.

Collins Stephenson was admitted January 24, 1831, on motion of Ross Wilkins.

William Bruce Clarke, son of William and Agnes (Shields) Clarke, was born in October, 1804, in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. He was educated at Jefferson college, read law at Beaver with Robert Moore, and was admitted to the Beaver county bar in April, 1827. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 25, 1831, on motion of Samuel Gormly.

Mr. Clarke resided at Beaver, and practiced in Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties until 1865, when he removed to Allegheny county and practiced until 1880, when he retired.

John Henry Wells, son of John and Jane (Coulter) Wells, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., August 26, 1804. He spent two years at Dickinson college and completed his educational course at Jefferson college. He studied law with George Armstrong at Greensburg and was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county January 29, 1828, on motion of Ross Wilkins; was admitted to the bar of Fayette county, October 29, 1829, and to that of Allegheny county on January 25, 1831, on motion of Ross Wilkins. Mr. Wells removed to Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., in January, 1842, and admitted there March 12, 1842, on motion of L. L. Minor, and devoted himself to the practice of the law in that county until his death, which occurred at Waynesburg, October 4, 1889. He was buried in Green Mount cemetery, Waynesburg, Pa.

John Y. Barclay was admitted January 31, 1831, on motion of W. W. Fetterman.

Samuel G. Bailey was admitted in Somerset county August 27, 1822, and to the Allegheny county bar February 23, 1831, on motion of Walter Forward.

Horatio Roberts was admitted March 10, 1831, on motion of Walter Forward. Preceptor, Edward J. Roberts.

Frederick S. Eckard was admitted March 10, 1831, on motion of Travanion B. Dallas.

Horatio N. Weigley was admitted in Somerset county May 27, 1832, in Bedford county August, 1824, and in Allegheny county April 18, 1831, on motion of Samuel Kingston.

Wilson McCandless, LL.D., son of William and Mary (Eliott) McCandless, was born June 19, 1810, in the city of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1826. He was admitted June 15, 1831, on motion of Walter Forward, being the first admission

in the county on the report of a standing committee of examination. Preceptor, George Selden.

Mr. McCandless was a member of the Pennsylvania electoral college in the presidential elections of 1844, 1852, 1856, and was twice president of the college. He was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1848, and was appointed judge of the District court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, February 3, 1859. By an Act of Congress of June 2, 1876, he was permitted to retire on full pay, although he had not attained his seventieth year, the age prescribed by general statute for the retirement of judges of the national courts. Judge McCandless received the degree of LL.D. from Union college, New York, in 1862. He died at his home in Pittsburgh, June 30, 1882, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. For many years before his death Judge McCandless was a member and vestryman of Trinity (Episcopal) church, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts July 1, 1882, by William D. Moore, William A. Stone and George C. Wilson.

Wilson McCandless was a distinguished personality from his cradle to his grave. Physically and mentally he was cast in a large mould. Although an apparent aristocrat in dress, appearance and intercourse with the people, he had a personal following at all times far out-numbering any of his local cotemporaries. There was a magnetism in him that made him practically invincible before courts, juries and popular assemblies. Originally a Whig, he changed to the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1840. His forcible arguments and impassioned eloquence on the stump brought calls from all parts of the country, and no man responded quicker or rendered more important or effective service. His devotion to the cause of his clients was equally great, true and sincere. When he entered the temple of justice, the ways and means of the politician were cast aside, and he came panoplied in the garb of the lawyer to battle for his client's cause under the laws of the forum. He was a model lawyer at the bar and was a model judge on the bench. The genial eye of Judge McCandless told of his kindly heart. In all social functions of the people or the bar Judge McCandless was the central figure, and without him they were as the play of "Hamlet" with "Hamlet" left out.

In the national Democratic convention of 1852 there was a protracted contest for the presidential nomination. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Lewis Cass of Michigan, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and other distinguished men of the party were voted for, but none could get the required two-thirds vote necessary to nominate.

At last a committee was appointed to present a name on which all could unite. In the final meeting of that committee Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was selected by one vote over Col. Wilson McCandless of Pennsylvania.

On the report of the committee General Pierce was nominated and afterwards elected.

Darwin Phelps was born April 17, 1807, in East Granby, Hartford county, Conn. His father and mother both died before he was nine years old. In the fall of 1818 he went to reside with Samuel Forward, his maternal grandfather, at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio. Later he removed to Pittsburgh and entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1827. He read law with his uncle, Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar on August 25, 1831, on motion of Robert Burke. He practiced in Pittsburgh until 1835, then made a tour of the Southern states, and, returning, located at Kittanning in the spring of 1835.

Mr. Phelps was a member of the legislature in 1856. In the same year he was the candidate of the Whig party for auditor general of the state, but was defeated. He was a member of the National Republican convention of 1860, that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president of the United States. He was a member of the Forty-first Congress, serving from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871. Mr. Phelps died at Kittanning, December 8, 1879, and was buried there.

Thomas Leet Shields, son of David and Elizabeth (Leet) Shields, was born April 30, 1809, at Washington, and educated at Washington college, Pennsylvania. He also studied law there with T. M. T. McKennan and was admitted to the Washington county bar in October, 1831, and to the Allegheny county bar November 3, 1831, on motion of Henry M. Watts. Mr. Shields later removed to Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, where he practiced until 1850, when he removed to his farm in Leet township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the balance of his life and died there March 9, 1879. He was buried in the family enclosure at Shields.

George W. Acheson was admitted in Washington county December, 1830, and to the bar of Allegheny county November 30, 1831, on motion of W. W. Fetterman.

William Allen Rogers, son of Robert and Effie (Allen) Rogers, was born near Hanover, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1808. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1829, read law with John Kennedy and W. W. Fetterman, Pittsburgh, Pa., and admitted January 2, 1832, on motion of W. W. Fetterman. Removing to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, he was appointed deputy attorney general. Afterwards he removed to Ohio, where he served for a time as judge of the Common Pleas. Mr. Rogers died at Springfield, Ohio, May 20, 1855. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college in 1848.

John M. Harger was admitted January 20, 1832, on motion of his preceptor, George Selden.

Robert McClelland, son of Dr. John and Sidney (McCullough) McClelland, was born August 1, 1807, at Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1829, studied law with Thomas Grubb McCullough of Greencastle and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1831. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 18, 1832, on motion of A. W. Foster. Here he practiced law about one year, when he removed to the territory of Michigan and located at Monroe. In 1835 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution for the proposed state of Michigan. Mr. McClelland was appointed the first bank commissioner of the state by Governor Mason, and also tendered the office of attorney general, both of which he declined. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from 1838 to 1843, and served the last year as speaker. In the last named year he was elected to the National House of Representatives and re-elected for three successive terms, serving from March 4, 1843, to March 4, 1849. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to revise the state constitution. In 1851 the new constitution took effect, and to prevent an interregnum in the office of governor, it became necessary to elect that officer for one year. Mr. McClelland was elected and served one year and then re-elected for a term of two years from the first of January, 1853. He resigned in March, 1853, to enter the cabinet of President Pierce as secretary of the interior, in which office he served from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857. After he retired from the office of secretary of the interior, Mr. McClelland removed to Detroit and resumed practice. In 1867 he was again a member of a convention called to revise the constitution of the state. In 1870 he made the

Aile Burgwin

tour of Europe. He was a member of the National Democratic conventions of 1848, 1852 and 1868. He died at his residence in Detroit, August 30, 1880, and was buried in Elmwood cemetery, Detroit.

James H. Stewart was admitted October 24, 1832, on motion of Walter Forward, his preceptor.

John Duncan Mahon was born at Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1814, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, November 13, 1832, on motion of Henry M. Watts. He died in Pittsburgh, July 3, 1861, aged sixty-four years seven months and twenty-eight days. His death was announced to the courts July 6, 1861, by Charles Shaler. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

All who knew Mr. Mahon speak in high praise of the man and of his ability in the profession.

Rufus Paine Spalding was born May 3, 1798, at West Tisburg, Mass. He graduated from Yale with the class of 1817, and was admitted December 10, 1832, on motion of Orlando Metcalf. Mr. Spalding commenced practice in Trumbull county, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, serving as speaker during his last term. He was judge of the Ohio Supreme Court from 1849 to the adoption of the new constitution, when he resumed practice at Cleveland. He was elected to Congress in 1862, 1864, 1866, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.

Benjamin Patton, Jr., son of Benjamin and Phoebe (Wheeler) Patton, was born July 21, 1810, at Bellefonte, Center county, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1828, studied law at Carlisle, Pa., with Andrew Carothers, and while a student at law served one term as secretary to Commodore Elliott, who commanded a United States naval squadron to the gulf of Mexico. After his return Mr. Patton was admitted to the Cumberland county bar and then spent a few months at Nashville, Tenn., with a view of locating there, but returned to Pennsylvania and settled at Lewistown in Mifflin county, where he was appointed deputy attorney general for that county by Samuel Douglass, the attorney general for the commonwealth.

In 1832 President Andrew Jackson appointed Mr. Patton United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, January 2, 1833, on motion of Henry M. Watts. Mr. Patton discharged the duties of his office and engaged in the general practice of the law at Pittsburgh until July 1, 1839, when he was commissioned president judge of the courts of Allegheny county by Governor David R. Porter, in which office he served until January 31, 1850, when he was succeeded by William B. McClure. After his retirement from the bench he was appointed clerk and commissioner of the Circuit court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by Robert C. Grier, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. After twelve years' service under this appointment at Philadelphia, he removed to his farm, named "Fontland," near Hicksville, Defiance county, Ohio.

He was a member of the Ohio state House of Representatives in 1880-81. He continued his residence at Fontland and died there February 10, 1897, and was buried in Forest Home cemetery, Hicksville, Ohio.

Andrew Burke was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1829. He was admitted March 25, 1833, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Burke.

Alexander William Foster, Jr., was admitted March 25, 1833, on motion of Orlando Metcalf. Preceptor, A. W. Foster. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1857, 1858, 1859.

John Scott Peyton was admitted March

26, 1833, on motion of Trevanion B. Dallas.

Charles G. Smith was born at Newberg, N. J. He was admitted April 2, 1833, on motion of Walter Forward. Mr. Smith died in Manchester (now city of Allegheny) November 3, 1870, aged sixty-one years. He was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles Cramer Sullivan, son of Charles and Susanna (Johnston) Sullivan, born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1807, was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1829. He read law and was admitted in Butler in 1830 and to the Allegheny county bar April 6, 1833, on motion of Henry M. Watts. He continued to reside and practice in Butler county until his death.

Hugh Toner was admitted April 8, 1833, on motion of A. W. Foster. His preceptor was Robert Burke. Mr. Toner died October 4, 1850, aged fifty years, and was buried in Saint Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh. He was a native of Ireland.

William George Hawkins was born January 25, 1799, in Fayette county, Pa. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Greene county in 1822. He was elected to the State Senate from the district of which Greene county was a part and served six years, from 1826 to 1832; he was speaker of the Senate in 1830, 1831, 1832. Mr. Hawkins removed to Pittsburgh in 1832 and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 8, 1833, on motion of Benjamin Patton, Jr. He died April 11, 1876, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts April 11, 1876, by Marshall Swartzwelder.

Samuel Frew, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Wilson) Frew, was born at Newcastle, then Mercer, now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1806. While quite young the family removed to Allegheny county. After a thorough training in the best schools and colleges in the country, Mr. Frew was registered as a law student at Pittsburgh, with Walter Forward and William Wilkins. He was admitted to the bar on May 15, 1833, on motion of Walter Forward. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county in 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837; was also prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Frew died at Pittsburgh, April 30, 1861, and was buried at Elizabeth, Allegheny county.

H. Gold Rogers was admitted September 16, 1833, on motion of W. W. Fetterman. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1838. Mr. Rogers was commissioned charge d'affaires to Sardinia, June 30, 1840, and left Sardinia on his return home November 22, 1841.

William B. Conway was admitted November 21, 1833. Preceptor, W. W. Fetterman.

James J. Marks was admitted in 1833. Preceptors, Charles Shaler and Walter Forward.

James Veech, LL.D., son of David and Elizabeth (Parker) Veech, was born in Menallen township, Fayette county, Pa., September 18, 1808. His early life was spent with his family on a farm in Greene county, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1828, and the same institution afterward conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Veech studied law at Uniontown, Fayette county, with James Todd, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1832. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1834, where he was admitted January 24 of that year, and practiced until 1838, when he returned to Uniontown. While in Allegheny county he served as deputy attorney general under an appointment from his preceptor, James Todd, who had become attorney general for the commonwealth. Mr. Veech was the candidate of the Republican party for judge of the Supreme Court in 1857, but was defeated by Judge Strong. He was paymaster in the United States army in

1861-62, but resigned in 1862 and located in Allegheny county, where he practiced his profession until 1872, when he retired and removed to his country house at Emsworth, on the Ohio river below Allegheny City, where he died December 11, 1879. He was buried at Uniontown, Pa.

Mr. Veech was the author of a history of "Mason and Dixon's Line," and many other historical, literary, scientific and professional works of marked ability. His death was announced to the courts the day of its occurrence by Marshall Swartzwelder and Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Robert M. Montgomery was admitted March 19, 1834.

Thomas J. Gass was admitted March 29, 1834, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie.

Thomas J. Dunham was admitted April 13, 1834. Preceptor, E. W. Withington.

Thompson Campbell, son of James and Margaret (Colgen) Campbell, was born at Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He removed with his family to Lancaster county in 1811, and then in 1818 to Allegheny county, Pa. then to Middlesex township, Butler county, Pa., in 1828. He was educated at Jefferson college, and admitted June 17, 1834, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptor, W. W. Fetterman. Later on Mr. Campbell removed to Galena, Ill. He was secretary of the state of Illinois for one term and was elected to Congress from the Galena district in 1850. In 1852 he was commissioned, by the president of the United States, a member of the board of land commissioners for California. After serving for a time on that commission, he resigned and practiced in San Francisco. He was a member of the legislature of California at the breaking out of the rebellion, and introduced the celebrated "Union resolutions," which he advocated with such marked ability that they were carried. Mr. Campbell died December 6, 1868, in San Francisco, and was buried at Lone Mountain cemetery, in that city.

William W. McNair was admitted June 17, 1834, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptor, A. W. Foster.

Evan Reese Evans was born at Lancaster, Pa. He was admitted April 3, 1835, on motion of Henry M. Watts. Later he removed to Texas, and died there.

William Croghan was born at Louisville, Ky. He was admitted May 20, 1835, on motion of Henry M. Watts. He died in Collins township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1850, aged fifty-five years eight months and twenty-two days.

David Ritchie, son of Craig Ritchie, was born August 19, 1812, at Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1829. He was admitted June 16, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Ritchie was a member of the National House of Representatives from the Pittsburgh district from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1859. He was associate law judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county from May 22, 1862, to the first Monday of December, 1862. Judge Ritchie died at Pittsburgh, January 24, 1867, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts January 25, 1867, by James I. Kuhn and Thomas M. Marshall. The degree of Juris Utriusque Doctor was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in January, 1837.

James Caldwell was admitted June 16, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor, Samuel Colwell.

William O'Hara Robinson was born October 7, 1813, in Allegheny City, and was the second son of Gen. William Robinson of that place. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1830, and from Harvard with the class of 1831. He studied law at Pittsburgh with W. W. Fetterman, and was admitted September 24, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler. Mr. Robinson was attorney

for the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania; was solicitor of the borough of Allegheny at the time the borough became the city of Allegheny, and served as solicitor for the city of Allegheny for some time thereafter. He practiced his profession in Allegheny county until his death, which occurred February 6, 1855. Mr. Robinson was buried at Pittsburgh, in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts February 7, 1855, by Charles Shaler and Wilson McCandless.

Thomas Liggett, Jr., was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1830. He was admitted September 25, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor. Richard Biddle. Mr. Liggett was prothonotary of Allegheny county in 1838-39. His death was announced to the courts November 19, 1851, by Charles Shaler.

Alfred W. Marks was admitted October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler. He died April 2, 1863, aged fifty years, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. Preceptor, Trevanion B. Dallas.

Abner Lacock Pentland was admitted October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Pentland was prothonotary of the Supreme Court for several years and resigned April 1, 1845.

Zantzinger McDonald, son of John and Mary (Morrow) McDonald, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 4, 1812. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1832 and admitted October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Samuel Colwell. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 16, 1838.

Henry Hanna was admitted December 22, 1835, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie; preceptor, Samuel Colwell.

James Findley was admitted January 26, 1836, on motion of Charles Shaler. He was secretary of the commonwealth from December 17, 1833, to December 15, 1835, and solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1837-38-39. His death was announced to the courts June 23, 1843, by James Dunlop.

James R. Struthers was admitted October 8, 1830, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie.

Ebenezer McIlvaine was admitted October 25, 1836, on motion of Charles S. Bradford, on certificate from Cumberland county.

Henry W. Van Amringe was admitted January 5, 1837, on motion of Charles S. Bradford.

John Nelson Purviance was born September 27, 1810, at Butler, Pa., read law there with John Bredin, and was admitted in 1832. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 31, 1836, on motion of Walter Howard. He spent his life at Butler.

Perez Jonas Avery was admitted January 16, 1837, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Jonathan H. Smith was admitted January 28, 1837, on motion of Perez Jonas Avery, on certificate from Cambria county.

Robert Woods was born February 19, 1814, at Washington, Pa., and was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1834. After graduation he taught an academy at Pittston, Pa., and read law there with N. P. Hobert, completing his course with Walter H. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, Pa. He registered November 23, 1836, and was admitted April 1, 1837. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1844. He died at the family residence in Union township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1879, and his death was announced to the courts December 1, 1879, by John S. Ferguson and David D. Bruce.

Mr. Woods, although a good and remarkably successful "all-round" lawyer, won high rank at the bar in the trial of land cases. But few ejectments were tried while he was in practice without his being on one side or the other, and his side was usually the winner.

Andrew Wylie was born February 25,

1814, in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa., in 1829, and while quite young his family removed to Bloomington, Ind. He was graduated from the Indiana State University and from the law department of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky. He returned to Pennsylvania and registered as a law student with Walter Forward, November 1, 1835, and was admitted April 11, 1837. He practiced in Pittsburgh until December, 1848, when he removed to Alexandria, Va., but had his office and practiced at Washington, D. C. In the spring of 1863 President Lincoln commissioned him a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, where he served until May, 1885, when he resigned, having passed his seventieth year, with over twenty-two years continuous service on the bench.

At this writing (July, 1903) Judge Wylie is living in ease and quiet at his home, No. 1205 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C., and the oldest living member of our bar by date of admission.

John F. Beaver came to the bar in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 12, 1837, on motion of A. W. Foster. Mr. Beaver removed from Westmoreland county to Newton Falls, Ohio, about 1860. He has since been a member of the Ohio State Senate.

Bernard Hogan was registered June 7, 1834; admitted April 13, 1837; preceptor, Thomas Hamilton.

Christian S. Eyster was admitted May 4, 1837, on motion of Wilson McCandless. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county from 1853 to 1857.

Edgar Bradford Todd, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Green (Bradford) Todd, was born February 2, 1810, in Woodbury, Gloucester county, N. J. He was educated by private teachers and came to the bar in New Jersey. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 6, 1837, on motion of Orlando Metcalf. Mr. Todd died March 8, 1877, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts March 8, 1877, by Robert Woods, Cicero Hasbrouck and Jacob F. Slagle.

Robert Robb was born November 10, 1813, at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa. He was graduated from Milton academy, then under charge of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, at Milton, Pa. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1835 and registered as a law student July 6, 1835; was admitted July 17, 1837, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Robb died in Allegheny City, September 24, 1884, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts September 25, 1884.

William W. Pew was admitted September 4, 1837, on motion of James H. Stewart.

Thomas James Bigham, son of Thomas and Sarah (Christy) Bigham, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1810. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1835 and studied law at Pittsburgh, Pa., with James Veech and Thomas H. Baird; was admitted September 4, 1837, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. Mr. Bigham was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county in 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1862, 1864. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in 1865, 1866, 1867, and was chief of the Pennsylvania bureau of statistics from 1872 to 1875. Mr. Bigham died at his residence on Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh, November 9, 1884, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts November 10, 1884, by Thomas M. Marshall and David D. Bruce.

Thomas B. Beall was admitted September 26, 1837, on motion of Thomas Livingston.

John Williamson came to Pittsburgh from Carlisle and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 21, 1837, on motion of

Walter H. Lowrie. He returned to Carlisle and died there.

William McCullough Darlington, son of Benjamin and Agnes (McCullough) Darlington, was born May 1, 1815. He registered March 19, 1834; was admitted November 18, 1837; preceptor, Richard Biddle. Mr. Darlington died September 28, 1889. Although a gentleman of culture and marked ability, he did not enter upon a general practice. He gave much attention to history, especially local. He compiled and published the following works: "Illustrative Notes to Journal of Col. John May of Boston," 1788-89; "Christopher Gist's Journals with Notes and Biographies"; "An Appendix of Illustrative Notes to Col. Smith's Narrative of Captivity with the Indians," 1755-59. He collected and left one of the largest private libraries in the country at Guyasuta, his home on the Allegheny river above Sharpsburg.

Joseph Knox, son of Joseph and Mary (Blair) Knox, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1813. He was educated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., read law with Jesse Carothers at Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 22, 1837, on motion of Wilson McCandless. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1874, and was buried in the family lot in the old graveyard at Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Knox retired from practice some time before his death. He was a bachelor and made his home at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

Thomas H. Baird was born November 15, 1787, at Washington, Pa., son of Dr. Absalom Baird. At eighteen years of age, when a student in the classical school of David Johnston in Brooke county, Virginia, his father died and he was compelled to leave school. Returning home, he read law with Joseph Pentecost at Washington, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in March, 1808. In October, 1818, he was appointed judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of Washington, Fayette, Greene and Somerset counties, and he continued to discharge the duties of this office until 1835, when he resigned. In December, 1837, he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 2, 1838, on motion of Charles Shaler. Mr. Baird practiced twelve years in Pittsburgh and retired to his farm near Monongahela City. He was the candidate of the Native American party for judge of the Supreme Court in 1854. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles McKnight, in Allegheny City, November 22, 1866, and was buried in Washington, Pa., November 25, 1866. Mr. Baird was the author of many pamphlets, addresses, letters, etc., on the questions of the day in which he lived.

Cazina Stanislaus Gzowski was admitted January 2, 1838, on motion of William W. Irwin, under suspension of the rules.

John W. Burrell was admitted January 30, 1838, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Samuel L. Russell was admitted to the Bedford county bar November 29, 1837, and to the bar of Allegheny county, February 1, 1838, on motion of Thomas H. Baird. He spent his life mostly at Bedford; was elected to and served in Congress from the Bedford district from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1855.

Samuel W. Black, son of the Rev. John Black, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born September 3, 1816, in Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1834. He registered January 5, 1835, and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1838, on motion of Charles S. Bradford; preceptor, Richard Biddle. Mr. Black was associate justice of the territory of Nebraska from April 21, 1857, until February 8, 1859, and was governor of the same territory from February 8, 1859, to March 22, 1861. He served in

Sam'l W. Black

the war with Mexico in the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and in the war of the rebellion in the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was killed in the battle of Gaines Mills, in Virginia, June 27, 1862, and buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts July 12, 1862, by Thomas M. Marshall.

Looking back on the life of Colonel Black, it seems like a meteoric flash. Tenderly reared and carefully educated, he chose the law for his profession, and from its threshold startled all with his eloquence, wit and mastery of his hearers. His practice was principally in the Criminal Court, where, with but little knowledge of the law and less of the facts, he turned the heads of courts and juries for his clients and the "reasonable doubt" took the place of "conviction." The young lawyer, so gifted, was compelled to discuss political questions before the people and his reputation as a public speaker became national. He had the soldier instinct—volunteered and served in the Mexican war and rode out of Pittsburgh in 1861 at the head of one of the best regiments in the land and laid down his life in battle as cheerfully as he mounted the platform for a political speech. He was brave honest and true.

J. B. Musser was admitted June 20, 1838, on motion of E. Bradford Todd, on certificate from Armstrong county.

Moses Hampton, LL. D., was born near Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1803, son of Moses Hampton and Hannah Van Natta, formerly of Mendham, N. J. He commenced his education in an academy at Burton, O., and completed it at Washington college, where he graduated with the class of 1824. After leaving college he spent two years as principal of Lafayette academy at Uniontown, Pa., during which time he commenced the study of law with John M. Austin. Mr. Hampton was admitted to the Fayette county bar in the early part of 1829, and in the same year removed to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was appointed prothonotary of the courts of that county, in which office he served one year, and resigned. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1839, having been admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 20, 1838, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. He soon attained a large practice and a commanding position at the bar. He was elected to congress from Pittsburgh district in 1846, and re-elected in 1848, thirtieth and thirty-first sessions. He was elected president judge of the District court of Allegheny county in 1853, and was re-elected in 1863, and after twenty years' service on the bench he retired in January, 1874. In 1867 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Western university of Pennsylvania. He was a member of and had been for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Wilkinsburg.

Judge Hampton died June 24, 1878, at his home, Hampton Place, Wilkinsburg, aged seventy-four years seven months and twenty-six days. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts on June 25, 1878, by Thomas M. Marshall and Robert Woods.

In person Judge Hampton was a man of fine presence, impressive in speech or silence, action or repose. His self-control was a marked trait; no one could throw him off his balance. As a speaker before juries or the people he was well-nigh invulnerable. He had not the eloquence, wit, repartee and dash of his contemporaries. McCandless, Black and Darragh, but in clear, masterly statement and argument he was the peer at least of the best of them, and seldom lost his cause. This trait followed him to the bench, where in the clearest and plainest

English he led his juries up to the very question they had to decide.

His private life was without reproach, and filled with activities in many directions.

In early life he and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black were competitors at the Somerset bar. After Judge Hampton came to the bench of the District court of Allegheny county, there was an important and difficult case tried before him. In going over very many knotty points, in his charge to the jury he made one error, and the case was taken to the Supreme court, of which his old friend Judge Black was then a member.

In reviewing the case Judge Black lamented that the complicated case which had been tried so well must be reversed for the one error, adding that it was merely one of the "mistakes of Moses." In those days "Ingersoll's Mistakes of Moses" were in the mouths and ears of everybody. When the case was retried and Judge Hampton came to the controverted point, he remarked that at the former trial he had been overruled on that point by the Supreme court, and then proceeded to charge as suggested by the higher court, adding: "And now I trust that we will have no more 'Lamentations from Jeremiah.'"

James Dunlop was admitted October 27, 1838, on motion of William W. Irwin. He was the author of "Dunlop's Digest," and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1837-38.

A. J. Durboraw was admitted October 27, 1838, on motion of James Dunlop.

John A. Bowman was registered April 8, 1836, and admitted October 30, 1838, on motion of his preceptor, William O'Hara Robinson.

James W. Buchanan was born January 9, 1814, at Chambersburg, Pa., and was graduated from Harris academy in that city. He read law with Thomas J. McCullough at Chambersburg and admitted there. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was at first emloyed in the office of the register and recorder under his uncle, Thomas Welsh, who then held those offices. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 19, 1838, on motion of Thomas Williams. Mr. Buchanan died September 4, 1854, at Pittsburgh, and was buried with his wife in St. Clair cemetery, Greensburg, Pa. His death was announced to the courts and in the Supreme Court September 15, 1854, by Charles Shaler.

J. P. Anderson was admitted November 28, 1838, on motion of Benjamin Patton, Jr.

Thomas MacConnell was born February 17, 1805, in Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Thomas and Mary (Watt) MacConnell. He was educated in the common schools of the country and in early life was a clerk in the prothonotary's office under James Logan. On the death of Mr. Logan, Mr. MacConnell was deputized by the court January 6, 1838, to discharge the duties of the office of the prothonotary until a successor to the deceased prothonotary should be appointed by the governor and qualified. He registered June 6, 1836, as a law student with Robert Burke, and was admitted December 15, 1838, on motion of Edward Simpson. Mr. MacConnell was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1874. He died at his home in Pittsburgh, December 22, 1882, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by John Barton.

Thomas Mellon, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Wauchob) Mellon, was born February 3, 1813, at Castleton, county Tyrone, Ireland. The family emigrated to the United States and settled near Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1818. His educa-

M. Hampton

tion was commenced in the country schools, the Westmoreland academy and the Latin school of the Rev. Jonathan Gill in the neighborhood of his father's farm. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1837. He registered September 1, 1835, and was admitted December 15, 1838, on motion of Edward Simpson; preceptors, Benjamin Patton, Jr., and Charles Shaler.

Mr. Mellon practiced until 1859, when he was elected a law judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Criminal Court of Allegheny county. He served from the first Monday of December, 1859, to the first Monday of December, 1869, when he retired and went into the banking business with his sons in this city.

For obvious reasons we have refrained from remarks on living members of our bar, outside of the mere record. But there is a strong temptation to break over when considering the life of one who is running in the nineties, one whose life has been a marked success, professionally and in business. A careful study of Judge Mellon and his work induces us to remark that his success as a lawyer, a business man, a banker, is attributed to his clear perception.

Be the problem one of law or finance, Judge Mellon has always had the clear perception which led to success in his profession and in the world of finance.

Robert Quigley was admitted December 24, 1838, on motion of John Williamson.

Josiah M. Craig registered April 15, 1836, and was admitted December 24, 1838, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler.

Henry Clay Moorhead was admitted December 29, 1838, on motion of Benjamin Patton, Jr., on certificate from Cumberland county. His death was announced to the courts March 4, 1861, by Charles Shaler.

Alexander Hamilton Miller was born January 13, 1815, at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., son of John and Rebecca (Beeson) Miller. He was graduated from Madison college, Uniontown, Pa., read law with Moses Hampton at Somerset, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there in his twenty-first year. He was district attorney of Somerset county. Mr. Miller removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 2, 1839, on motion of Moses Hampton. He died at Pittsburgh, September 4, 1887, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Miller was a brother of Mrs. Moses Hampton. The families removed from Somerset to Pittsburgh in 1838. Miller and Hampton being partners until Mr. Hampton went to Congress in 1846, afterwards Mr. Miller's practice was alone.

Although a man of earnest convictions and pronounced opinions he refused political preferment and devoted himself to his profession with an absolute and exclusive regard, confining himself to the civil side of the court, and few more successful practitioners ever practiced at the Bar of Allegheny county, and yet no one was so seldom heard in the court rooms, though he was a student, thinker and worker, his office being almost literally his home, as for many years he could be found there from morn till midnight.

At the meeting of the Bar of Allegheny county, held on the 8th day of September, 1887, in commemoration of the death of Mr. Miller, resolutions were passed, a part of which is as follows: Real estate transactions of enormous magnitude were conducted by him, and for nearly half a century the Orphan's Court records have been more than familiar with his name and labor.

He was the most practical of men in the best sense of that term, which means he had exact and thorough knowledge, and applied it to its proper object.

His exactness and rigorous demand of right doing made him seem to many close and hard, but it was not so.

What he demanded of others he did, and in the hours of relaxation which he permitted to himself at home or abroad, no more liberal, kind and generous gentleman mingled in our converse, and made it bright with his caustic wit, and happy with his genial humor.

In all that record of professional and private life no blot can be found; honor and truth in his relation to his clients, to his opponents, to his brethren of the Bar, will not simply be conceded, but most heartily and sincerely proffered.

Such he was to us—to those who knew him in the inner sanctuary of his life, in his home amidst his family and closest friends.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the liberality, gentleness and large indulgence as a friend, father and husband.

What he was and attained could be said more justly than often happens to be the fruit of his own gifts—industry and honorable ambition.

We honor ourselves when we honor him, and benefit our own life and labor by emulating and imitating the virtues which made his life useful, and will keep his memory honored and remembered in our annals.

Mr. Miller was an extensive reader, the subjects he took the most delight in, however, were civil history and biography, but particularly the History of Western Pennsylvania. It can truthfully be stated that few if any had the knowledge he had of the written and unwritten history of Western Pennsylvania.

During the last few years of his life, owing to lameness, he was compelled to remain much at his home, and though removed from being an active participant in the world's affairs, he was a zealous observer thereof, and kept himself in close touch with the marvelous progress of his country and all matters pertaining thereto.

His memory was remarkable, and it was a subject of great marvel to law students that at the age of seventy years he could repeat Blackstone's definitions verbatim, so many years having elapsed since he had memorized them. His memory was also as retentive in all his reading and business affairs, and one could scarcely ask him a question concerning either, no matter how remote, but one would receive a correct and exhaustive answer.

Henry Slaymaker Magraw, son of the Rev. James Magraw, D. D., and Rebekah (Cochran) Magraw, was born December 17, 1815, at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Md. He was educated at West Nottingham academy, studied law at Lancaster, Pa., with John R. Montgomery, and was admitted to the Lancaster county bar December 1, 1838. Removing to Pittsburgh, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 4, 1839, on motion of Henry W. Van Amringe. Mr. Magraw was deputy attorney general for Allegheny county and also was elected treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania by the General Assembly in 1856, and re-elected in 1857 and again in 1858. After serving three terms as state treasurer, he engaged in business, but soon abandoned it and resumed the practice of the law at Washington, D. C., where he died December 1, 1867. He was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian church at West Nottingham, Md., of which church his father had been pastor for many years.

William Wallace registered December 19, 1836. He was admitted February 9, 1839, on motion of Charles S. Bradford; preceptor, James Veech.

Daniel F. Miller was born October 4, 1814, in Allegheny county, Maryland. He received an academic education, studied law at Pittsburgh and was admitted March 25, 1839, on motion of William W. Irwin. Later on Mr. Miller removed to Iowa and was a member of the territorial House of Representatives. He was elected to Congress from Iowa in 1848, and served one term. He was a mem-

ALEXANDER H. MILLER.

ber of the Iowa electoral college in the presidential election of 1856.

James M. Duncan registered December 1, 1837, and was admitted April 1, 1839, on motion of Joseph Knox; preceptor, Thomas Livingston.

George P. Hamilton registered June 1, 1836, and December 10, 1837. He was admitted May 11, 1839, on motion of Charles S. Bradford; preceptors, John S. Brady and Richard Biddle. Mr. Hamilton died in Philadelphia, November 23, 1882, aged sixty-four years. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts November 24, 1882, by Marshall Swartzwelder.

Mr. Hamilton was a leader in the trial of heavy cases on the civil side of the courts, in which he seldom failed. Hard study and unwearied research in the preparation and trial of his cases broke him mentally and physically, compelling him to retire for a rest. Believing himself well again, he returned to his work, but soon again he had to retire and died from overwork.

Timothy John Fox Alden was born in Portsmouth, N. H., and was admitted January 22, 1840, on motion of A. W. Foster. He died August 1, 1856, aged fifty-four years, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. His death was announced to the courts August 2, 1856, by Charles Shaler.

John McNeill was admitted March 7, 1840, on motion of T. J. Fox Alden.

George F. Gillmore was born in New Hampshire in 1812. He located at Pittsburgh in 1835 and organized the first public schools in that city under the common school law. Afterwards he taught two years in the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted March 14, 1840, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie; preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Gillmore was a member of the state House of Representatives in 1853 and at the same time owned and edited the Pittsburgh Post. He was the Democratic candidate for president judge against William B. McClure in 1851, but was defeated. He died at Pittsburgh, February 27, 1879, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts February 28, 1879, by Samuel A. McClung.

Charles H. Higby was admitted April 7, 1840, on motion of Thomas J. Bigham.

J. K. Henderson was admitted June 15, 1840, on motion of Joseph Knox.

William Eliphalet Austin, son of John Morse and Priscilla (Stevens) Austin, was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., March 13, 1817. He was educated at Madison college, Uniontown, and Washington college, Washington, Pa. He studied law with his father at Uniontown, and after completing the course with his father, being too young for admission, he spent some time in the office of Jeremiah S. Black at Somerset, principally engaged in the study of German. He was admitted to the Fayette county bar January 4, 1838; afterwards removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 6, 1840, on motion of Walter Forward. Mr. Austin died at Pittsburgh, December, 1850, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts December 6, 1850, by Cornelius Darragh.

William Brentlinger registered April 13, 1838, and was admitted September 12, 1840, on motion of Cornelius Darragh; preceptor, Thomas Hamilton. He removed to Texas soon after his admission.

L. Carrol Judson was admitted December 1, 1840, on motion of A. W. Loomis. He devoted his attention to literature and won reputation as a writer under the pseudonym of "Ned Buntline."

William B. Knox was admitted December 3, 1840, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Andrew J. Cline was admitted December 28, 1840, on motion of Moses Hampton. He resided at Bedford, having been admitted to

the bar of Bedford county August 10, 1826. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1838.

Charles Bonaventure Scully, son of Dennis Sullivan and Ann (O'Hara) Scully, was born in Pittsburgh, July 9, 1818. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1837. He registered November 13, 1837, and was admitted April 14, 1841, on motion of his preceptor, Richard Biddle, and was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1849. He died April 7, 1874, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James Stewart was admitted April 24, 1841.

E. Crawford was admitted May 3, 1841.

Nathaniel Buckmaster registered February 1, 1841. He was admitted May 8, 1841, on motion of James Dunlop; preceptor, Christian S. Eyster.

Washington Crawford was admitted May 15, 1841, on motion of Christian S. Eyster.

Henry Warren Williams, LL. D., was born January 20, 1816, at Groton, Conn., son of Warren and Elizabeth Stanton (Gallup) Williams. His preparatory studies were pursued at Colchester and Plainfield academies, Connecticut, and he graduated from Amherst college, Massachusetts, with the class of 1837. He was afterwards principal of Southwick academy, Massachusetts, one year. Removing to Pittsburgh in the winter of 1838-39, he entered the law office of Walter H. Lowrie as a student at law, and was admitted May 24, 1841, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. In 1851 Mr. Williams was elected judge of the District Court of Allegheny county on the Whig ticket, defeating Charles Shaler, the Democratic candidate. At the expiration of his term in 1861, he was re-elected for another term of ten years without opposition. In 1867 he was nominated by the Republican party of the state for judge of the Supreme Court and was defeated by George W. Sharswood by a plurality of 927 votes. In 1868, on the resignation of William Strong from the supreme bench of Pennsylvania, Judge Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy, and commissioned October 26, 1868. In 1869 he was nominated by the Republican party for judge of the Supreme Court, the office which he then held by appointment, and was elected for the full term of fifteen years (and commissioned November 19, 1869), defeating Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate.

Judge Williams died in Pittsburgh, February 19, 1877, while yet in office, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Amherst college in 1866. He was a member of and ruling elder in the Third Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, also a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was a professor of law in the Western University of Pennsylvania from 1863 to the time of his death. Charles S. Fetterman, Robert Woods and Hill Burgwin announced his death to the courts on the day after its occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the meeting of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the 20th day of February, 1877; Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward being on the bench.

Chief Justice Agnew announced the death of Justice Henry W. Williams as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Bar—Melancholy news has been telegraphed to us. The death of our brother, Justice Henry Warren Williams, is the cause of great sorrow to us. Owing to his continued illness for many months it has not been altogether unexpected. It is now more than a year since he sat with us and aided us with his counsels and enlivened us with his pleasant intercourse. He came to Philadelphia on the last day of 1875, and sat with us in consultation

H. W. Williams

on the first day of January, 1876, coming into court on the following Monday to deliver his opinions. Called to his home on that day or the next by the illness of his wife, he was soon taken sick himself and has not been with us since. He had been a great sufferer when death came, in a dispensation of mercy, and relieved him yesterday shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon.

I regret that I am unable to state the leading facts of his life with fulness and accuracy. He was born and reared on a farm in Connecticut, and received his primary education there. After graduating at Amherst college he came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about the year 1839, where he soon became engaged in teaching the classics in a select school, kept (if I remember aright) by his friend, C. B. M. Smith, Esq., a native of Connecticut also, who, like himself, was a student at law, both becoming afterwards prominent in their profession.

Judge Williams, I think, studied law under the late Chief Justice Walter H. Lowrie, then a leading practitioner in Pittsburgh. I know he became his partner, and continued so until Judge Lowrie was appointed to the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. Afterwards Judge Williams became the leading partner in a firm composed of himself and the late William M. Shinn, Esq. In October, 1851, at the election under the amendment to the constitution of 1850, he was elected one of the judges of the District Court, and sat with the late Walter Forward, who was chosen president. Judge Williams filled that position with great acceptability and credit. The Nisi Prius and before a jury was his forte, and greatly preferred by him. He has often said to me that he loved to begin a cause, and going step by step with the evidence, build it up from the foundation. His mind was peculiarly receptive and retentive of facts, and his memory one of the most tenacious. He seemed never to forget a case he had once heard, nor was this peculiar adaptation to the trial of causes at all destructive of his power of analysis and sound judgment. He seized the leading points quickly and with a strong grasp. His oral arguments and his charges were always clear, pointed, discriminating and forcible. He was re-elected to the District Bench, and was far in his second term when he was appointed by Governor Geary in the latter part of October, 1868, to fill the vacancy on our bench caused by the resignation of Judge William Strong. He took his seat immediately, at Pittsburgh, the court being then in session there. In the autumn of 1869 he was elected by the people, and continued in service, with occasional interruptions of sickness, until the third or fourth of January, 1876, when he left for home, as I have stated. Our Brother Williams was a man of great probity and firmness of character, of conscientious convictions and strict notions of duty. Of the old New England stock, he was reared and continued to live a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, siding with the New School, and yet coming into the union with the Old School with satisfaction. In purity and singleness his mind was especially conspicuous, swerving neither to the right nor to the left, so far as he knew himself. This was eminently so in the performance of his judicial duties. In consultation he was of great assistance to his brothers, his broad views and vigorous logic making his judgments valuable aids to correct conclusions. But it was not by these qualities alone he became endeared to us. His was a genial and kindly nature, filled with wit and good humor, poured out often in a sonorous voice, and with a liberality which made his intercourse enjoyable. We have, on like occasions, listened with sorrow to the announcements of the deaths of those who had sat on this bench, but this is the first time, since the death of Judge Gibson in 1853, that the bench lost a member by death. It is sad, indeed, to know that a brother

has been cut off from our midst, but so it is—so it must be. Still more keenly does this penetrating thought come to us, who, from the very character of our bench, must have passed the zenith of life, and are on our descent to that broad horizon where all must come at last—where darkness settles and the wave of death engulfs. We pour this tribute from full hearts, yet knowing that sorrow cannot chain the parting breath, or our voices call back the spirit from its flight; we must bid our friend and brother our last adieu."

At the conclusion of his remarks the Chief Justice ordered an adjournment of the court till Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Published in Vol. 82, Pennsylvania State Reports, page 20.

Marshall Swartzwelder, son of John and Mary (Marshall) Swartzwelder, was born at Carlisle, Pa., March 13, 1819. He was educated at Princeton, studied law with William Price of Hagerstown, Md., and was admitted to the bar at Hagerstown by Judge Thomas Buchanan. He removed to Pittsburgh in the autumn of 1840, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 31, 1841, on motion of James Findley. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives in 1848-49. Mr. Schwartzwelder died at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., September 28, 1884. His death was announced in court October 1, 1884, by David D. Bruce and Thomas M. Marshall. He was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

William M. Bull was admitted July 3, 1841, on motion of Wilson McCandless, on certificate from Cumberland county.

John A. Wills was born October 21, 1819, in Pittsburgh, Pa., son of John and Eliza (Hood) Wills. He was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1837, and from the Dane law school, Harvard university, with the class of 1840. He registered October 21, 1840, and was admitted October 21, 1841, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie; preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Wills practiced in Pittsburgh until November, 1853, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal. He practiced in San Francisco until 1856, when he removed to Chicago and practiced there until 1862, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced until 1878. In August, 1878, he went to England on legal business and remained abroad three years. After his return he resided at Washington until November, 1884, when he removed to Los Angeles, Cal.

James G. Reed was admitted December 4, 1841, on motion of Richard Biddle.

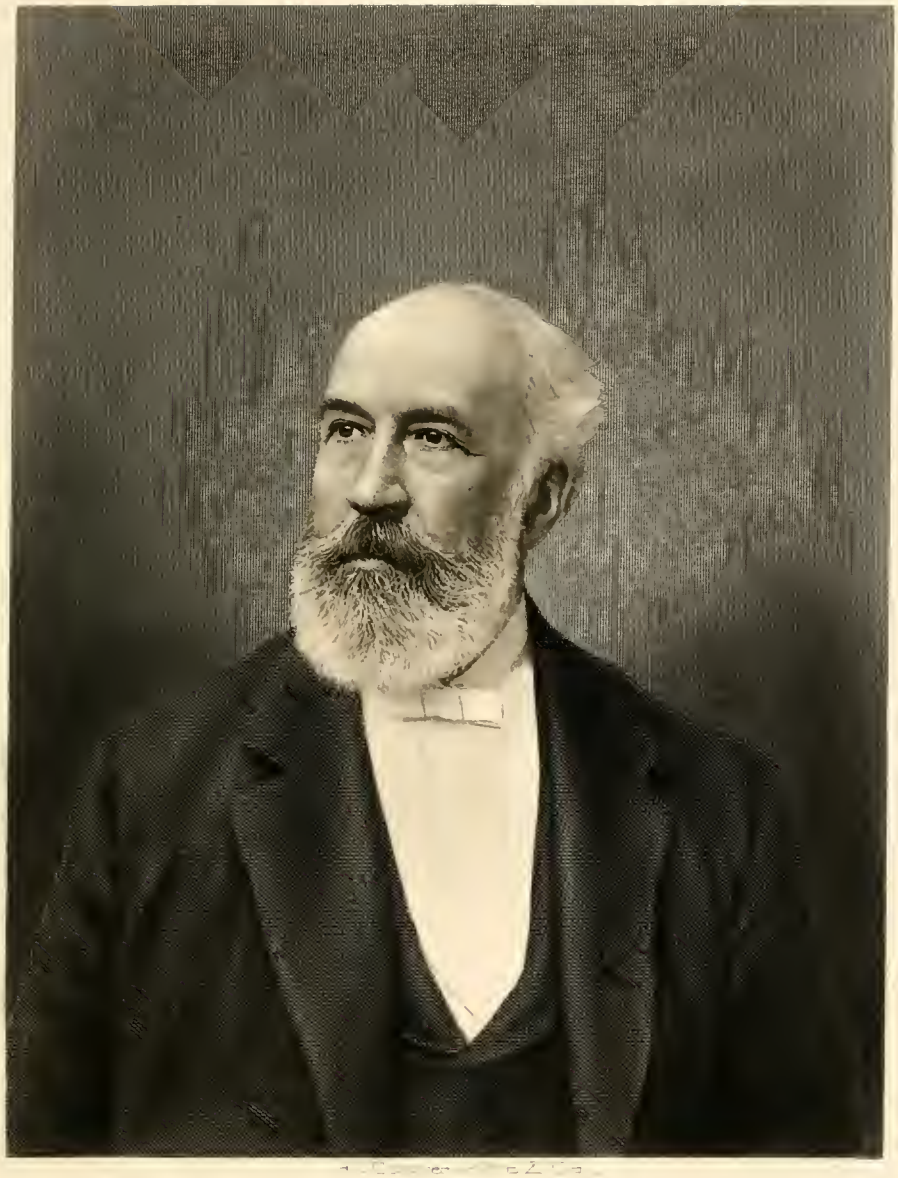
Jacob B. Miller was admitted January 29, 1842, on motion of Moses Hampton. Mr. Miller was born at Uniontown, Pa., and received his elementary education in the schools of that town. He was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1817, read law at Uniontown, and was admitted to the Fayette county bar November 5, 1821. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 29, 1842, on motion of Moses Hampton, but resided and practiced at Uniontown, and died there in 1878.

Robert Porter was admitted February 8, 1842, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. He died February 15, 1863, aged forty-five years. Mr. Porter served in the United States army in the Mexican war.

Robert H. Forrester registered March 4, 1840, and was admitted March 10, 1842, on motion of James Dunlop; preceptors, Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller.

James B. Sawyer graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1837. He registered March, 1838, and was admitted April 9, 1842, on motion of Orlando Metcalf; preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Sawyer died of cholera in 1854. A bar meeting in his honor was held September 19, 1854.

Thomas Jefferson Fox Alden was admitted



James P. Blunett

April 26, 1842, on motion of John Glenn. The surviving members of the bar of that day concur in saying that there was no member of the bar of the above name. The person admitted as above was evidently Timothy John Fox Alden, who was admitted in the District Court, January 22, 1840. The above admission we find recorded in the minutes of the court of Common Pleas of April 26, 1842, and therefore conclude that in recording this latter admission, the prothonotary was misled or made a mistake in the first two names of Mr. Alden.

Francis Rawn Shunk was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788. He was a school teacher at the age of fifteen. In 1812 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the surveyor general and while there studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1814 he served in the United States forces for the defense of the city of Baltimore against the British.

Mr. Shunk served for several years as assistant clerk of the state house of Representatives at Harrisburg, and was also secretary of the Board of Canal Commissioners. He was secretary of the commonwealth from January 15, 1839, to January 25, 1842. He then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 3, 1842, on motion of James Findley. In 1844 Mr. Shunk was the nominee of the Democratic party for governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected. He served as governor from January 21, 1845 to July 9, 1848, when, on account of ill health, he resigned. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., July 20, 1848, and was buried at the Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Harrison Perry Laird was born in Westmoreland county, and graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1837. He registered as a law student with Charles Shaler at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 22, 1840. He was admitted May 9, 1842, on motion of Robert Robb.

Mr. Laird removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his life in the profession. (See detailed sketch in Westmoreland county.)

Seth T. Hurd was admitted August 4, 1842, on motion of Thomas Williams, on certificate from Washington county.

C. B. M. Smith was born December 17, 1813, near Preston, Conn., son of the Rev. B. B. and Calista (Terrill) Smith. He was a non-graduate of the class of 1837 at Amherst college, Massachusetts, and the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1852. Mr. Smith removed to Pittsburgh in 1836 and became professor of classics in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and organized a gymnasium a few years thereafter. He registered as a law student with Walter H. Lowrie, and was admitted August 22, 1842, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. He died at Pittsburgh, June 18, 1877, and was buried in Mount Lebanon cemetery, near Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts June 19, 1877, by John H. Hampton, Robert Woods and John R. Large.

Mr. Smith was one of the strong men of the bar in his day. Blessed far above the common with a mind at once comprehensive and analytical, he was well equipped for the battles of the forum. It was said of him that he never gave quarter. Be that as it may, it is well known that he never asked for quarter. He died in the high noon of his usefulness, lamented by the bench, bar and people, leaving a memory of sweet-smelling savor to his stricken family. His full name was Curtis Benjamin Miner Smith.

Mr. Smith came to Pittsburgh with H. W. Williams, afterwards a judge in our District Court and of the State Supreme Court. They established and conducted a classical school in the Wilkins house on Water street, where the Monongahela House stands. They read law together with the Honorable Walter H Lowry. Mr. Smith was solicitor for the city

of Pittsburgh in 1845 and 1846. He was attorney for the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Company and for the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company until its absorption by the Western Union.

Mr. Smith was trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and of the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he was long a member. Albert York, Frank W. and Edwin W. Smith, prominent and leading young members of our bar, are his sons.

George W. Layng was admitted September 3, 1842, on motion of James W. Buchanan, on certificate from Dauphin county.

William Elder registered July 1, 1839, and was admitted September 6, 1842, on motion of Moses Hampton.

Willshire Scott Courtney, son of William and Margaret (Scott) Courtney, was born at Courtney's Mills, now Emsworth, Allegheny county, Pa., March 1, 1819. He was educated in the schools of the country and city and taught for a while when reading law. He registered April 1, 1840, and was admitted September 10, 1842, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Woods.

Mr. Courtney practiced in Pittsburgh until 1856, when he removed to the city of New York to become associate editor of The Spiritual Age. He was also admitted in New York and engaged in practice there. In 1859 he went to San Domingo and engaged in gold mining, and returned from there in broken health. Arriving in Pittsburgh in the spring of 1863, he died there May 9 of that year and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. Mr. Courtney was the author of The Farmers' Manual and Ready Reckoner. He died in the faith and doctrines of the church of Swedenborg.

William M. Shinn, son of Asa Shinn, was born June 16, 1809, at Baltimore, Md. He registered December 23, 1835, and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1842, on motion of Thomas MacConnell. His preceptor was A. W. Marks. Stephen H. Geyer announced his death to the courts September 2, 1865, as having occurred August 30, 1865, at his residence at Evergreen hamlet in Ross township. Mr. Shinn was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Reade Washington was born in 1796 at Audley, Frederick county, Va., son of Warner W. and Sarah Warner (Rootes) Washington. He was graduated from the classical and medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He studied law and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in 1820, and to the Allegheny county bar October 24, 1842, on motion of Christian S. Eyster. Mr. Washington died in Pittsburgh, February 15, 1856, aged fifty-nine years, eight months and twenty-six days. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts February 16, 1856, by James E. Brady, Charles Shaler and Peter C. Shannon.

J. Robinson Elder was registered May 1, 1839, and admitted October 28, 1842, on motion of James Dunlop.

James Harrison Sewell, son of James and Lucinda (Johnston) Sewell, was born March 9, 1813, at Baltimore, Md. He was admitted to the bar October 28, 1842, on motion of James Dunlop, his preceptor, and for a time was solicitor for Allegheny county. Mr. Sewell died August 5, 1885, in Allegheny City. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Robert McKnight was born January 27, 1820, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Hugh McMillan of Xenia, Ohio, and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1839; was admitted to the bar November 2, 1842, on motion of his preceptor, Richard Biddle. He was elected to Congress from the Allegheny district in 1858, and re-elected in 1860, serving both terms. Mr. McKnight died October 25, 1885, at his residence in Allegheny City, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was President of common

Robert Knight

council of the city of Pittsburgh in 1849-1850-1851. His death was announced to the courts October 26, 1885, by Jacob F. Slagle and A. M. Brown.

Mr. McKnight's professional life was mostly in a co-partnership with Robert B. Carnahan. Mr. Carnahan was an all around positive man; he knew the law, the facts, the how, the why and wherefore and was seldom mistaken. Mr. McKnight, although a well educated and well trained lawyer, was smothered, as it were, by the peculiar powers of Carnahan and therefore did not attain the position, especially in court work, for which he was well equipped. In addition, having married a daughter of Mr. Harmer Denny, his time was very much taken up in the management of the large Denny estate, thus drawing him away from the practice of his profession.

When he entered political life, it served him as it does other professions—preacher or doctor—clouds the professional attainments, be they ever so bright. Mr. McKnight's private life was clear. He was a consistent and intelligent member of and officer in the Presbyterian Church, devoting much time to its affairs and to his Sunday School. It is a pleasant recollection of the writer that he was the companion of Mr. McKnight in his first campaign for Congress. His opponent was a formidable one, the Hon. Thomas Williams of Allegheny. Speeches in the afternoon at a cross road, grove or school house, speeches at night in the village or tavern. Mr. McKnight was a teetotaler, as it was called. He would not drink intoxicating liquors, would not treat, would not pay for them in any manner. His absolute consistency commanded the respect of the drinkers, and I am satisfied he got more of their votes than if he had treated. His four years in Congress were marked by an intelligent and conscientious discharge of the varied duties of that position. After leaving Congress his health failed and he traveled much in Europe and elsewhere for relief, but none came and he died comparatively a young man, but beloved and respected by all who knew him.

William R. Titcomb registered July 27, 1840; was admitted November 2, 1842, on motion of his preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie.

William C. Logan was admitted November 24, 1842, on motion of Moses Hampton.

Francis C. Flanegin was born in 1799 near Finleyville, Washington county, Pa. He never attended school or college, but educated himself at home after his marriage. He registered as a law student in Allegheny county with Thomas Mellon, May 28, 1840, and was admitted in Washington county in November, 1842, and to the Allegheny county bar November 30, 1842, on certificate from Washington county, on motion of Moses Hampton. Mr. Flanegin was elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1850 for three years and was sworn into office November 4, 1850. He was the first district attorney in the county under the law making that office elective. He served three years and was succeeded by R. Biddle Roberts. He died January 9, 1866, at Coltersville, Allegheny county, Pa.

James Dundas Biddle was admitted December 3, 1842, on certificate from Berks county, on motion of Richard Biddle.

John Dunbar Creigh was admitted December 20, 1842, on motion of William Wilkins.

Lecky Harper, son of Hugh and Catherine (Long) Harper, was born December 29, 1815, in Donegal county, Ireland. Through his maternal ancestry he was a relative of William Lecky, a former sheriff of Allegheny county. The family came to America in 1820, and settled at Washington, D. C. In 1826 Mr. Harper removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, and Lecky learned the art of printing at Steubenville, Ohio. In 1832, with Judge Wilson of Ohio, he established The Pennsylvanian, the first daily paper published in Pittsburgh. In 1837 he returned to

Steubenville and bought an interest in the American Union. In 1839 and 1840 he reported the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature for the Ohio Statesman. Returning to Pittsburgh he registered as a law student with Andrew W. Loomis, Orlando Metcalf and Alfred W. Marks, and was admitted to the bar December 23, 1842, on motion of Orlando Metcalf. Mr. Harper removed to Cadiz, Ohio, after his admission, where he practiced and edited the Sentinel until 1846, when he returned to Pittsburgh and bought the Pittsburgh Post, then printed on a hand press. He published the Post until 1853, when he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he edited and published the Mount Vernon Banner and served a term in the Ohio Senate.

Nathaniel B. Hatch registered August 29, 1840; admitted December 24, 1842, on motion of Thomas Mellon. Preceptor, Thomas Mellon.

John Joseph Mitchel, son of Lawrence and Mary (Smythe) Mitchel, was born June 19, 1819, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Mount Saint Mary's college, Emmitsburg, Md., with the class of 1839. He registered December 27, 1839, and was admitted December 30, 1842, on motion of Andrew Burke. His preceptors were Orlando Metcalf, Andrew W. Loomis and Alfred W. Marks.

At the present writing, Mr. Mitchel is yet in active practice and the oldest member of our bar in practice. When our brother is called hence, if he could hear the many good things his surviving friends shall say of him, he will doubtless ask leave of absence for a short time, and meet again the many warm friends of a lifetime yet dwelling in the flesh.

After writing the above John Joseph Mitchell passed from time to eternity—September 19, 1902. His path in the profession may have seemed humble and obscure to some, but to those who knew him well his professional and social life, like the deep clear water of a river, calm, strong, quiet, persistently passing on to the ocean, does its work, so he did his. Always cheerful, always ready to help a faltering brother, always prompted by the highest impulse of honorable effort, his life was a grand success. Without an enemy, his work finished, an immense concourse of neighbors, clients and friends united with his weeping wife and children in committing his body to the dust in the sacred precincts of Saint Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

James M. Christy was born July 14, 1818, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Robert and Annie (Gilchrist) Christy. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, registered March 16, 1840, and was admitted March 11, 1843, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Woods. Mr. Christy died November 19, 1896, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Daniel M. Curry was admitted March 11, 1843, on motion of Christian S. Eyster.

Joseph M. Ewing registered September 11, 1839, and was admitted May 3, 1843, on motion of William E. Austin. Preceptor, Ebenezer McIlwaine.

Thomas Howard was born August 28, 1818, at Rome, N. Y. In 1828 his family removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Howard was educated at country schools and by private tutors. At nineteen years of age he came to Pittsburgh and read law with John Williamson. He registered April 1, 1841, and was admitted July 17, 1843, on motion of L. C. Judson.

In 1861 Mr. Howard was appointed counsel to San Juan del Sud, in Nicaragua. After seven months' service he resigned and resumed his law practice. In 1869 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Senate to fill the unexpired term of Russell Errett. He was also a member from Allegheny county to the state convention that framed the constitution of 1874. Later, Mr. Howard retired

from practice and removed to Philadelphia.

Alexander L. Hamilton registered July 11, 1841, and was admitted July 24, 1843, on motion of his preceptor, Henry S. Magraw.

James Callen registered December 10, 1840. He was admitted July 24, 1843, on motion of William E. Austin. Preceptor, Thomas Hamilton. Mr. Callen died September 15, 1854. His death was announced to the Supreme Court September 15, 1854, by Wilson McCandless.

Michael McBride registered September 8, 1841, and was admitted October 5, 1843, on motion of Henry W. Van Amringe. Preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. McBride was born and died in Pittsburgh. He was a tragedian of marked ability, and was also an alderman of the Third ward, Pittsburgh. He was buried in Saint Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5, 1864, having died aged forty-seven years.

Lewis D. Champlin registered September 2, 1841, and was admitted October 14, 1843, on motion of Alexander H. Miller. Preceptors, Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller.

Robert Patterson, son of the Rev. Robert and Jean (Canon) Patterson, was born October 17, 1821, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He received his preliminary education at the Western University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1840. He registered October 1, 1840, and was admitted October 19, 1843, on motion of Thomas H. Baird, his preceptor. He practiced with his father-in-law, Thomas H. Baird, in Pittsburgh until 1845. Mr. Patterson was principal of Gustavus academy, Ohio, from 1845 to 1846, and of Snow Hill academy, Maryland, from 1846 to 1847, and of Pendleton academy in the parish of St. Mary's Louisiana, from 1849 to 1850. He was professor of mathematics at Jefferson college from 1850 to 1854, and in Oakland college, Mississippi, from 1854 to 1858, and in Centre college, Danville, Ky., from 1858 to 1864. From 1864 until his death he was associated with Rev. James Allison, D. D. in the publication of the Presbyterian Banner at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Patterson died at his residence in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., November 29, 1889, of paralysis. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert Bowman, Jr., registered October 1, 1840, and was admitted October 19, 1843. Preceptor, Thomas H. Baird.

William Dickson Tassey, son of John and Mary (Dickson) Tassey, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, October 11, 1816. He emigrated to the United States in 1820 and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1838. He registered October 12, 1837, and was admitted October 26, 1843, on motion of Moses Hampton. Preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Tassey died at Memphis, Tenn., August 5, 1858.

George Laughe Robinson, son of William and Mary A. (Wilkins) Robinson, was born June 4, 1820, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., registered October 11, 1841, and was admitted October 26, 1843, on motion of Moses Hampton. Preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Robinson died May 5, 1864, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

William Joseph Richart registered November 11, 1840, and was admitted November 7, 1843. Preceptor, Moses Hampton.

John B. Perkins registered September 14, 1841. He was admitted November 11, 1843, on motion of James Dunlop. Preceptor George F. Gilmore.

William Willson registered November 17, 1841; was admitted November 22, 1843, on motion of James M. Reed. Preceptor, Thomas H. Baird.

A. Kirk Lewis registered August 7, 1840, and was admitted December 23, 1843, on motion of C. S. Eyster. Preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Lewis died November 10, 1860,

aged forty-five years. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Clarence Shaler, son of Charles Shaler, registered September 1, 1841. He was admitted December 23, 1843, on motion of Christian S. Eyster.

Cyrus Orlando Loomis registered June 27, 1842, and was admitted January 2, 1844, on motion of Orlando Metcalf, by special order on certificate of examining committee. His preceptor was Andrew W. Loomis. Mr. C. O. Loomis was solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh in 1847 and 1848. Later he removed to Coldwater, Mich. He served in the war of the rebellion as captain of Battery A, First Regiment Michigan Light Artillery and as colonel of that regiment and as chief of artillery of the Army of the Cumberland. He was in all the leading battles of that army and on June 20, 1865, was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services rendered in that war. The severe campaigns and hard military fights in which Mr. Loomis participated produced softening of the brain, and he was sent to the government hospital for the insane at Washington, D. C., where he died September 4, 1872. His body was expressed to Coldwater, Mich., for burial, but the car and the body were burned in a wreck on the Michigan Central railroad. Such remains as could be found of the body were gathered up by old comrades and friends and buried at Detroit.

George Shattuck Selden, son of George and Sophie Louise (Shattuck) Selden, was born December 3, 1822, at Meadville, Pa. He was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville and studied law there with David Derrickson and was admitted to the Crawford county bar December 17, 1843. He then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 17, 1844, on motion of William B. McClure. Mr. Selden practiced in Allegheny county until 1861, when he returned to Meadville. In 1867 he removed to Philadelphia. The date of his death is unknown.

William Wilkins Dallas registered April 14, 1841; admitted February 22, 1844, on motion of Charles S. Bradford, his preceptor.

John P. Bailey registered February 24, 1842, and was admitted February 26, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, Henry W. Van Amringe.

J. Noble Nisbet was admitted March 20, 1844, on motion of Henry W. Van Amringe.

Thomas Donnelly was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. He registered April 1, 1842, and was admitted April 9, 1844, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His preceptor was Charles Shaler. Mr. Donnelly in a short while retired from practice and went into business. He was president of the Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, from June 14, 1865, until his death, which occurred April 15, 1886, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in his eighty-fourth year. He was buried at Pittsburgh, in St. Mary's cemetery.

Alexander M. Burns was admitted April 11, 1844, on motion of Wilson McCandless, and removed to Manhattan, Kan.

Charles McClure Hays was admitted April 13, 1844, on motion of James Dunlop. Mr. Hays served in the national army in the war of the rebellion in the Second Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and in Captain Young's Heavy Artillery stationed at Fort Delaware. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., about the close of that war. Mr. Hays was the nephew of Hon. William B. McClure of the Allegheny county bench.

Francis P. Thompson registered December 25, 1841; was admitted June 19, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie.

William Oliver Leslie, son of James and Mary (Galbreath) Leslie, was born at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1816, and was educated in the schools and academies of the county. He registered September 16, 1843, and was admitted July 20, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, Walter Forward.

Wm Blakeley

Mr. Leslie practiced his profession in Pittsburgh until August, 1864, when he retired and moved to Philadelphia. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, May 13, 1890, and was buried there in the North Laurel Hill cemetery.

Augustus Findley Washington was born in 1812, at Chambersburg, Pa., son of Reade and Elizabeth Sterrett (Crawford) Washington. He was educated at Chambersburg, and registered November 5, 1841, and was admitted August 24, 1844. Preceptor, Reade Washington. A. F. Washington died October 8, 1859, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. His death was announced in court, October 8, 1859, by Charles Shaler.

James I. Kuhn, son of Adam and Mary Kuhn, was born in 1810, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1832. He was professor of Greek and Latin in Lafayette college from 1832 to 1837, and was a tutor in Georgia from 1837 to 1840; he was also a professor in Ohio university from 1840 to 1844. Mr. Kuhn read law in Ohio and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1844, and to the Allegheny county bar, August 31, 1844, after which he practiced here. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1850, 1851, 1854. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 2, 1885, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kuhn was really a well read lawyer before he took steps for admission. His process of studying was peculiar. He would not take a book and read it through. His plan was to grasp and learn the great and leading principles of the law and hang them up, as it were, on hooks until he had all the main ones, saying to the writer once, that he had his room full of them, and a name for each. Then he would take up a principle and run it down through all known authorities, noting changes, limitations or enlargements in its application. When one was completed, he took another and so on. Whether he had the best plan we will not stop to consider; suffice to say that he became one of the soundest and best lawyers at our bar. He was not a ready speaker and his best efforts were to the courts on the law of the case.

Orville H. Brown registered February 13, 1844, and was admitted September 14, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, Wilson McCandless.

Ernst G. A. Heidelberg was admitted November 18, 1844, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

John Wilkins Robinson, son of William and Mary A. (Wilkins) Robinson, was born July 20, 1821, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He registered November 12, 1842, and was admitted November 21, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Robinson died April 30, 1850, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His mother was a sister of William Wilkins of the Allegheny county bar.

Andrew McMasters was born December 25, 1818, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1837, and registered November 1, 1841; he was admitted to the bar November 21, 1844, on motion of George P. Hamilton. His preceptor was Thomas Hamilton. Mr. McMasters died December 4, 1863. Thomas M. Marshall announced his death to the courts on the day of its occurrence.

George E. Appleton registered August 11, 1842, and was admitted November 22, 1844, on motion of William E. Austin; preceptor, Cornelius Darragh. Mr. Appleton was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1852 and 1853.

John S. Hamilton, son of James and Nancy (Dinsmore) Hamilton, was born August 29, 1822, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1840; registered Oc-

tober 30, 1841; admitted November 23, 1844, on motion of his preceptor, John D. Mahon. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Pennsylvania State House of Representatives in 1854. He removed to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1855, and was a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1856, special session. He died at Fort Madison, November, 1856, from injuries received from the bursting of a cannon which he fired in honor of the election of James Buchanan to the presidency of the United States. Mr. Hamilton served in the United States army in the war with Mexico.

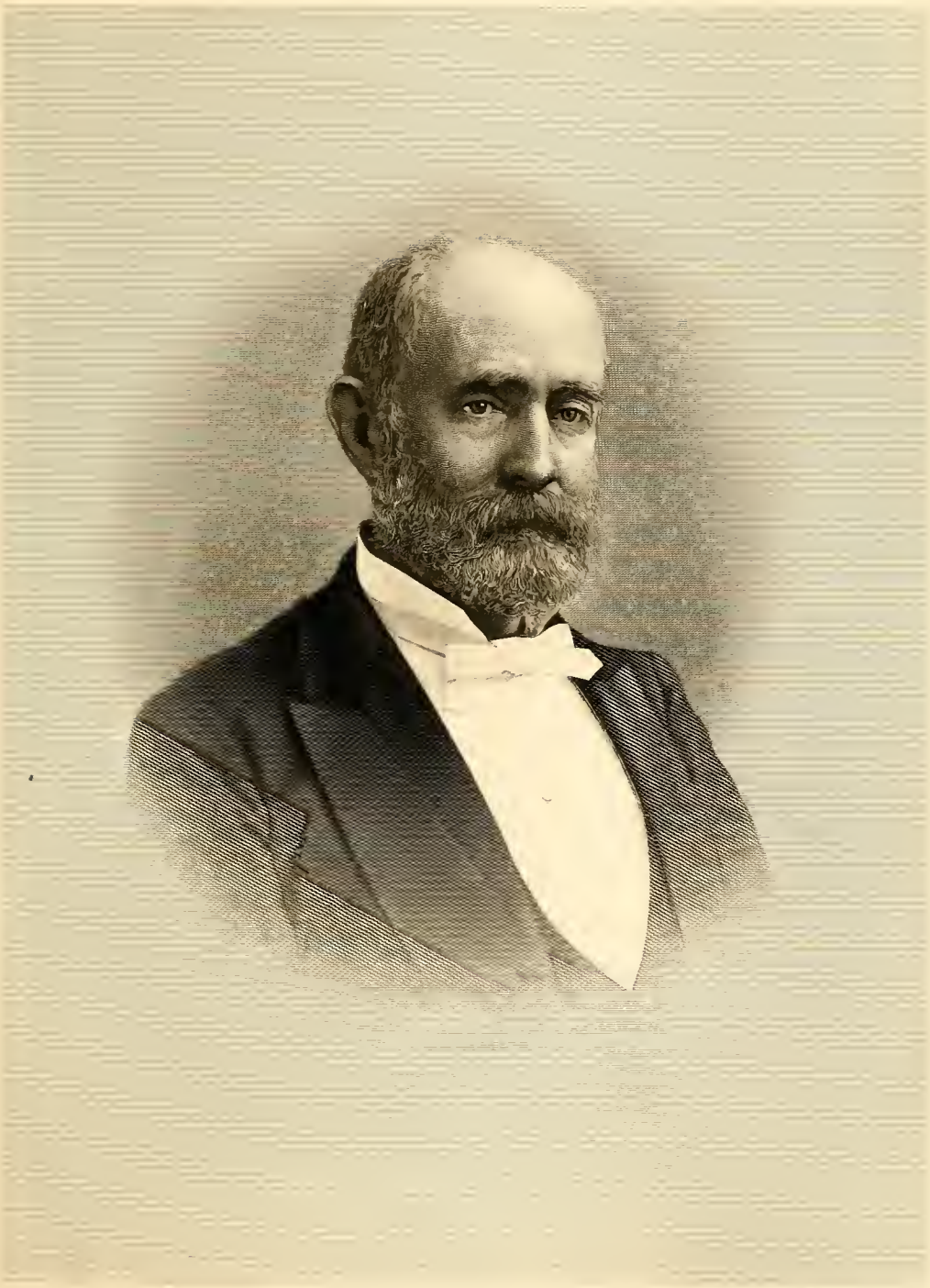
John D. Robinson registered January 1, 1842, and was admitted December 2, 1844, on motion of Reade Washington. His preceptor was William O'Hara Robinson. John D. Robinson was a son of General William Robinson of Allegheny City, and he was born and died in that city. His death occurred on November 23, 1873, at the age of fifty-one years, eight months and twenty-five days. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

J. W. F. White, LL. D., son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (James) White, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1821. He was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, which institution afterwards conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His law studies were pursued at Washington, Pa., with T. M. T. McKennan, and he was admitted to the Washington county bar in July, 1844, and to the Allegheny county bar, December 10, 1844, on motion of Thomas Williams. Mr. White removed to Allegheny county in March, 1851. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1874, and was elected a judge of the District Court of Allegheny county in 1873. His commission was read and he was sworn into office December 1, 1873.

By the Constitution of 1874, the District Court became the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and the judges of the District Court were continued as the judges of the Common Pleas Court No. 2 for the terms for which they had been elected, respectively. In 1883 Judge White was re-elected to succeed himself for another term of ten years, and again re-elected in 1893. The honorable Thomas Ewing, president judge of the common Pleas No. 2, having died May 9, 1897, Judge White was commissioned president judge of the said court, May 13, 1897, and served until his death. He died at his home in Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., November 5, 1900, and was buried in the Sewickley cemetery.

Judge White's full name was John William Fletcher, but he used and was known by the initials as written at the head of this article. He came of an ancestry noted for longevity and devotion to Wesleyan theology. In his younger days he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and always took an active part and deep interest in its affairs, temporal and spiritual. In church, on the political rostrum and at the bar, he was an intelligent, interesting, instructive and eloquent speaker.

When Judge White came to the bench, his charges were models of clear statements, easily understood by the common mind. Jurors often complain that after hearing the charge of the court they know little or nothing of the real issue left to them. Complaints of that kind could not have been truthfully made of Judge White's charges. Notwithstanding his admitted ability, he had some traits or ideas which provoked remark and criticism, the principal one of which was his tenacity. He frequently jumped acknowledged precedents to reach a result which head and heart told him was law and justice. In the administration of affairs in his own court, he would trample down, usage, custom and precedent when he deemed them obstructions in the pathway of justice. He had a perfect abhorrence of expert testimony and let no proper opportunity pass without giving his reasons for it.



J. W. L. White

When on the bench of the Criminal Court, he would accept pleas of guilty and sentence, although the case had not been before the grand jury. Possibly no one could legally object, except the defendants, and perhaps they were estopped by their own action. In any event, no case of the kind was taken to a Superior Court, and the result was a vast saving of expense to the county and the parties.

The writer called upon him a few days before his death to get a bill sealed on a refusal to take off a judgment of non-suit. He protested that it was not necessary, as the appeal carried all questions squarely before the Supreme Court. On being shown a case wherein the Supreme Court had decided otherwise, he said, "Well, I never expected to live to see the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania come down to nonsense of that kind, but I must not predjudice the case." He took a pen and wrote the refusal sealing a bill, which was most likely the last time he wrote his name.

When leaving, the Judge said, "Well, if I die, I suppose the lawyers will hold a bar meeting, and if they can say nothing else of me, they doubtless can truly say that if I had no other qualifications for a judge, that I at least had backbone."

Judge White was a great reader, student and scholar outside of the profession. In astronomy and chemistry, he could hold his own with regular professors in those branches. Lawyers, young and old, guilty of errors, written or spoken, were kindly reminded of their mistakes. A young lawyer, making a motion on a Saturday, mispronounced the term "bona fide"; when he had concluded what he had to say the Judge replied, "Mr. ———, your case will not spoil for a week and you can renew the motion next Saturday, and in the meantime, get your books and learn how to pronounce your Latin."

Judge White's addresses to the classes of law students presented for admission, will long live in the memories of those addressed, and, indeed, by others who had the pleasure of hearing them.

Richard Cowan, son of Christopher and Eliza (Kirkpatrick) Cowan, was born in August, 1821, at Woodville, Allegheny county, Pa. He registered July 5, 1842, and was admitted December 19, 1844, on motion of Henry S. Magraw. His preceptor was James Findley. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1853, and removed to Philadelphia in 1862. Mr. Cowan died at Philadelphia, June 12, 1878, and was buried at Westchester, Pa.

Alexander McKinney was admitted December 26, 1844, on motion of Thomas Donnelly, on certificate from Westmoreland county.

William Bakewell, son of William J. and Sarah (Needham) Bakewell, was born February 12, 1823, at Chester, England. He was educated in England. Mr. Bakewell registered January 10, 1842, with John F. Beaver, and also read under the directions of Charles S. Bradford, and attended the Pittsburgh law school, then in charge of Walter H. Lowrie. He was admitted January 13, 1845, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. Mr. Bakewell spent a long and useful life in Pittsburgh. His professional work was almost entirely with patents and the laws relating to them, in which he was successful and attained a high rank. He died at his residence in Pittsburgh, November 8, 1900, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery.

James Robinson was born in Allegheny City; was admitted January 23, 1845, on motion of Andrew Wylie; preceptor, William B. McClure. Mr. Robinson died January 4, 1868, aged fifty-seven years, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Frank Johnston was admitted January 23, 1845, on motion of his preceptor, Walter Forward.

Solomon Alter was admitted January 28,

1845, on motion of Thomas H. Baird, on certificate from Washington county.

Ebenezer Boyce was admitted March 24, 1845, on motion of Moses Hampton, on certificate from Washington county.

John George Seanor was admitted April 4, 1845, on motion of John F. Beaver, on certificate from Belmont county, Ohio.

Joseph Sliker was admitted April 29, 1845, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Cicero Hasbrouck was born August 10, 1818, in Sussex county, New Jersey. He registered April 11, 1841, and was admitted May 10, 1845, on motion of Richard Biddle. His preceptor was John Williamson. Mr. Hasbrouck retired from the practice a few years ago to his home at Idlewood, on the Panhandle railway, six miles from the city.

John Barton, son of Robert and Mary (Percival) Barton, was born February 22, 1822, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the common schools, registered February 11, 1843, and was admitted May 27, 1845, on motion of Thomas Hamilton; preceptor, Thomas Mellon. Mr. Barton died February 18, 1888, and was buried February 21, 1888, in the Homewood cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts February 20, 1888, by David D. Bruce. Mr. Barton had a large and lucrative practice and shortened his life by over-work. He was concerned in many of our most important cases in his time at the bar.

Mr. Barton also rendered conspicuous service for the city in her councils. His favorite early studies were mathematics and mechanism. He made several trips on the river steamers to New Orleans and back studying their construction and machinery. He also gave especial attention to maritime law, and for many years attended to nearly all cases of that kind in our courts.

Edmund Snowden registered July 4, 1842; was admitted September 13, 1845, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor, Benjamin Patton, Jr.

Robert B. Sterling, son of Henry and Susan (Brown) Sterling, was born April 28, 1824, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1841, registered May 6, 1842, and admitted September 20, 1845, on motion of Richard Biddle. His preceptors were Samuel W. Black and Thomas Liggett, Jr. Mr. Sterling engaged in manufacturing, removed to Philadelphia and died there October 17, 1877.

Samuel Palmer, son of Anthony Allaire and Mary (Bryan) Palmer, was born February 25, 1823, in Philadelphia, Pa., educated at Jefferson college, and was registered April 10, 1842. He was admitted September 20, 1845, on motion of Richard Biddle; preceptor, William E. Austin. Mr. Palmer died in Allegheny City, Pa., July 7, 1889, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. A bar meeting in his honor was held July 9, 1889, and his death was announced to the courts July 10, 1889.

William Boyd registered June 22, 1843, and was admitted October 16, 1845, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptors, Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller. Mr. Boyd's death was announced to the courts February 5, 1849, by Thomas J. Bigham and Alexander H. Miller.

William McMahon was admitted October 20, 1845, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

Joshua F. Cox was admitted October 27, 1845, on motion of Samuel W. Black. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1838, and was also a member of the State House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. He resided and practiced at Somerset, Pa.

J. Roberts Lowrie registered December 23, 1842, and was admitted January 21, 1846, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie.

David D. Bruce, son of Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., and Margaret (Ganzman) Bruce, was born March 3, 1823. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, regis-

John Burton

tered August 1, 1842, and admitted March 16, 1846, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptor, John D. Mahon. Mr. Bruce retired from practice a few years ago and is spending his time in leisure at his old home on Wilkins avenue.

The rest and retirement of Mr. Bruce are well earned. His abilities and opportunities were great and he used them discreetly and successfully for himself, his family, his friends, his clients and all the people where he has spent his long and useful life.

William C. Aughinbaugh came to the bar in Franklin county. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 14, 1846, on motion of James Dunlop. Mr. Aughinbaugh died in Pittsburgh, November 17, 1888, aged seventy-three years and ten months. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts November 19, 1888, by James K. P. Duff.

Joshua B. Howell was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He studied law in Uniontown and was admitted to the bar of Fayette county January 5, 1829, and to that of Allegheny county on March 24, 1846, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Mr. Howell continued in the practice of his profession at Uniontown until the war of the rebellion, when he entered the service in the Eighty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. He died in Virginia, September 14, 1864, from injuries received by the falling of his horse in an action two days before.

John D. Heslep registered in May, 1842, and was admitted March 30, 1846, on motion of James Dunlop. Preceptor, Moses Hampton.

David W. Bell was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1842. He was registered April 15, 1843, and admitted May 6, 1846, on motion of his preceptor, Thomas Williams. He died April 1, 1892, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. Mr. Bell was a brother of Algernon Sidney Bell of the Pittsburgh bar.

Henry Clay Beeler was born in Peebles township, Allegheny county, Pa. He registered February 25, 1843, and was admitted May 8, 1846, on motion of James Dunlop. His preceptors were Orlando Metcalf and Walter H. Lowrie. Mr. Beeler died in Peebles township, Allegheny county, March 29, 1847, aged twenty-four years one month and twenty-nine days. He was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

David Reed, son of James and Jane Ann (Alison) Reed, was born November 12, 1821, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1843, commenced the study of the law with Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan at Washington, completed his course with William McKennan, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in May, 1846. Mr. Reed then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 16, 1846, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. He was attorney for the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania from March 24, 1874, to June 29, 1876. Mr. Reed died February 17, 1877 and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts February 19, 1877, by John H. Bailey, Hill Burgwin and Marcus W. Acheson.

John Nolan McClowry, son of Thomas and Catherine Marcella (Nolan) McClowry, was born September 25, 1821, at Paterson, N. J. He was educated in the schools of Beaver and Allegheny counties, registered April 13, 1844, and was admitted June 18, 1846, on motion of Charles Shaler. His preceptors were Thomas Mellon and Nathaniel P. Fetterman. Mr. McClowry died October 5, 1888, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Jacob Bowman Sweitzer, son of Henry and Ann Elliott (Bowman) Sweitzer, was born July 4, 1821, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1843, studied law with Thomas McKean Thompson McKennan at Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Washington county bar November 11, 1845. Soon after, Mr. Sweitzer removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, August 12, 1846, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

When Zachary Taylor became president, in 1849, he appointed Mr. Sweitzer attorney for the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to succeed John L. Dawson, and he served until May 9, 1853, when he was succeeded by Charles Shaler. Mr. Sweitzer served in the war of the rebellion in the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and as commander of brigade and division. After the war he was supervisor of internal revenue, was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District, November 29, 1873, and served to the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Allegheny City, November 9, 1888. Mr. Sweitzer was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts November 9 and 10, 1888, by Solomon Schoyer, Jr., George Shiras, Jr., and Charles W. Robb. He was able and faithful in all things.

Joseph C. McKibben registered August 21, 1843, and was admitted September 1, 1846, on motion of James S. Craft. Preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie. Mr. McKibben removed to California and was elected to Congress in 1856. He served in the war of the rebellion as a staff officer. At present he resides in Washington, D. C.

John Mellon was born in Ireland. He registered January 1, 1843, and was admitted September 5, 1846, on motion of James S. Craft. Preceptor, Cornelius Darragh. Mr. Mellon was deputy attorney general for the county of Allegheny. He died September 24, 1872, aged forty-eight years. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence, by Robert Woods. He was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Algernon Sydney Bell, son of William Jr., and Margaret Van Horn (Dwight) Bell, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., August 8, 1823. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1842, registered November 1, 1842, and was admitted September 5, 1846, on motion of Richard Biddle. Preceptor, Robert C. Grier. Mr. Bell died at Pittsburgh August 27, 1879, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts the day after its occurrence, by Marshall Swartzwelder.

Reese Hill Hawkins was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, son of William G. and Jane (Hill) Hawkins. He was educated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and registered as a law student with James Findley, October 4, 1842, but pursued his studies mainly under Walter Forward. He was admitted September 19, 1846, on motion of George W. Layng. Mr. Hawkins died May 22, 1851, aged twenty-seven years, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by Jasper E. Brady and Wilson McCandless.

Michael Dan. Magehan, son of James and Appolonia (Dougherty) Magehan, was born in 1807, near Loretto, Cambria county, Pa. He was educated at Loretto, and studied law with William R. Smith at Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. Mr. Magehan spent his professional life principally in Cambria county. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in the sessions of 1844-45 and 1845-46. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 5, 1846, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Mr. Magehan died at Ebensburg in his sixtieth year, and was buried there.

J. A. EMERY.

Stephen Haven Geyer, son of Jacob and Rachel (Haven) Geyer, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., July 22, 1823. He registered September 9, 1844, and was admitted September 26, 1846, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor, Thomas Williams. Mr. Geyer died in Allegheny, October 19, 1893, and was buried in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny. He was a remarkably safe counsellor, and was a long time solicitor for Allegheny City, Allegheny county, and for many of the sheriffs of the county. Mr. Geyer was genial, companionable, popular and a noted wit. Professionally, his forte was to keep people out of trouble by preventing them from going into it.

Obadiah B. McFadden was born in 1817, at Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Washington county bar, February, 1843. He was a member of the state House of representatives in 1843, and was elected prothonotary of Washington county in 1845. Mr. McFadden was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 3, 1846, on motion of Wilson McCandless. He was commissioned associate justice of Oregon territory, August 4, 1853, and served until February 2, 1854, when he was commissioned associate justice of Washington territory, and served until June 4, 1858, when he was commissioned chief justice of Washington territory, serving four years in the latter office. In 1872 Judge McFadden was elected delegate to Congress from Washington territory, serving from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1875. He died at Olympia, Washington territory, June 25, 1875.

Hugh Brady Wilkins, son of Captain John Holmes Wilkins of the United States army, and grandson of General John Wilkins, was born November 3, 1825, at Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor, New York. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Darragh, second mayor of Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1842, and from Yale with the class of 1844. Mr. Wilkins registered September 25, 1843, with Cornelius Darragh, but completed his course with Charles S. Bradford. He was admitted December 7, 1846, on motion of David Ritchie. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 21, 1900.

Richard M. Ross was admitted December 18, 1846, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

Matthew I. Stewart was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1823. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1847, and from Jefferson college with the class of 1854. He registered November 23, 1844, and was admitted February 24, 1847, on motion of Henry W. Van Amringe. Preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie. Mr. Stewart died October 10, 1866, in Philadelphia, and was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Robert Arthurs, son of William and Maria (Martin) Arthurs, was born February 9, 1824, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, registered February 11, 1845, and was admitted May 1, 1847, on motion of David Ritchie. Preceptors, Wilson McCandless and William B. McClure.

Thomas H. Baird, Jr., registered September 12, 1842, and was admitted May 5, 1847, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, Thomas H. Baird.

Charles E. Weaver was admitted June 2 1847, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Henry M. Kennedy registered October 19, 1844, and was admitted August 21, 1847, on motion of Thomas Donnelly. Preceptor, Thomas Mellon. On account of failing health, Mr. Kennedy went south and died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1850.

Alfred Brunson McCalmont, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Hart (Connely) McCalmont, was born at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., April 28, 1825. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1844,

studied law at Franklin with his father, then president judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district, and was admitted to the Venango county bar in 1847. Mr. McCalmont removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar August 28, 1847, on motion of James Dunlop. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1855, and was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District of Pennsylvania in March, 1855, and served three terms. He was assistant attorney general of the United States, with residence at Washington, from March 14, 1859, to April 20, 1861. Later in 1861 Mr. McCalmont returned to Franklin and resumed the practice of the law. He served during the war of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Forty-second and Two Hundred and Eighth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during that war. At the close of the war he returned to Franklin, where he practiced until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, May 7, 1874, while under a surgical operation. He was buried at Franklin. Mr. McCalmont's death was announced in our courts May 9, 1874, by Marshall Swartzwelder.

Peter Connor Shannon, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Connor) Shannon, was born August 25, 1824, at New Alexandria, West Moreland county, Pa. His education commenced in the common schools of the county and was completed at the Blairsville academy under Dr. Andrews and Martin Brainard, and at the Greensburg academy under Professor Jones. Mr. Shannon commenced the study of the law with John A. Wills at Pittsburgh, but failing health induced him to remove to Nashville, Tenn., where he continued his studies with Return Jonathan Meigs. He returned to Greensburg and completed his legal course with Henry D. Foster, and was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar in August, 1845. Soon afterwards he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 1, 1846, on motion of Michael Dan. Magehan. Mr. Shannon was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Pittsburgh district in 1852, but was defeated by David Ritchie. On the death of Walter Forward, president judge of the District court of Allegheny county, Mr. Shannon was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, and served from November 27, 1852, until the first Monday of December, 1853. He was also the Democratic candidate for the same office in 1853, but was defeated by Moses Hampton.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Judge Shannon was commissioned and entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Having been elected a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county, he was prevailed upon by the men at the head of affairs of that day to resign his commission and take his seat in the House. Therefore, when the General Assembly of the state met he bade his regiment adieu at Baltimore and served in the House during the sessions of 1861-62. He was reelected and served during the sessions of 1862-63, but declined a re-election in 1863.

President Grant tendered Judge Shannon the appointment of minister to Ecuador, which he declined. Later he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the territory of Dakota, and served from March 21, 1873, to January 2, 1882, when he resigned and was appointed, under President Arthur's administration, one of the three commissioners to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for the cession to the government of their lands in Dakota, in which service he was engaged during the years of 1882 to 1885. He was also appointed during the same administration, through United States Attorney General Brewster, as a commis-

Jno. H. Hampton

sioner on the government service in Montana.

While serving as chief justice of Dakota, Judge Shannon was president of a commission for the preparation of a code. His work was mainly the codification of the common law. The report of this commission was enacted by the Legislature and became the code of the territory.

While sojourning at San Diego, Cal., for his health, the judge's team ran off and he was thrown out and died within a few hours from the injuries received, February 13, 1899.

Thomas Mercer Marshall, son of James and Jean (Peebles) Marshall, was born November 20, 1819, in Newton county, Derry, Ireland. The family came to Pittsburgh in 1821, and settled in Butler county in 1824. At six years of age young Marshall was sent to reside with his brother James in Pittsburgh. Here he was educated in the private schools of the city; became bookkeeper in his brother's mercantile house, and at eighteen years of age was admitted to partnership and remained until his twenty-third year. Then he read law with Charles Shaler. Mr. Marshall registered April 21, 1843, and was admitted December 8, 1846, on motion of Henry S. Magraw. He died October 25, 1898, at 11:50 p. m., at his residence, Marshall and Perrysville avennes, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Nature showered her choicest gifts on Thomas M. Marshall without stint. With the merest business education, he came to the bar in his twenty-eighth year, and from the beginning to the end of his professional career it was a triumphal march. He preferred the criminal side of the court, and it was there he won and held a place untouched by any one, then, before, or since. To those who had the good fortune of hearing and seeing him in action, it was an event in a lifetime to be remembered.

My readers who never saw or heard him may expect me to describe him; it cannot be done. I would rather undertake to describe lightning to a blind man or the roar of a thunderbolt to a deaf man. He was the leader for the defense in all contested homicides. He commenced his addresses by a few plain statements of fact or law in conversational tone and manner, and then he would warm up to the subject gradually, his necktie was soon thrown aside, and then the collar was torn from its fastenings; his cuffs came next, thrown anywhere, and Marshall was on sea with all sails set. His oratory was the natural speech and gestures of one in dead earnest, determined to win or die. When he spoke in important criminal cases, no one could leave—it was a feast for high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. He seldom took notes. His wonderful memory would follow a case for days and sometimes weeks at a time, and at the end he could quote the testimony better than those who had taken notes. He was also a good—yes, I will say a great—civil lawyer, but his fame won in the other side of the court seemed to overshadow anything he undertook elsewhere.

In actions for damages, based on torts, he had a field as fully his own as in criminal cases. The writer once witnessed a case in the Supreme Court, a many-sided civil action in which several lawyers made elaborate arguments. Marshall concluded the case on his side by stating in a few words a principle, and added: "That principle governs this case, and the authorities I have cited in my paper-book establish that principle, and that is all I have to say"; took his hat and left the court room. It was so tragic that I followed the case and the court affirmed Marshall's principle, and the case was won.

Although Marshall never held an office, he was the principal speaker in all important political campaigns from 1840 until failing health compelled him to quit. He held an

audience at will. When argument failed, he had a store of wit, story, jest, puns, burlesque description of public characters of the day, which kept his audience in a roar as long as he was willing to talk. He had a remarkable recollection of people, and set him before any audience in the county, he would likely know the names and faces of the most of them. Although he was not what the world calls a scholar, yet he was a great reader and could remember nearly every book for years and years after he had thrown it aside. He was passionately fond of horses and dogs, and in the hunting season was much of his time in the woods.

A kinder man to the poor, and especially to the unfortunate members of the profession, never lived. He had a great warm heart for all his friends. It is said that when he undertook to announce to the court the death of his lifelong friend, Col. Samuel W. Black, who was killed at the battle of Gaines Mills, Virginia, his sobs and tears so overcame him that he had to be led to a chair.

A butcher who lived on the hills north of Allegheny had to drive past Marshall's house, and going home late Saturday nights, Marshall's flock of dogs interfered in some way with the butcher's comfort, and he called on me to prosecute or in some way abate the nuisance. I asked him how many dogs Marshall had, and he answered fifteen. I told him I would not take a case against Marshall if he had fifteen hundred dogs, but I would speak to him about it, and did so. Marshall asked me what the fellow complained of. I told him, also mentioning that the man said he had fifteen dogs. Marshall's reply came quick as a flash: "He's an infernal liar—I only have thirteen, but I'll shoot every blessed one of them rather than annoy my neighbors." There were no more complaints about Marshall's dogs.

Mr. Marshall's love for his father, mother and his immediate family was phenomenal; it was indeed more than love—it was passion. Mrs. Marshall died suddenly. The Supreme Court was in session when the news came. The court immediately adjourned, and, taking conveyances, the judges drove out to the Marshall residence to comfort, relieve and console as best they could. It was a compliment to this great, good man and his family, seldom, if ever before, paid by that court.

Marshall had an office boy to whom he was very much attached. He lived with his family in the upper story of the Yoder building, and was taken down with fever. Until the boy was out of danger, Marshall visited him once and sometimes twice a day, climbing up the long winding stairway for the purpose.

I defended an Irishman once for knocking down the tollkeeper of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny bridge, on a Fourth of July. Marshall prosecuted for the bridge company; my client was acquitted, with costs on prosecutor. When the case was over, Marshall said to me, "It is good for me, the first case I ever prosecuted in my life, and if your man had killed the toll-keeper I would have defended him without money and without price." His great Irish heart impelled him to bound to the side of any one in trouble or danger, in court or out of court.

John H. Rankin registered October 3, 1843, and was admitted October 4, 1847, on motion of David Ritchie. Preceptors, Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller. Mr. Rankin removed to St. Louis, Mo., soon after his admission.

Edwin McMasters Stanton was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio. His education was obtained in the schools of Steubenville. He was a few months at Kenyon college, when he left and took a clerkship in a book store at Columbus, where in leisure hours he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He commenced practice at Cadiz, and was district attorney for Harrison county one term, at the expiration

of which he removed to Steubenville. In 1839 he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court by the Ohio Legislature, which position he held for three years. Mr. Stanton was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 20, 1847, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis, and removed to Pittsburgh in 1848. He was attorney general of the United States from December 20, 1860, to March 5, 1861, and was secretary of war from January 15, 1862, to May 28, 1868. He was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 20, 1869, but died at his residence at Washington City, December 24, 1869, before taking his seat.

Sterling character, abilities of the highest order, unusual opportunities, with abounding love of country, combined in making Mr. Stanton one of the foremost men of his day. He stood in the very front rank of his profession in all its branches. It was the fortune of the writer to hear Mr. Stanton try three important cases; one was that of the cotton factory girls' riot in Allegheny; another was as to the ownership of the property of the Covenanter church after the division of that body; the other was an action of an eastern capitalist against the sheriff of Allegheny county for selling a circus show on a writ against the celebrated "Dan" Rice, in whose possession the property was at the time of levy, the eastern man claiming the property and alleging that "Dan" Rice was merely his agent. Stanton's cross-examination of the inimitable Rice as to his acquisition and loss of "circus shows" and other properties was a rich treat.

Although Stanton's practice had been mainly on the civil side of the courts, his successful defense of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for the killing of Key, tried in Washington, was watched by the bar and the people not only in this country, but in many other countries, and brought him the highest commendation.

Strength, ability, determination, aggression and power were characteristics of Stanton, in action or repose. When the great question arose involving the life of the nation, Stanton loomed up, a giant, with a giant's power in its defense, and laid down his life on the altar of his country as fully and absolutely as if he had fallen with rebel bullet through his great heart, on the battlefield.

Joseph Henderson was admitted March 7, 1848, on motion of Thomas J. Bigham.

Edgar Cowan was born September 19, 1815, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Franklin college, Ohio, with the class of 1839. He studied law at Greensburg and was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar in 1842, and to that of Allegheny county on April 27, 1848, on motion of Thomas Williams. Mr. Cowan was a member of the Pennsylvania electoral college in the presidential election of 1860. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1861 and served six years. He died at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., August 29, 1885, and was buried in St. Clair cemetery, Greensburg.

William McCandless, son of William and Mary (Eliott) McCandless, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., October 29, 1812. He was commissioned prothonotary of Allegheny county December 24, 1832, to succeed his father, William McCandless, Sr., who resigned on account of failing health. He served until November 5, 1833. William McCandless registered as a student at law with his brother, Wilson McCandless, on October 1, 1841, and was admitted May 8, 1848. He was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District, September 1, 1845, and was reappointed November 13, 1847, for three years

from September 1, 1848. He died at Pittsburgh, September 13, 1857, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

James F. Kerr registered December 4, 1844, and was admitted May 8, 1848, on motion of John A. Wills. Preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Kerr died in Liverpool, England, in 1883.

John Naff McGuffin, son of Robert N. and Susan (Naff) McGuffin, was born September 18, 1821, at Newville, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1846, read law with his brother, L. L. McGuffin, at New Castle, Pa., came to the bar, and resided and practiced there. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 15, 1848, on motion of Alexander M. Burns. Mr. McGuffin died at New Castle, February 23, 1859, and was buried there. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college in 1849.

John Stanard was admitted June 19, 1848, on motion of C. O. Loomis, on certificate from Indiana county. Mr. Stanard resided and practiced at Indiana, Pa.

John D. Jennings was born February 8, 1824, at Pittsburgh, and was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh. He registered July 18, 1845, and was admitted June 29, 1848, on motion of C. O. Loomis. Preceptors, Orlando Metcalf and Andrew W. Loomis. Mr. Jennings removed to Dubuque, Iowa, April 17, 1851, and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1859 he was elected to the State House of Representatives of Iowa, and at the expiration of his term in the House was elected to the Senate, where he served four years, and while there received the Democratic vote of the Legislature for United States Senator.

Charles W. Robb was born February 5, 1822, at Muney, Pa. He registered May 19, 1846, and was admitted June 29, 1848, on motion of C. O. Loomis. Preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Robb died April 3, 1894, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. He was a good lawyer, had a large and lucrative practice, had no enemies, was a remarkably congenial man, loved and respected by the bench, the bar and the people.

Thomas B. Kennedy registered September 14, 1846, and was admitted October 2, 1848, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Preceptor, Charles Shaler.

John T. Cochran was admitted October 23, 1848, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Mr. Cochran died in Pittsburgh in October, 1865. His death was announced in court October 6, 1865, by Thomas M. Marshall. He had removed to the city of New York and was engaged in the practice of his profession there for several years before his death.

J. P. Fleming was admitted November 2, 1848, on motion of Thomas J. Bigham.

Obadiah W. Langfitt was admitted November 20, 1848, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Robert Brown Carnahan, son of William and Mary (Brown) Carnahan, was born April 23, 1826, in St. Clair (now Union) township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1845, and was admitted December 6, 1848, on motion of Robert Burke. Preceptor, Walter Forward. Mr. Carnahan was appointed United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, April 12, 1861, and served until the end of his third term, February 1, 1870. He was solicitor for Allegheny county from 1862 to 1865. He died at Pittsburgh, July 4, 1890, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carnahan was a careful, painstaking lawyer of ripe sound judgment, with a large practice and he engaged in many of the hard fought cases in his day; he gave much attention to public affairs; had an iron constitution eventually broken by too close attention to business, taking him from us at an age when he was much needed by his clients and the public.

R. H. Johnston

William C. Friend was born in Maryland. He graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1845, and the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1848. Mr. Friend registered December 1, 1845, and was admitted December 6, 1848, on motion of C. O. Loomis. His preceptor was Thomas Williams. Mr. Friend died May 14, 1879, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Milton Kirkpatrick, son of the Rev. David Kirkpatrick, D. D., and Eliza (Moore) Kirkpatrick, was born December 1, 1825, at Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1846, registered December 1, 1846, and was admitted December 1, 1848, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a member of the State House of Representatives from Allegheny county in 1854-5, and district attorney for the county from 1862 to 1865. He was commissioned by the governor to fill a vacancy on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county, caused by the promotion of Judge Williams to the Supreme Court of the state, and took his seat November 21, 1868. In 1869 he was elected to the same office for a full term of ten years, and was re-elected in 1879, the court having then become Common Pleas No. 2. On account of protracted ill-health he resigned September 23, 1885, to take effect October 1, 1885, and was succeeded by Christopher Magee, October 10, 1885. Mr. Kirkpatrick lived in retirement thereafter, and died at his Allegheny City home, No. 6, Stockton avenue, October 16, 1898, at 2 a. m. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Robert F. Cooper was admitted December 7, 1848, on motion of James Dunlop.

Edwin Henry Stowe, son of Hiram and Martha (Darragh) Stowe, was born at Beaver, Pa., January 2, 1826. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1845, registered as a law student at Pittsburgh, Pa., January 4, 1847, with Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller, and was admitted January 10, 1849, on motion of John A. Wills. Mr. Stowe was elected a judge of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county in 1862, for a term of ten years, and was re-elected in 1872. On March 15, 1877, his commission as president judge was read in court and he was sworn by Hon. F. H. Collier, took his seat and served as president until the first Monday in January, 1883, when by virtue of an election of the preceding autumn, he was re-commissioned for another term of ten years, and by virtue of an election in 1892, was re-commissioned for a term ending the first Monday of January, 1903.

When the foregoing sentences were written of Judge Stowe, in the midsummer of 1902, he was closing his fortieth year on the bench. His four elections of ten years each had been practically unanimous. He had been a Republican from the organization of that party, but never was a politician. For the election of 1902 he had been nominated, as usual, by that party. Internal dissensions in the party and disagreements as to the city and county government led a portion of the Republican party to unite with the Democratic organization and in selecting their candidates some were Republican and some Democratic.

James R. Macfarlane, Esq., Democrat, a young lawyer of admitted ability and integrity, was assigned as their candidate for judge of Common Pleas No. 1. At the election the combination was victorious and Macfarlane was elected over Stowe. So that Judge Stowe's defeat was produced by a local political whirl with which he had nothing to do and his judicial work was not made an issue by either party. The result produced no bitterness of feeling, thought or speech on the part of Judge Stowe.

On the first Monday of January, 1903, he was on the bench and administered the oath of president judge to his over thirty years

associate, the Honorable Frederick H. Collier, and then the oath of office to his successful competitor, the Hon. James R. Macfarlane, congratulated them and stepped down from the bench with a lighter heart than when he took his first oath of office forty years before.

With well earned honors and reputation he could have gracefully retired to private life, but instead he walked right into line with the members of the bar and to-day stands shoulder to shoulder with them in the arduous work of the profession. Looking upon this most interesting historic scene, the change of judges in our first and oldest court, Judge Stowe seemed to me to be the only happy one in the dramatic picture. That there were sad and aching hearts all of us well know.

Quincy A. Brooks registered January 1, 1846, and was admitted January 10, 1849, on motion of his preceptor, T. J. Fox Alden.

James K. Kennedy registered July 20, 1846, and was admitted March 16, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Preceptor, Charles Shaler.

John R. Large, son of Jonathan and Esther (Finney) Large, was born March 12, 1819, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1846. He registered August 15, 1846, and was admitted March 16, 1849, on motion of Charles Shaler. His preceptors were Wilson McCandless and William B. McClure.

Joseph Weaver, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Sheaffer) Weaver, was born at Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1824. He was graduated from the college of New Jersey, Princeton, with the class of 1846. He registered September 15, 1846, and was admitted March 16, 1849, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptors, Wilson McCandless and William B. McClure. Mr. Weaver removed from Pittsburgh to Iowa in November, 1854, and retired from the practice of the law. He resides at Durant, Iowa.

William Beeson was admitted April 14, 1849, on motion of James I. Kuhn.

Charles Naylor was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1806. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1828. He was a member of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congress. He served with the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican war. After the close of the war, he located in Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 4, 1849, on motion of James Dunlop. After a few years' residence here, he returned to Philadelphia, where he died December 24, 1872.

Oliver E. Shannon was admitted May 8, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

John H. McFadden registered April 17, 1847, and was admitted June 9, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His death was announced in court April 26, 1852, by Robert B. Carnahan.

James Patterson Sterrett, LL. D., son of Robert and Margaret (Patterson) Sterrett, was born November 7, 1822, in Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He prepared for college at Tuscarora academy, was graduated from Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., with the class of 1845, and remained one year as principal of the preparatory department. He studied law at Carlisle, Pa., completed his course at the university of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1848. Later he came to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 9, 1849, on motion of James I. Kuhn.

Mr. Sterrett engaged in the practice of his profession here until January 4, 1862, when he was commissioned president judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery of Allegheny county, by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Honorable William B. McClure. At the election of 1862 he was eleeetd to the same office for a term of ten years and was re-elected in 1872, and served until February 26, 1877, when he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable Henry Warren Williams, having served as president judge of the Allegheny county courts aforestated, fifteen years, one month and twelve days. Judge Sterrett served under his Supreme Court appointment aforestated from February 26, 1877, to the first Monday of January, 1878, when he retired, having been defeated for the same office at the election of 1877. He immediately resumed practice in this city.

In 1878 his party (the Republican) renominated him for the Supreme Bench of the state, and, being elected, he was commissioned a Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of twenty-one years from the sixth day of January, 1879. January 20, 1893, he was commissioned chief justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the Honorable Edward M. Paxson, resigned, and served as chief justice to the end of his twenty-one year term; his entire service on the supreme bench being twenty-one years and ten months.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Judge Sterrett by Lafayette college, Pennsylvania, in 1882. During his term on the supreme bench, he removed from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, where he died January 22, 1901, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Samuel James Renwick McMillan was born February 26, 1826, at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Duquesne college, Pittsburgh, with the class of 1846. He registered February 23, 1847, and was admitted August 15, 1849, on motion of Thomas MacConnell. Preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. McMillan removed to Stillwater, Minn., in 1852. In 1857 he was elected judge of the First Judicial District, Minnesota. In 1864, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy, was elected and re-elected to the same office and resigned in 1874. Judge McMillan was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1874, and afterwards elected chief justice; he resigned when elected to the United States Senate. He was United States Senator from Minnesota from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1887, twelve years.

Benjamin Bakewell Campbell was born in Allegheny City, Pa., and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1845, receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1848. He registered August 27, 1846, and was admitted September 8, 1849, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. His preceptors were Orlando Metcalf and Andrew W. Loomis.

William Taylor was admitted September 15, 1849, on motion of C. O. Loomis.

Jasper E. Brady was born in New Jersey, and educated in the public schools. He read law and commenced the practice of his profession at Chambersburg, Pa. He was elected to Congress in 1846, from the district which then included Chambersburg, serving from March 4, 1847, to March 4, 1849. After the expiration of his congressional term, Mr. Brady removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 6, 1849, on motion of James Dunlop. He practiced in Pittsburgh until 1861, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the paymaster general of the war department at Washington, D. C. He died at Washington, January 23, 1870.

Daniel Rogers, son of James and Maria (Booth) Rogers, was born at New Castle, Del., and educated in the schools of Wilmington, Del., and at St. Mary's college, Baltimore. He studied law with his brother, William H. Rogers, and with his uncle, James Booth, then chief justice of the state, and was admitted to all the courts of the

state and the Federal Courts at the age of twenty-one, and soon thereafter removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 6, 1849, on motion of James Dunlop. Mr. Rogers was associated with Peter C. Shannon in the practice of the law until Shannon's appointment as president judge of the District Court of Allegheny county in November, 1852. He practiced in Pittsburgh, until October, 1854, when he left for San Francisco, Cal., and arrived there December 1, 1854. Mr. Rogers has resided there continuously since, engaged in the practice of his profession. He represented the city and county of San Francisco in the State Legislature of California in the sessions of 1859-60-74.

John P. Penney was born December 15, 1817, in McKessport, Pa., son of James and Jane (Sill) Penney. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1843, and admitted October 10, 1849, on motion of Francis C. Flanegin. He was in the State Senate for Allegheny county from 1859 to 1864, and was speaker of the Senate during the session ending in 1864. Mr. Penney died at Pittsburgh, January 4, 1873. His death was announced in the courts January 6, 1873, by A. M. Brown. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Penney proved his mettle and ability while a member of the Pennsylvania Senate in a crucial period of our Civil war. Mr. Penney was speaker during a session, but his term as senator did not expire with that session. It had been the custom in such case for the speaker of the past session to call the Senate to order, when the Senate would proceed to the election of a speaker. But at this time owing to the absence of Senator Harry White, who had gone into the military service, captured and held by the Confederate government, the Senate was a tie on the great question of prosecuting the war or abandoning it. If Mr. Penney had followed the custom by retiring, no speaker could have been elected and the Legislature of the state powerless.

The Governor at the time was critically ill and if he had died he would have had no successor, as the speaker of the Senate was by the constitution the successor to the office of Governor. The condition was appalling to the supporters of the government. When the Legislature met Mr. Penney called the Senate to order and announced that as the Senate was under the constitution and laws a continuous body, he was therefore speaker and would continue to preside, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor he would become Governor. This precipitated a long and bitter fight, lasting until Senator Harry White sent his resignation from Libby prison, an election ordered and held to fill his seat, a friend of the government elected, and the deadlock broken.

In the history of the government no man ever took a more critical position than did Mr. Penney in this matter and his vindication was complete.

James Pollock was admitted October 10, 1849, on motion of Samuel W. Black.

Thornton A. Shinn registered October 25, 1847. He was admitted November 12, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Preceptors, Henry W. Williams and William M. Shinn.

Alexander Franklin, son of Robert and Margaret (Stuart) Franklin, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was graduated from the university of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1847. He registered November 3, 1847, and was admitted November 12, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His preceptor was John A. Wills. Mr. Franklin's death was announced in court April 25, 1850, by James Dunlop.

Joseph Scott Morrison, son of John and Margaret (Porter) Morrison, was born July 5, 1824, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1844, read law at Washing-

Thos. J. Keenan.

ton, Pa., with T. M. T. McKennan, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in November, 1847; he then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 14, 1849, on motion of John A. Wills. Mr. Morrison died April 20, 1886, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was buried at Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania. His death was announced to the courts on the day of its occurrence by Robert E. Stewart, Solomon Schoyer, Jr., and David T. Watson.

William B. Negley, son of Daniel and Jane (Backhouse) Negley, was born June 5, 1828, at East Liberty, now Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated at the public schools, academies, and at Jefferson college. He studied law and was graduated from the law department of Princeton in 1849, with the degree of LL. B. He registered December 26, 1846, and was admitted November 12, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His preceptor was Thomas Mellon. Mr. Negley was a member of the national Republican executive committee in 1864. He was elected by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church a delegate to the general alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system, which convened at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1887, and to the same in London, in 1888, both of which he attended. Mr. Negley also served in the war of the rebellion of chief aide on the staff of Gen. James S. Negley, with the rank of major.

Mr. Negley was a member of one of the oldest and best known families in Western Pennsylvania. The prominence of the family aided him in the work of his profession. For over a quarter of a century he and his brother-in-law, Mr. David D. Bruce, were partners, and held a clientele unsurpassed by few if any in western Pennsylvania. Mr. Negley was the reverse of Mr. Bruce; he was heavy, quiet, somber, dignified, solemn with his clients and the people as well as in court. Among judges and lawyers Mr. Bruce was deemed the better lawyer, but among their clients Mr. Negley held the sway. He was especially proficient in the Orphans' Court law and his practice was largely in that court. He took an active part in church and state affairs. A Presbyterian, his work for that church was persistent and successful. He was a member of many important political conventions, county, state and national.

Indeed, he was not only a model lawyer, but a model citizen and churchman.

Mr. Negley died January 16, 1894, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

John M. Carpenter was admitted November 23, 1849, on motion of Samuel W. Black.

James Brooks Parr Robinson, son of Ephraim A. and Elizabeth (Parr) Robinson, was born April 30, 1824, at New Alexandria, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1846, registered November, 15, 1847, and was admitted November, 30, 1849, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Robinson practiced in Westmoreland county, and died at New Alexandria, August 21, 1852.

Gilbert Lafayette De Beelen Fetterman, son of Washington Wayne and Sarah B. (De Beelen) Fetterman, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was educated at Georgetown college, District of Columbia. He registered October 16, 1844, and was admitted December 4, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His preceptors were Orlando Metcalf and Andrew W. Loomis. Mr. Fetterman died at his residence in Allegheny City, May 25 ,1883, and was buried in Saint Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh. His death was announced in court May 26, 1883, by A. M. Brown and Marshall Swartzwelder.

David Barclay, son of the Rev. Charles R. Barclay and Elizabeth (Bowman) Barclay, was born February 6, 1828, at Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He studied law with Wilson McCandless and

William B. McClure at Pittsburgh. Mr. Barclay registered July 1, 1847, and was admitted December 4, 1849, on motion of Wilson McCandless. After his admission he removed to Punxsutawney and practiced in the courts of Jefferson county. Mr. Barclay was elected to Congress in 1854, and served from March 4, 1855 to March 4, 1857. After his congressional term expired he removed to Kittanning, Armstrong county, and died at Freeport, in that county, September 10, 1889. He was buried in the Freeport cemetery.

George Watson, Jr., registered September 26, 1849, and was admitted December 8, 1849, on motion of his preceptor, Charles Shaler. Mr. Watson, died in Pittsburgh, January 22, 1873.

John Coyle, son of Bernard and Ann (Curran) Coyle, was born February 20, 1819, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, and registered August 31, 1844; he was admitted January 5, 1850, on motion of his preceptor, Wilson McCandless. Mr. Coyle was prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District. He died April 23, 1888, at Pittsburgh, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

Alexander McLeod Watson, son of James and Margaret (Dickson) Watson, was born June 19, 1823, in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, now Tenth ward, Allegheny City. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1844, and registered November 15, 1847. He was admitted January 5, 1850, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His preceptor was John A. Wills. Mr. Watson was a diamond of the first water, uncut and unpolished. Endowed with immense mental and physical vigor, he reveled in the fierce conflicts of the forum. Well educated, well trained and a well read lawyer, with immaculate honesty and an attractive brusqueness, he commanded a large clientele which he served faithfully and well. Mr. Watson died April 1, 1891, and was buried in the family lot in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny.

John M. Tiernan registered September 25, 1847, and was admitted January 5, 1850, on motion of David Ritchie. Preceptor, Charles Shaler.

Lafayette Markle registered December 1, 1847. He was admitted February 12, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft. Preceptors, Moses Hampton and Alexander H. Miller.

William J. Howard registered November 30, 1847, and was admitted February 12, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft. Preceptor, Thomas Williams.

Samuel B. Ross was admitted March 23, 1850, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Samuel Duncan Oliphant, son of F. H. and Jane C. (Duncan) Oliphant, was born at Franklin Forge, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1826. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1843, and came to the bar in Fayette county. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, August 31, 1850, on motion of William Beeson. Mr. Oliphant served in the Thirty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the rebellion.

Richard Biddle Roberts, son of Robert J. and Eliza (Campbell) Roberts, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25, 1825. He registered August 25, 1843, and was admitted November 20, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft. His preceptor was Edward J. Roberts. Mr. Roberts was clerk of the United States District Court at Pittsburg from 1853 to 1856, and was United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania from 1857 to 1861. He served in the war of the rebellion in the Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and as chief of the executive military department on the staff of the governor of Pennsylvania. After the war he resumed practice at Pittsburgh, and in 1869 removed

to Chicago. Mr. Roberts died in Chicago April 19, 1886, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thomas Johnston Keenan, second son of James and Isabella (Johnston) Keenan, was born November 24, 1824, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Indiana and Greensburg academies, and Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa. Mr. Keenan registered November 1, 1842. He studied law with Samuel F. Johnston at Kittanning, Pa., Joseph H. Kuhns at Greensburg, and Charles Shaler at Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar at Greensburg, August 20, 1845, and practiced there about one year, then went to Europe with his uncle, Hugh Keenan, as European and American law agent, and was engaged with him for seven years, conducting law business between Europe and America, crossing the Atlantic Ocean eighteen times. His uncle in the meantime was United States consul to Dublin and Cork. Mr. Keenan was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, July 8, 1850, on motion of Andrew Burke. He founded the Legal Journal in 1853, and was prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, from 1858 to 1873. Mr. Keenan died at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 9, 1900, and was buried in Highwood cemetery, Allegheny, Pa. He was as thorough a gentleman as ever lived, and all leading cases were as familiar to him as the multiplication table.

Theobald Umbstaetter was born at Neustadt, Bavaria, September 6, 1813, and was educated at Heidelberg, and afterwards spent three years in the schools in France. He studied law at Cleveland, Ohio, with Henry B. Payne. Mr. Umbstaetter was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1840. Accompanied by Alexander Curtis, who read law with him, he located at Lisbon, Ohio, and they practiced together for a short time, when Mr. Curtis died. Mr. Umbstaetter then formed a partnership with Edwin M. Stanton, and practiced at New Lisbon until he removed to Pittsburgh. Here he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, August 17, 1850, on motion of Charles Shaler, and then formed a partnership with Charles Shaler and Edwin M. Stanton, as Shaler, Stanton & Umbstaetter, which relation lasted until his death, which occurred October 1, 1859, at Pittsburgh, after a short illness. Mr. Umbstaetter was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hon. Frederick Hill Collier, LL. D., son of the Rev. William Collier, D. D., and Sarah (Hill) Collier, was born February 25, 1826, in Lancaster county, Pa. His preparatory education was obtained at Bookville academy, near Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Columbian college, Washington, D. C., with the class of 1849. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 11, 1851, on motion of Wm. M. Shinn. He was elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1856, and served three years. He organized the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and commanded it in the war of the Rebellion. He was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. In 1869 he was elected judge of common pleas of Allegheny county for a term of ten years, and was re-elected in 1879, 1889 and 1899. Under the constitution of 1874, the above stated court was designated, "Court of Common Pleas No. 1," and so remains. On the first Monday of January, 1903, Judge Collier having been duly commissioned, was qualified as president judge of that court, in which capacity he is now serving, succeeding the Hon. Edwin H. Stowe. He received the degree of LL. D. from Adrian college, Michigan, in 1886.

Samuel Fleming was born in Allegheny

county, Pa., and graduated from the Western university with the class of 1845. He registered November 27, 1848, and was admitted January 27, 1851. His preceptor was Andrew Burke.

S. B. W. Gill was registered January 14, 1848, and admitted January 27, 1851, on motion of Robert Woods. His preceptor was Mathew I. Stewart. He was stricken from the rolls January 11, 1878.

Edward Purnell Jones, son of Thomas and Fannie (Purnell) Jones, was born October 6, 1822, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, with the class of 1848. Mr. Jones registered August 14, 1848, with Charles Shaler, but completed his course with Samuel W. Black. He was admitted October 26, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft.

Mr. Jones had a large and lucrative office practice and seldom appeared in the courts except in the Orphans' Court, where he was frequently called in the settlement of the large estates in his care. He was also solicitor for many of the monetary institutions of the city. He was an intelligent and most reputable citizen, giving much of his time to the Episcopal Church in the diocese and elsewhere, he being a member and vestryman of Saint Peter's, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jones died November 3, 1892, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery.

Jacob Whitesell was born April 27, 1819, on Pine Creek, Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of George and Mary (Cubbage) Whitesell. He was educated at the Western university of Pennsylvania and Franklin college, Athens, Ohio. He studied medicine with Dr. John Dickson. He registered April 21, 1846, as a law student, and was admitted January 28, 1851, on motion of Robert Woods. His preceptor was Andrew Burke. He died at his home in Sewickley, February 2, 1885. He was buried in the Sewickley cemetery.

Anthony Hartz was registered September 18, 1848, and admitted April 1, 1851, on motion of Jasper E. Brady. His preceptor was William Bakewell.

James A. Dunlevy was registered April 15, 1848, and admitted April 1, 1851, on motion of Jasper E. Brady. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Independent battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Benjamin F. Blood was admitted April 12, 1851, on motion of James Dunlop.

Alexander Taylor, son of William and Jane (Wilson) Taylor, was born at Indiana, Pa., June 22, 1822. He was educated at Jefferson college and studied law with William Banks at Indiana. He was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1844, and served as district attorney from 1848 to 1851. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 14, 1851, on motion of S. Duncan Oliphant. His return to Indiana was made necessary by the death of an uncle, after which he resided and practiced in Indiana until his death.

James Ross Snowden, a member of the Philadelphia and Venango bar, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 25, 1851, on motion of Wilson McCandless. He remained in Pittsburgh, attending to the business of the Pennsylvania Railway company (of which he had been elected solicitor) until 1853, when President Pierce appointed him director of the United States mint at Philadelphia. Had charge of the mint not only as director but as treasurer until 1861, when he was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court, in which he served with marked ability until 1872, when he retired. He died March 21, 1878, at his country home, Hulmeville, Bucks county, Pa., in his seventieth year.

Robert H. Criswell was admitted May 2, 1851, on motion of Jasper E. Brady.

Josiah W. Ells was the son of Josiah and Eliza (Campion) Ells. He registered with Samuel Fleming, but completed the course with Edwin H. Stowe, and was admitted May 5, 1851.

J. L. KOETHEN.

Oliver Hazzard Rippey, son of John and Eliza (Leckey) Rippey, was born August 19, 1825, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. He received his preparatory education in the Western University of Pennsylvania and completed it at Allegheny college, Meadville, but was not graduated for the reason that he would not study Greek, although he excelled in all other studies. Mr. Rippey registered November 4, 1848, and was admitted November 20, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft. His preceptor was Reade Washington. Mr. Rippey was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1852-53. He served in the Mexican war in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and in the war of the rebellion in the Seventh and Sixty-first Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862.

John Henry Hampton, son of Moses and Anne (Miller) Hampton, was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1828. His preparatory education was gained at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and also at the West Alexandria academy under the Rev. John McClosky, D. D. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1847. Mr. Hampton commenced the study of the law with James Todd in Philadelphia, but failing health induced him to return to Pittsburgh, where he completed the course with Edwin H. Stowe, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 23, 1850, on motion of James S. Craft.

A strong mind in a weak body is not an ideal equipment for successful work in the profession of the law; yet these were the conditions under which John Henry Hampton worked from the beginning to the end of a useful, successful and honorable professional life. The greater part of that life was in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other companies controlled by the Pennsylvania.

Although Mr. Hampton was a railroad lawyer, he never sunk his manhood in that service. Indeed, the Pennsylvania and other companies served by him can never know the extent of their indebtedness to him, especially when he asserted his manhood and stood as the umpire between the people and the corporations he served. No matter how well the corporations were entrenched in the law of the case in their conflicts with the people, Mr. Hampton would not allow an infringement of the rights of the people and it was this that gave him power with the people to grant the corporations the things they were entitled to for the exercise of their powers and duties lawfully and equitably under the law. A masterful mind in railroad law, he was no less a master in all branches of the law and the rights and duties of the profession.

One of Mr. Hampton's elements of strength was his complete mastery of himself. I doubt if any one ever knew him to lose his temper and self control. He was always a gentleman, courteous, and universally beloved. His sense of honor prevented him from appearing before or making a motion, although grantable of course, in the court in which his father was one of the judges. His aptness in changing base or meeting unforseen elements in his cases was wonderful. He had an inexhaustible fund of wit and repartee which served him well in many conflicts. The following, witnessed by the writer, illustrates it:

An elderly retainer of the Hampton family being unable to work, had established a cigar and tobacco stand somewhere and was brought into the United States Court for selling a cigar out of an unstamped box, shortly after the close of the Civil war. Mr. Hampton came in to defend him. The Hon. Wilson McCandless was presiding. Mr. Hampton looked at the papers in the case, asked Mr. Carnahan, the district attorney, to point out the law under which the defendant

was indicted. After reading it Mr. Hampton remarked to the district attorney, that the old man's defense would be that it was a mere oversight, and but one cigar had been sold. The district attorney called his attention to the fact that all the government had to do was to prove the fact of sale, that the question of intent was not in the case. The case was then called, and the district attorney answered, ready for the government.

Mr. Hampton arose and stated that he hardly knew what to do or say. That the defendant had lived an honest life, was poor, had gone into this little business to eke out the few days yet left him. That the district attorney had shown him the law which merely requires proof of the fact of sale, without reference to the intent, and then proceeded to express his abhorrence of that kind of legislation.

Here Mr. Carnahan interrupted by saying that a bill was now being considered by Congress for the repeal of the obnoxious part of the law and he warmly hoped for its passage. The judge interfered, saying, "Proceed with your case, Mr. Carnahan, and don't count your chickens before they are hatched." Carnahan and Hampton still standing, Hampton quickly replied, "I hope your honor does not intend to deal fowlly (foully) with us." Quick as a flash, the judge replied, "Mr. Hampton, we will have none of your chickanery (chicanery) here!" After this sally of wit, the judge continued the case, discharged the defendant on his own recognizance to appear when sent for, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he was never sent for.

Mr. Hampton was arguing a sorely contested will case before our Supreme Court on an occasion when he rose to his best work in speaking and acting. The judges annoyed him with questions; finally Justice Sharswood broke in with the question, "Mr. Hampton, what is the meaning of 'caveat'?" Hampton at the moment was on tip-toe, a few feet from the desk, with his right arm in the air; and, waiting to hear the judge's question, he sprang forward at a leap to the desk, his long finger pointed at the interrogator, and exclaimed, "Beware"; then stepping back, resumed his argument. No more questions were asked Mr. Hampton in that argument. Those who saw it, including the judges, pronounced it one of the finest pieces of acting they had ever witnessed.

Mr. Hampton admission was the last in the first half of the nineteenth century.

He died April 11, 1891, at Spring Lake, N. J., where he had gone to escape our raw spring winds, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

R. P. O'Donnell was admitted July 31, 1851, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Thomas Burton Hamilton was registered July 27, 1848, and admitted August 9, 1851, on motion of Jasper E. Brady. His preceptor was Thomas Hamilton. He died May 30, 1870, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hill Burgwin was born February 21, 1825, at Hermitage, near Wilmington, N. C. He was educated at the university of North Carolina. He studied law with Thomas S. Ash for five years, and completed the course with Frederick Nash, chief justice of North Carolina. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in 1847. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 1, 1851, on motion of Hopewell Hepburn. Mr. Burgwin died August 13, 1898, at his residence, Hassel Hill, Pittsburgh. He was a good lawyer with a large practice and excelled in the logic of the forum. He was a distinguished member of the Episcopal church, serving in her diocesan and general conventions, where he was a recognized authority on canon and ecclesiastical law.

Julius Ludewig Koethen was born of German parents at Riga, Russia. At an early

age he returned with his family to Koenigsburg, Prussia, and was educated there at Frederick college. Arrived in New York, July 26, 1836, and for a time had private tuition in Brooklyn. He removed to Pittsburgh and was registered with Alfred B. McCalmont November 26, 1849, where he was admitted October 18, 1851, on motion of George P. Hamilton, and practiced until October 30, 1887, when he removed to Riverside, California. He practiced there until his death, October 4, 1894. He was buried at Riverside. He was a thorough lawyer, devoted to the profession and diligently followed it for life. His scholarship was wide and exact, and his life was pure, gentle, noble and unsullied.

Augustus W. Ruter, registered April 2, 1847, and was admitted October 18, 1851, on motion of John A. Wills. His preceptor was Ernst G. A. Heidelberg. He removed to Texas in 1854 and died there in 1859.

Hopewell Hepburn was born October 28, 1799, in Northumberland county, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1846. He studied law with his brother, Samuel Hepburn, at Milton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in 1823. He was appointed associate justice of the District Court of Allegheny county by the governor of Pennsylvania September 17, 1844. He was commissioned president judge of the same court August 13, 1846, and discharged the duties thereof until November 3, 1851, when he resigned, and on the day of his resignation was admitted to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county on motion of Edwin M. Stanton. After his retirement from the bench, he practiced for several years and then retired, accepting the presidency of the Allegheny bank. Mr. Hepburn died in Philadelphia February 14, 1863, while on a temporary visit to the seashore.

John V. Le Moyne was born in 1828 at Washington, Pa., and graduated from Washington college with the class of 1847. He registered November 17, 1849, and was admitted November 3, 1851, on motion of Charles Shaler. His preceptor was John A. Wills. He removed to Chicago, Ill., soon after his admission here, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from Chicago and served one term. He resumed practice in Chicago, which he continued until his death, the date of which is unknown.

Henry D. O'Riley was admitted November 22, 1851. His preceptor was S. P. Ross.

Houston Quail was admitted December 18, 1851, on motion of John A. Wills. He was a member of the Washington county bar.

David H. Hazen was admitted January 15, 1852, on motion of Robert Woods. He came from Steubenville, Ohio, and removed to the west.

John Swayze McCalmont, son of Alexander and Eliza Hart (Connely) McCalmont, was born at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., April 28, 1822. He was graduated from the United States Military academy at West Point with the class of 1842, and commissioned second lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry. After one year's service he resigned, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Venango and the surrounding counties; admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 24, 1852, on motion of Wilson McCandless. His residence is now at Washington, D. C.

Henry M. Swift registered August 17, 1846, and was admitted August 23, 1852, on motion of Robert Woods. His preceptor was Thomas Williams. His death was announced in court November 2, 1853, by Thomas Williams.

Hon. John H. Bailey was born in 1830, near Pittsburgh, Pa., a son of Francis and Mary Ann (Beltzhoover) Bailey. He graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1849, and registered September 10, 1849, and was admitted October 9, 1852. His preceptor was Reade Washington. He was clerk of the United States District Court for the western district

of Pennsylvania from February 22, 1859, to November 3, 1863, by appointment of Hon. Wilson McCandless. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county from the first Monday of January, 1878, to the first Monday of January, 1888. As a lawyer, judge and citizen he ranked high, but during his time on the bench, and indeed long before, he was afflicted with a malady which eventually caused his death. He would hold court and transact business when suffering severe pains, and grit his teeth with fixed determination to work when he pleased. His absolute honesty, and clear perception in the details of business and the law relating thereto were his marked characteristics. It is said that all the ills of life have their compensation in some way. Judge Bailey's earthly compensation was the society, care and companionship of his wife, the accomplished daughter of his preceptor.

Hon. Marcus Wilson Acheson, son of David and Mary (Wilson) Acheson, was born June 7, 1828, at Washington, Pa. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1846. He studied law at Washington with his brother, Alexander W. Acheson, and was admitted to the Washington county bar May 17, 1852. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 18, 1852, on motion of Wilson McCandless. He was commissioned judge of the District Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, January 14, 1880, and took the oath of office January 21, 1880. He was commissioned judge of the Third circuit of the United States Court February 3, 1891, and took the oath of office January 9, 1891, administered by the Hon. William Butler, United States district judge, of Philadelphia.

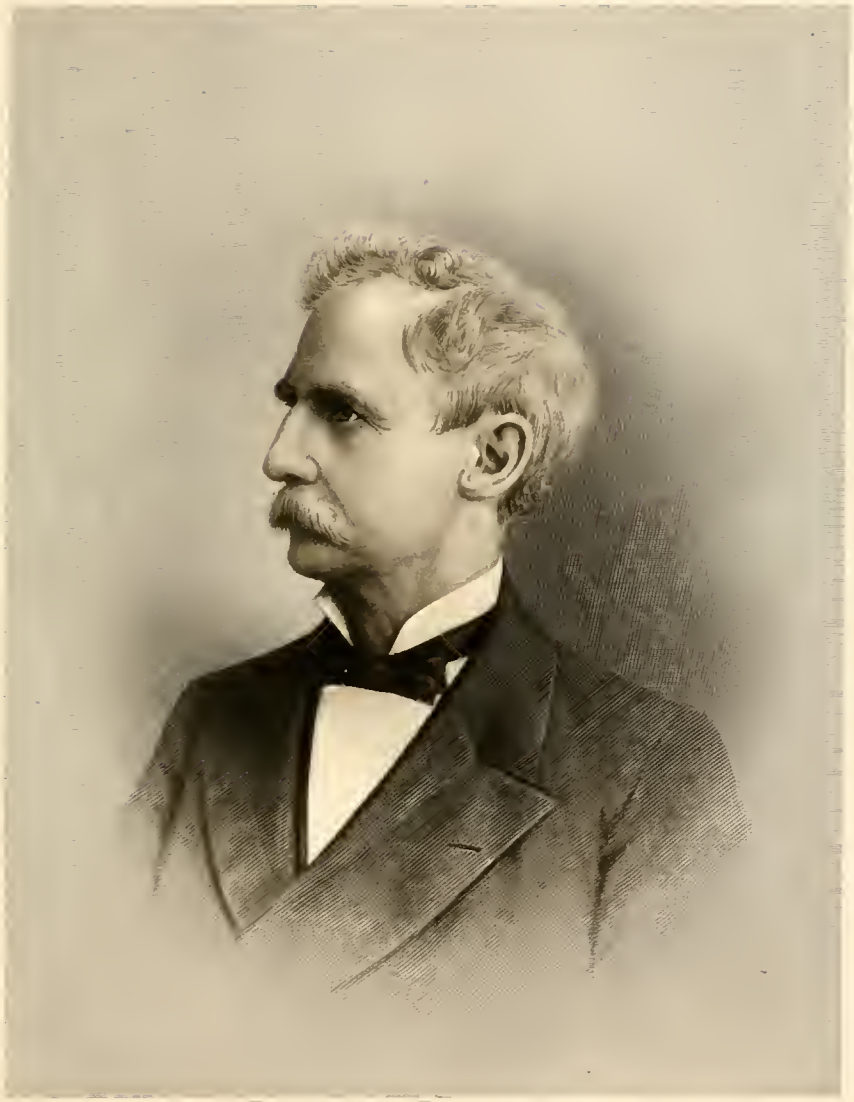
James S. Franklin registered September 24, 1850, and was admitted October 9, 1852. His preceptor was Edwin H. Stowe.

Reuben Mickle was admitted October 29, 1852, on motion of C. O. Loomis.

James Herron Hopkins was born in Washington county, Pa., November 3, 1832. He graduated from Washington college, Pa., with the class of 1850. He registered November 2, 1851, and was admitted November 19, 1852, on motion of Charles Shaler. His preceptor was Wilson McCandless. Mr. Hopkins practiced twenty years, when his health failed and he went to Europe. He was the author of "Letters from Europe." He returned and engaged in business, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from the Pittsburgh district, serving one term. He now resides in Washington, D. C., and is the author of a work entitled "Political Parties in the United States," published by Putnam's Sons, New York.

William Wallace Patrick, son of William and Anne (Jamison) Patrick, was born April 19, 1827, at Petersburg, Somerset county, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1850. He studied law with Joshua B. Howell at Uniontown, Pa., and was admitted to the Fayette county bar. Immediately thereafter he removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 6, 1852, on motion of C. O. Loomis. He practiced until 1855, when he retired and went into the banking house of R. Patrick & Co., Pittsburgh. He died at his residence in Allegheny City, March 13, 1900.

Hon. Jacob Frederick Slagle was born April 6, 1830, at Washington, Pa., the son of Jacob and Martha (Allison) Slagle. He was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1848. He read law at Washington, Pa., with T. M. T. and William McKennan. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, November, 1852, then removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to Allegheny county bar December 10, 1852, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. He was solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh in 1861-62 and from 1866 to 1873. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regi-



Very Truly Yours,

M. W. Acheson.

ment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently appointed judge advocate with the rank of major and assigned to duty in the office of the judge advocate general at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county for ten years from the first Monday of January, 1888. He was reelected in 1897 and commissioned for ten years from the first Monday of January, 1898. He died suddenly at his residence, 5231 Center avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the morning of September 6, 1900. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. A sound lawyer, a just judge, a patriotic citizen, an honest man.

James W. Hall was born December 27, 1825, in Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Thomas E. and Jane (Williams) Hall. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania and at Allegheny college. He registered November 16, 1850, and was admitted December 16, 1852. His preceptor was Charles Naylor.

John W. Riddell was registered December 2, 1849. He was admitted December 16, 1852, on motion of Francis C. Flannegin. His preceptor was Henry S. Magraw. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh in 1860. He removed to California, and died there in 1892.

William S. Bowman was admitted January 5, 1853, on motion of Charles Shaler.

William D. Ewing was admitted January 6, 1853, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

Christopher Magee, son of Christopher and Jane (Watson) Magee, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 5, 1829. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1848, and from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, with the class of 1849, having entered the senior class in 1848. He registered as a law student with Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh, October 1, 1849, and then went to Philadelphia and registered as a student with William B. Reed and Alexander McKinley; studied with them and at the same time attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1852 in July of that year, it being the first class graduated from that department. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar December 18, 1852, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, January 29, 1853, on motion of Alexander McKinley. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 11, 1853, on motion of Samuel W. Black. Received from the Western University of Pennsylvania the degree of A. B. in 1848 and A. M. in 1849. He received from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1849 and 1852, respectively, the degrees of A. B., A. M. and LL. B. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from Allegheny county in 1856. He was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county to succeed the Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, resigned. He was sworn and took his seat October 10, 1885. In 1886 he was elected to the same office for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1887, and was commissioned, sworn, served his term and left the bench with the love and admiration of his brethren of the bench, the bar, and all the people.

L. C. Hepburn, son of Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, was registered October 1, 1849, and admitted April 19, 1853, on motion of Samuel W. Black. His preceptor was his father.

James M. Gallagher was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1850. Registered April 25, 1851. He was admitted June 2, 1853, on motion of John P. Penney. His preceptors were John P. Penney and James P. Sterrett. He died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in February, 1865. His death was announced to the courts March 2, 1865, by John P. Penney. He was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh. His age was thirty-five years.

Jacob Henry Miller, born February 10, 1828, in Chartiers township, Washington county, Pa., was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1848. He was the son of Samuel and Mary A. (Cockins) Miller. He registered April 7, 1851, and was admitted April 13, 1853, on motion of his preceptor, Moses Hampton. He was elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1859 for a term of three years, which term he served. He died January, 1900. His death was announced to the courts January 29, 1900. Mr. Miller was one of the strong men of our bar. He was not brilliant, but he was a sound, honest, faithful and reliable lawyer and citizen. He was a long time member of the well-known firm of Collier, Miller and McBride, and after Judge Collier went on the bench the firm continued as Miller & McBride until the death of Mr. Miller. He was conspicuously a true Christian gentleman. No man ever doubted his word or the honesty of his convictions. It was the good fortune of the writer to spend a summer with him at Cape May in the later years of his life. We went to the beach together to see the sun rise, sat in the pavilions and saw it set, as it were, in the placid waters of the Delaware. The great trains of varied seacraft passing north and south were carefully observed, and in all there was a sermon for Jacob H. Miller, and his remarks upon all these varied phenomena revealed him to me in a new and a true light, never to be forgotten. A lovely and intelligent companion, in whom there was no guile. "Peace to his ashes," said one and all when he laid off the harness of life and found, we believe, everlasting peace and rest in the unseen world.

Adam Mercer Brown was born at Brownsdale, Butler county, Pa., August 3, 1829, the son of Joseph and Mary (Marshall) Brown. He was educated for a commercial life, but, preferring the profession of the law, had prepared himself accordingly and entered the office of his uncle, Thomas M. Marshall, in Pittsburgh, and, in much less time than the apprenticeship usually required of law students, he was, by a special certificate of request from the examining board, admitted June 3, 1853. He was immediately taken into partnership by his uncle under the firm name of Marshall & Brown. Their success was phenomenal, and after working together about twenty years, they dissolved. Mr. Brown has lately passed into retirement, and all admit he has well and faithfully earned the right to rest. He is known as Major Brown, and the title came in this way: When quite a youth the old cornstalk militia were in existence, and, although Mr. Brown was not a member or connected with the organization in any manner, he was elected major. He respectfully declined the office, but the title has proven to be undeclinable and will follow him to the end. In 1849, in company with a younger brother, Major Brown crossed the plains to the California gold mines, but soon returned by the isthmus with a large experience and less money than when he set out. He was a member of the national conventions that first nominated Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant for the presidency of the United States. With unprecedented unanimity, the people of Western Pennsylvania some years ago presented Major Brown's name to the state convention for judge of the Supreme court. His fitness and ability were admitted by all, but the political equilibrium between the east and the west had to be maintained, and Major Brown was set aside to preserve the equilibrium.

James McGreggor, registered June 1, 1851, and was admitted July 1, 1853. His preceptor was Robert Woods. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Stephen Woods, Jr., registered June 1, 1851. He was admitted July 1, 1853. His preceptor was Robert Woods. He died July 2, 1880, in Allegheny City, Pa. He was a

J. H. Miller

brother of his preceptor, with whom he was associated in the practice of their profession at and long before the time of his death. He was struck by a train of cars on Federal street at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway and instantly killed.

John McCarthy, registered August 19, 1851, and was admitted August 20, 1853, on motion of Daniel Rogers. His preceptors were P. C. Shannon and Daniel Rogers.

Elias H. Irish, born August 20, 1830, at Falling Springs, Mahoning township, Lawrence county, Pa., was the son of William B. and Lydia (Cadwalader) Irish and grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Irish of the Continental Army. He registered January 1, 1852, and was admitted January 18, 1854, on motion of Theobald Umbstaetter. His preceptors were Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton and Theobald Umbstaetter. He was elected in 1858 and served one term in the state house of representatives of Pennsylvania. In 1859 elected to Pennsylvania senate for a term of three years, which term he served. On account of failing health he retired from public and professional life at the end of his senatorial term. He died at New Castle, Pa., November 24, 1866, and was buried there.

George W. Watson, admitted January 18, 1854 on motion of John T. Cochran on certificate from Lawrence county.

Robert Pollcck, born January 29, 1831, at County Down, Ireland. Son of William and Mary Pollock. When five years of age his family emigrated to America and settled in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Educated in the public schools of the county and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Registered March 24, 1852, with Reade Washington, but completed his course with Samuel W. Black. Admitted March 2, 1854, on motion of David Reed. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry.

David Fleming, admitted March 6, 1854, on motion of J. Bowman Sweitzer.

Benjamin F. Lucas came to the bar in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and after several years' practice in that and the surrounding counties, removed to Pittsburgh, having been admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 6, 1854, on motion of John Coyle. In 1874 removed to Albany, Gentry county, Missouri.

Andrew Porter Morrison was born November 2, 1829, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Margaret (Porter) Morrison. Was graduated from Washington college with the class of 1849. Read law at Washington, Pa., with William McKennan. Admitted to the bar at Washington in February, 1854, then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny bar April 22, 1854, on motion of Robert Arthurs. Died November 5, 1890, in Pittsburgh. Buried at Monongahela City, his death being duly announced in the courts. Was a brother of Joseph S. Morrison of our bar, also deceased. Both stood well as men and lawyers, Joseph S. being for some time counsel for the Allegheny Valley Railway company.

Amos Myers was admitted October 23, 1854, on motion of Alfred B. McCalmont on certificate from Clarion county. Mr. Myers continued to reside and practice in Clarion county.

John C. Bullitt was admitted November 6, 1854, on motion of David Reed on certificate from Philadelphia. Mr. Bullitt was a distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar and continued to reside and practice there until his death.

James Anderson Lowrie, son of Walter H. and Rachel (Thompson) Lowrie, was born January 25, 1833, in Pittsburgh. Was prepared for college at the Western University of Pennsylvania and graduated from the Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, with the class of 1851. Registered August 1, 1851. Admitted December 9, 1854, on motion of C.

B. M. Smith. Preceptor, E. Bradford Todd.

Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; on October 7, 1861, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general of United States Volunteers, and on May 13, 1863, was promoted to the rank of major. His staff services were with General James S. Negley and General Absalom Baird in the Army of the Cumberland. Resigned and honorably discharged October 12, 1864. Resumed the practice at Pittsburgh. In 1875 removed to Denver, Col., where he practiced until his death, which occurred at Denver January 11, 1888. Buried in the Allegheny cemetery. He was a genial, courteous gentleman of the highest character personally and professionally. His military services were distinguished by pronounced bravery and conspicuous ability in the discharge of the complicated duties of his office. His memory is sweet and sacred in the minds of all his military comrades.

Isaac Grier Sproul, son of Henry and Mary Margaret (Grier) Sproul, was registered November 24, 1851. Admitted December 9, 1854. Preceptor, George S. Selden. Died March 24, 1881.

Robert Cooper Grier Sproul, son of Henry and Mary Margaret (Grier) Sproul, graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1851. Registered November 24, 1851. Admitted December 9, 1854. Preceptors, Todd & Smith. Died March 3, 1883, at Emsworth, Allegheny county, Pa., and buried at Pittsburgh in the Allegheny cemetery.

F. A. Bartleson, admitted February 17, 1855, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe.

Robert P. Flenniken, son of John Flenniken, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration and a soldier of the Revolution under Francis Marion, one of the first associate judges in Greene county, Pennsylvania, was born near Carmichael in that county, in March, 1802. Learned the trade of a millwright and followed it until twenty-one years of age. While hewing a log in the woods one day the Hon. Andrew Stewart of Uniontown, having lost his way, came to him and asked to be shown the road. In the conversation Stewart was so pleased with young Flenniken that he asked him if he ever desired to change his occupation to come to him at Uniontown. When Flenniken's apprenticeship was out he went to Uniontown and reminded Stewart of his promise. Stewart set him to reading law in his office, and he was admitted to the Fayette county bar in October, 1831, and commenced the practice of the law at Uniontown. Was a member of the state house of representatives from Fayette county for three years. Was charge d' affaires to Denmark from January 11, 1847, to September 15, 1849. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 23, 1855, on motion of Charles Shaler. Was commissioned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah and served from May 11, 1860, to May 11, 1864. Soon afterwards he removed to California, where he died, October 11, 1878. Is buried in Lone Mountain cemetery near San Francisco.

Edwin C. Wilson, admitted August 23, 1855, on motion of A. M. Brown on certificate from Venango county. Mr. Wilson's residence and practice was in Venango county.

Gaylord Church, a member of the Crawford county bar, was admitted October 24, 1855, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Was commissioned president judge of the Sixth judicial district in 1842 and served ten years. Was also commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania October 22, 1858, and served to the first Monday of the following December. Judge Church continued his residence at Meadville, Crawford county, until his death.

Robert D. Hartshorn was admitted October 24, 1855, on motion of T. J. Fox Allen on certificate from Ohio.

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE.

Hon. George Shiras Jr., LL. D., son of George Shiras, was born in the city of Pittsburgh in the year 1832. Was graduated from the University of Yale with the class of 1853, and in 1883 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Was registered as a law student with Hon. Hopewell Hepburn at Pittsburgh October 9, 1853. Admitted November 7, 1855, on motion of his preceptor. Commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Benjamin Harrison July 26, 1892, and retired from the bench February 23, 1903. Justice Shiras' personal, professional and judicial life constitutes a picture of which we are all proud.

Richard Beeson was admitted December 22, 1855, on motion of Robert P. Flenniken. Mr. Beeson's residence and practice were in Fayette county.

Carter Curtis Blair was admitted January 14, 1856, on motion of J. Bowman Sweitzer.

Elisha H. Ludington was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1853. Admitted January 14, 1856, on motion of J. Bowman Sweitzer.

Hon. Samuel C. Wingard came to the bar in the eastern part of the state, and, removing to Pittsburgh, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 18, 1856, on motion of Charles Shaler. Returned to the East in 1859. Was commissioned an associate justice of Washington Territory January 26, 1875, and served twelve years.

John F. McKenzie was registered January 2, 1854, and admitted March 5, 1856, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe. Preceptor, Andrew W. Loomis.

Wilfred B. Fetterman, son of Washington Wayne and Sarah B. (De Beelen) Fetterman, was registered February 1, 1853. Admitted March 5, 1856, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe. Preceptors, N. P. and G. L. B. Fetterman. Removed to Philadelphia.

Richard Coulter, son of Eli and Rebecca (Alexander) Coulter, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1827. Prepared for college in the University Grammar school at Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1845. Studied law at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., with his uncle, Richard Coulter, and was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar February 23, 1849, and to the bar of Allegheny county March 17, 1856, on motion of Wilson McCandless. Served in the Mexican war in the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the war of the Rebellion in the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was brevetted brigadier-general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war of the Rebellion. Resides and is in business at Greensburg, Pa.

Augustus Drum, son of Simon and Agnes (Lang) Drum, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., November 26, 1815. Educated at the Greensburg academy and Jefferson college. Studied law with John B. Alexander at Greensburg and admitted to the Westmoreland county bar. Soon after admission removed to Indiana, Pa. Elected to Congress in 1852 and served from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1855. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 30, 1856. After a short period spent in the practice there he returned to Greensburg, where he died, September 17, 1858. Was buried at Greensburg in the German cemetery.

John W. Berryhill was admitted October 23, 1856, on motion of Thomas Williams on certificate from Dauphin county.

J. Charles Dicken was born July 12, 1833, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Son of Jesse and Mary (Donahoe) Dicken. Educated in public schools and at Cumberland academy, Cumberland, Md. Read law with John P. Reed and John A. Blodgett at Bedford, Pa., and was admitted at Bedford September 6, 1856; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar

October 25, 1856, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe on certificate from Bedford county.

James B. Fullerton came to the bar in Armstrong county and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 29, 1856, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe on certificate from Armstrong county. Mr. Fullerton resided at Freeport, Armstrong county, and in his day had a large practice in the surrounding counties. He was a good lawyer, a good citizen and died many years ago.

James Buchanan, Jr., registered March 27, 1854; was admitted November 19, 1856, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe. Preceptor, Andrew W. Loomis.

Wilkins Hollinsworth Robinson, son of William and Mary A. (Wilkins) Robinson, was born November 27, 1834, in Pittsburgh. Registered October 21, 1853. Admitted November 29, 1856, on motion of his preceptor, Hopewell Hepburn. Died August 27, 1867, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. The minute of Mr. Robinson's admission gives his first name as William. This is a mistake. His first name was Wilkins. His mother was a sister of Hon. William Wilkins of the Allegheny county bar.

Robert Alsop was admitted January 15, 1857, on motion of James P. Sterrett on certificate from Philadelphia.

Robert A. Howard, son of the Rev. William D. Howard, D. D., registered January 25, 1854, and was admitted March 4, 1857, on motion of John P. Penney. Preceptors, Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton and Theobald Umbstaetter. Commenced the practice at Washington, D. C., soon after admission. Was appointed by President Buchanan United States attorney for the territory of Dakota. When the Civil war came he entered the regular service and at the close of the war resumed practice at Washington. His father was for a long time pastor of the Second Presbyterian church on Penn avenue.

William A. Stokes was admitted March 21, 1857, on certificate from Westmoreland county. Mr. Stokes was a strong and brilliant lawyer. He resided at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, but, being counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, he became largely identified with the practice in this county.

Thomas F. Wilson was registered June 10, 1854, and admitted April 21, 1857, on motion of his preceptor, Wilson McCandless.

William Owens, Jr., was born July 4, 1831, in Wales. Son of Rev. William Owens and Mary Ann (Rees) Owens. Landed in America December 25, 1831. Registered November 21, 1854. Admitted April 22, 1857, on motion of John P. Penney. Preceptor, Thomas Williams. Married Josephine Cox, daughter of Hon. Joshua F. Cox, December 25, 1867. Died in Pittsburgh December 25, 1875. Buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. His father, Rev. William Owens, was for forty years pastor of the Second Baptist church, Pittsburgh.

Ebenezer Williams, Jr., was registered May 3, 1853, and admitted April 22, 1857, on motion of Cicero Hasbrouck. Preceptor, Edmund Snowden. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and First regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the organization known as the Hiram Hultz regiment.

William Brice Herriott, son of John and Rebecca (Brice) Herriott, was born at Herriottsville, Pa., January 25, 1834. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1854. Registered February 9, 1855. Admitted April 23, 1857, on motion of John P. Penney. Preceptors, John P. Penny and James P. Sterrett. Removed to Chicago and afterwards to Redwood Falls, Minnesota.

Henry P. Mueller was registered October 10, 1849, and admitted May 9, 1857, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Preceptor, Reade Washington. Died January 23, 1873, at Glendale, Allegheny county, Pa.

Martin G. Cushing was admitted May 19, 1857, on motion of William Bakewell. Served

during the war of the Rebellion in the Fifth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Daniel Kaine came to the bar in Fayette county and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 27, 1857, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Resided at Uniontown, Pa., and died there February 16, 1865.

George C. Babb was admitted September 9, 1857, on motion of Peter C. Shannon.

Gilbert M. McMaster was born September 16, 1833, in Schenectady, N. Y. Son of Rev. John McMaster, D.D., and Jeannetta M. McMaster, a daughter of Rev. Gilbert McMaster. Received a classical education at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio. Registered January 1, 1855, with Andrew McMaster, but completed legal studies with David Reed. Admitted October 7, 1857.

William W. Thomson was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of James and Elizabeth (Watson) Thomson. Registered October 8, 1855. Admitted October 7, 1857. Preceptor, David Reed. Died November 19, 1899. Compiled a digest of the acts of assembly relating to, and the general ordinances of, the city of Pittsburgh from 1804 to January 1, 1897; published by the city of Pittsburgh in 1897 and known to the profession as "Thomson's Digest." He was able, careful, conscientious and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

James S. Cochran was admitted October 26, 1857, on motion of John P. Penney on certificate from Beaver county.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, son of Samuel and Jane (Lyle) Ewing, was born July 3, 1827, in Cross Creek township, Washington county, Pennsylvania. At three years of age the family removed to Allegheny county. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1853. Was assistant teacher in the college for one year thereafter, then for three years principal of Natchez institute, Mississippi. Registered May 1, 1854. Admitted November 5, 1857, on motion of John P. Penney on certificate from the Adams Circuit Court, Mississippi. Preceptors, Robert and Stephen Woods. Was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1874. Was elected president judge of the District Court of Allegheny county in 1873. Under the constitution of 1874 the District Court became the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and Judge Ewing, therefore, became president of that court. Re-elected president judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 in 1883 for another term of ten years and re-elected again in 1893 and served until his death, May 9, 1897. Was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

In the estimation of all who knew him Thomas Ewing was a great lawyer and judge. His calls to public position prove the confidence of the people in him. He had his opinion on all subjects in relation to which an opinion could be formed, and his adherence to his opinions was the ruling characteristic of his busy life and oftentimes led him into fruitless contests professionally and otherwise. He was a devout and devoted member of the Presbyterian church and a leader in congregation, assembly, synod or elsewhere.

Buane Williams was admitted December 4, 1857, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

Solomon Schoyer, Jr., was born August 10, 1832, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Solomon and Penelope (Codwise) Schoyer. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1850. Registered April 1, 1852, with E. P. Jones. Entered the law office of Andrew W. Loomis as student and clerk January 1, 1857, and completed the course with him. Admitted January 12, 1858, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. Was solicitor for the city of Allegheny for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

Archibald McBride was born September 2, 1831, in Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of James and Ann (Cockins) McBride. Was graduated from

Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1854. Registered October 25, 1854. Admitted January 13, 1858. Preceptor, George S. Selden. Died at Markleton, Pa., September 6, 1901. Was in practice in Allegheny county from his admission to his death.

The greater part of Mr. McBride's professional life was spent in the well-known firm of Collier, Miller & McBride. He was the office wheel horse in that firm and therefore seldom appeared in court. He was honest, capable, industrious and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him or heard of him. The writer was once concerned in a controversy where the title to a valuable house and lot in Pittsburgh was involved. The property was under rent to a tenant who paid a heavy rent and promptly. Miller and McBride represented one of the claimants. The claimants held a meeting and agreed that all should join in a deed to a trustee who was to hold the property for a specified time, collecting and dividing the rents, and eventually the trustee was to convey the property to my client, the widow of an old soldier of Kittanning. McBride was made the trustee and the deed was made to him. Rents were promptly paid and promptly divided for several years, when the tenant claimed the house needed a new roof. McBride called a meeting of the interested parties, and we visited the house to inspect the roof. Along the halls and up the winding stairs we went, and out on the roof, a four-story house. As we sat there inspecting the roof we compared notes, and came to the conclusion that the house was used for immoral purposes. Instantly McBride made a jump for the hatchway and down he went, slamming doors like a wild man. Reaching the front door, he threw it to with a force that fairly shook the house. He came into view a square away, hat in hand and almost on a run. We cheered him, but he paid no attention to it. We decided to re-roof the house, and when I returned to my office I found the trust deed on my table, the trust surrendered in due form and acknowledged by McBride, and a statement of his account with $1.85 change, the balance in his hands. No explanation; it needed none. That was Archibald McBride.

Algernon S. McMillan was registered October 27, 1854, and admitted January 13, 1858, on motion of George S. Selden, his preceptor.

James J. Siebeneck was born April 11, 1827, in Mainz, Germany. Son of Frederick and Clara (Hochgesandt) Siebeneck. Educated at the Grand Ducal Realschule, Mainz. Emigrated to America, landing in New York October 30, 1848. Read law at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., with the Hon. Ulysses S. Mercur, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar there September 7, 1857. Removed to Pittsburgh, and, on motion of John P. Penney, was on January 28, 1858, admitted to the Allegheny county bar. Died at his residence in Allegheny City March 20, 1896. Buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Siebeneck was a scholarly man, fond of German literature, a good lawyer and had a large clientele of the higher German element in the country.

William R. Fitzsimmons was registered December 3, 1855, and admitted February 9, 1858, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor, Hopewell Hepburn.

Alexander Johnston, son of William F. and Mary (Monteith) Johnston, was born at Kittanning, Pa., in November, 1835. Registered November 2, 1854. Admitted February 9, 1858, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptors, Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton and Theodore Umbstaetter. Among the last students of that distinguished firm before its dissolution were Alexander Johnston and Robert A. Howard, close friends, who went to Washington to practice after admission. President Buchanan appointed Johnston a

F. M. Magee

judge for the territory of Dakota and Howard prosecuting attorney for the same territory. When the war of the Rebellion came they entered the army, Johnston going into the regular cavalry, from which he came out a captain, and then for a time served in a New York regiment. After the war he made an extended tour of Europe, serving some time in the Papal army at Rome. Returning to Washington he resumed practice, in which he was engaged when death overtook him, in December, 1894, and the busy life was ended. His remains were brought to Pittsburgh and laid to rest with the dead of his people. He was a brother of Richard H. Johnston, a former member of our bar, and a son of ex-Governor William F. Johnston. Captain Johnston was strong physically and mentally, brave, bright and true and the idol of all who knew him.

Thomas Clay Lazear was born May 29, 1831, at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa. Son of Jesse and Frances (Burbridge) Lazear. Attended Greene academy, Greene county, Pennsylvania, 1847. Was graduated from Washington college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1850. Law student at Harvard from 1853 to 1855, then Dane Law school, graduating in 1855 and receiving the degree of LL. B. Studied law at Waynesburg, Pa., with R. W. Downey and was admitted to the bar at Waynesburg in 1855. Engaged in the banking business for awhile at Waynesburg and removed to Pittsburgh in 1858. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 16, 1858, on motion of R. P. Flenniken. Mr. Lazear was for a long time associated with the Hon. James H. Hopkins at Pittsburgh, under the firm name of Hopkins & Lazear.

William W. Wise was admitted March 6, 1858, on motion of Benjamin F. Lucas. Was captain and brevet major in the United States army and killed at the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Major Wise was a good lawyer for his years; he had, however, the military instinct. None were braver, few, if any, more skilled in the effective use of arms and none died more cheerful than he did for the cause in which he had drawn his sword. The author thanks God that he has been spared to pen these words of his comrade who fell so early in the conflicts of the Civil war.

Richard Arthurs came to the bar in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 8, 1858, on motion of Wilson McCandless.

James Madison Stoner was born February 28, 1836, in Pittsburgh. Son of Solomon and Margaret (Wolf) Stoner. Matriculated at Jefferson college, Canonsburg, when thirteen years of age. Left Jefferson in his freshman year and entered Madison college, now Adrian, Mich., graduating therefrom with first honors in the class of 1854 at the age of eighteen. Read law at Pittsburgh with Hon. R. P. Flenniken. Registered June 1, 1855. Admitted May 5, 1858, on motion of Charles Shaler. Went to Bloomington, Ill., and was admitted to the Supreme and state courts of Illinois. After three months' residence there he returned to Pittsburgh. Mr. Stoner neither held nor aspired to any public position.

William M. Fowler was registered May 1, 1856, and admitted May 5, 1858, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptors, Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton and Theobald Umbstaetter.

Thomas Williams, Jr., son of Thomas and Sarah B. (Reynolds) Williams, was born August 1, 1835, in Pittsburgh. Was graduated from Miami university, Ohio, with the class of 1854. Preparatory education at the Western university of Pennsylvania. Registered April 2, 1855. Admitted June 16, 1858, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptor, his father. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Fifth regiment United States Artillery. Was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct and resigned October 25, 1866. Died at Stamford, Conn., where

he was sojourning with his sisters, in November, 1902. His remains were brought to Pittsburgh and buried with the dead of the family.

Levi Parsons Stone was born August 15, 1833, at Cabot, Vt. Son of Levi and Clarissa (Osgood) Stone. Was graduated from Lynden academy, Lynden, Vt. Commenced reading law with Thomas Bartlett, Lynden, Vt., but completed his legal studies with E. Bradford Todd and William Bakewell, Pittsburgh. Registered May 15, 1856. Admitted May 18, 1858, on motion of William Bakewell.

William M. Moffatt was registered June 24, 1856, and admitted July 10, 1858. Preceptor, Thomas Howard. Died July 17, 1867, at Pittsburgh.

Charles King Geddes, son of Dr. John P. and Catharine I. (Maclay) Geddes, was born October 2, 1834, at Newville, Pa. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1852. Registered June 1, 1856. Admitted September 4, 1858, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptor, James H. Hopkins. Removed to Williamsport, Pa., and engaged in practice there.

Samuel Harper was born August 8, 1837, in Pittsburgh. Son of John and Nancy (French) Harper. Was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools. Registered June 12, 1854, with John S. and Thomas B. Hamilton, but completed his course with Samuel C. Wingard. Admitted November 1, 1858, on motion of Samuel C. Wingard. Was register in bankruptcy for the Pittsburgh congressional district under the bankruptcy act of 1867. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the department of Pennsylvania in 1887. Was one of the five commissioners appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to superintend the erection of monuments on the battle field of Gettysburg to commemorate the deeds of Pennsylvania troops engaged in that battle. Died May 16, 1889.

J. Alexander Fulton was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Studied law with Hon. Jackson Boggs at Kittanning and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar. Was a member of the state house of representatives in 1853. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 13, 1858. Removed to Delaware in 1864.

Lawrence L. McGuffin, son of Robert N. and Susan (Naff) McGuffin, was born July 28, 1813, in Wilmington, Del. Removed to New Castle, Pa., where he came to the bar in Beaver and Mercer counties before the organization of Lawrence county. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 17, 1858, on motion of George P. Hamilton. Was commissioned president judge of the Seventeenth judicial district November 27, 1863, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Daniel Agnew to the Supreme bench of the state. Was elected to the same office in 1864 and commissioned for a full term of ten years, which term he served. Died at New Castle August 23, 1880, and was buried there.

William Shields was registered May 1, 1847, and admitted March 22, 1859, on motion of Thomas Williams. Preceptor, Thomas Mellon.

Nathaniel Nelson was born May 5, 1810. Registered September 10, 1841. Admitted April 2, 1859, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptors, Hon. Charles Shaler and Hon. Thomas Mellon. Died November 5, 1883, in Allegheny City. Buried in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny.

Christopher W. Smith was born September 9, 1829, in Newark, N. J. Son of Hanford and Maria Ann (Lawrence) Smith. Was graduated from Burlington college, New Jersey, receiving the degree of A. M. two years after graduation. Studied law with C. L. C. Gifford in Newark. Examined by the Supreme Court of New Jersey and com-

missioned by the governor of the state November 6, 1856, an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery in all the courts of record of the state. Commissioned master in chancery February 10, 1857, by Benjamin Williamson, chancellor of the state of New Jersey. Practiced in New Jersey until the spring of 1859. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 2, 1859, on motion of George P. Hamilton. Removed to Franklin, Pa., in April, 1865, and practiced there until March 18, 1885, when he returned to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and resided at Crafton until his death. Date of death unknown.

Jonathan D. Leet was admitted April 14, 1859, on motion of George P. Hamilton. Son of Jonathan and Mary (Moore) Leet. Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and educated there. Studied law with his brother, Isaac Leet, at Washington, and was admitted to the bar there in November, 1843. Was postmaster at Washington from April, 1845, to 1850, and a member of the state house of representatives in 1849-50. Afterwards removed to Holidaysburg, where he died and was buried.

Alex. H. Coffroth was born May 18, 1828, at Somerset, Pa. Educated at the public schools. Admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1851. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 6, 1859, on motion of Marshall Swartzwelder. His residence and main practice was at Somerset.

James E. Brown was admitted May 28, 1859, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Afterwards, on motion of Mr. Carnahan, the admission of Mr. Brown was revoked. Resided and spent his life at Kittanning, Pa., where he amassed a large fortune and died many years ago.

Kennedy Marshall son of Samuel and Mary (Gilleland) Marshall, was born July 21, 1834, in old Cranberry, now Adams township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Education commenced in the common schools of Butler county. Was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1858. Registered May 14, 1857. Admitted June 7, 1859, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptors, Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. Retired from practice in Pittsburgh January 1, 1865, and resumed practice at Butler, Pa., in March, 1872. Was a member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny county during the session of 1860-61. Resides at Butler, Pa.

James M. Richards was admitted June 10, 1859, on motion of R. Biddle Roberts.

Robert Bruce Parkinson was born December 22, 1837, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of John A. and Ann (Cochran) Parkinson. Educated in the common schools and Central High school of Pittsburgh, Pa. Admitted June 14, 1859, on motion of Marshall Swartzwelder. Preceptors, Francis C. Flannegin and Marshall Swartzwelder. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fortieth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Died January 3, 1894.

James L. Sutherland was registered May 31, 1853, and admitted September 10, 1859, on motion of his preceptor, Thomas B. Hamilton.

Joseph C. Young was born November 7, 1833, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Joseph and Mary (Craeraft) Young. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1856. Registered June 1, 1855. Admitted October 25, 1859, on motion of Marshall Swartzwelder. Preceptor, Robert P. Flenniken. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Independent Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Removed to Chicago in 1866 and practiced there until 1875, when he returned to Pittsburgh.

Robert L. Coltart was registered May 16, 1854, and admitted November 9, 1859, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Preceptor, William J. Howard, Jr.

J. C. Plumer Smith was admitted November 8, 1859, on motion of Robert Woods.

Edward S. Golden came to the bar in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 3, 1859, on motion of James H. Hopkins. Resided and practiced in Kittanning, Pa.

Edward T. Cassidy was born November 23, 1837, at Baltimore, Md. Son of James and Edith (Porter) Cassidy. Educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Registered September 22, 1856. Admitted November 9, 1859, on motion of James I. Kuhn, his preceptor. Died March 28, 1900, his death being announced in all the courts.

John Irwin Logan was born September 15, 1835, at Jacksonville, Westmoreland county, Pa. Son of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Fullerton) Logan. Educated at Irwin and West Alexander academies, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Registered September 28, 1857. Admitted November 9, 1859, on motion of R. Biddle Roberts. Preceptors, R. Biddle Roberts and John Mellon. Died February 24, 1862. Buried at Long Run, Westmoreland county, Pa.

John J. Case was registered May 13, 1856, and admitted December 7, 1859, on motion of George P. Hamilton. Preceptor, Andrew Burke. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Independent Battery H, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

John G. MacConnell was born July 5, 1838, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Thomas and Mary A. (Gormley) MacConnell. Educated in private schools and by his father. Registered July 22, 1855. Admitted December 7, 1859, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptor, his father. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Battery G, Pennsylvania Artillery. Assigned to flag of truce duty in 1862 and 1863. Was assistant inspector of artillery on the staff of Major General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac, in 1864.

Francis Kelly was registered May 14, 1856, and admitted December 10, 1859, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptors, Samuel W. Black and John Mellon.

Linwood Brackenridge was registered December 7, 1857, and admitted December 20, 1859. Preceptor, Robert Arthurs.

Frederick L. Ihmsen was registered April 5, 1858, and admitted January 5, 1860, on motion of R. C. G. Sproul. Preceptor, G. L. B. Fetterman.

Allen G. Thurman, a member of the Ohio bar, was admitted January 13, 1860, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

Hocking Hunter was admitted January 19, 1860, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. A member of the Ohio bar.

John B. Finlay was born February 12, 1825, in County Antrim, Ireland. Preliminary education at Royal Academical institution, Belfast, and at Belfast college. Was graduated A. M. and Ph. D. from the University of Leipsic in 1846. Arrived in the city of New York in November, 1847. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, Second district, on the report and motion of James Morris, M. L. Townsend and C. M. Briggs, the examining committee thereof, on October 15, 1856, having been previously entered a student in the office of John Dean. Admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia February 28, 1857. Admitted to the bar of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1857. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 2, 1860. Mr. Finlay's residence while in western Pennsylvania was at Kittanning, where he had large business interests. Was run down by a street car and killed in New York several years ago.

Noah H. Swayne, a member of the Ohio bar, was admitted February 2, 1860, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

William T. Dunn was registered August 15, 1857, and admitted April 7, 1860, on motion of John H. Bailey. Preceptor, Wilson McCandless.

Levi Bird Duff was born September 13, 1837, near Saulsburg, Barre township, Huntingdon county, Pa. Son of Samuel and Cath-

S. Schoyer Jr

arine (Eckeberger) Duff. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1857. Registered February 21, 1857. Admitted April 9, 1860. Preceptor, George S. Selden. Elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1865, and served three years. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Ninth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (Thirty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry), and in the One Hundred and Fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

John C. McCarthy was registered July 7, 1855, and admitted April 9, 1860, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptor, Francis C. Flannegin.

Titian J. Coffey was born December 5, 1824, at Huntingdon, Pa. Studied law with Edward Bates at St. Louis, Mo., and admitted to the bar there in January, 1846. Returned to Pennsylvania and commenced practice at Hollidaysburg. In the spring of 1848 removed to Indiana, Pa. In 1856 was elected to the state senate from the district of which Indiana county was a part. Served three years in the senate. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 21, 1860, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance. Was assistant attorney general of the United States from April 20, 1861, to May 10, 1864. In 1869 was appointed secretary of legation to the court of St. Petersburg and accompanied Minister Andrew G. Curtin on his mission to the Russian government. Resigned in 1870, but remained in Europe until 1873. Returning from Europe, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, D. C., where he died, date of death unknown.

Marcus A. Woodward was graduated from Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, with the class of 1859. Admitted June 23, 1860, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

William S. C. Otis, a member of the bar of the state of Ohio, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 6, 1860, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis.

Wilson N. Paxton, son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Paxton, was born at Canonsburg, Pa., December 6, 1834. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1856. Registered May 1, 1854. Admitted July 14, 1860, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. Preceptor, Wilson McCandless. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Is now engaged in departmental work in Washington, D. C.

John McClaren was born June 19, 1837, in Pittsburgh, and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1858. Registered July 6, 1858. Admitted July 21, 1860, on motion of Charles Shaler. Preceptors, Shaler, Stanton and Umbstaetter. Author of "Fritz" contributions in Pittsburgh Legal Journal, Vols. 33, 34, etc.

Robert Thomas Hunt, son of Dr. David and Nancy (Kennedy) Hunt, was born August 31, 1835, at Harrisburg. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1858. Registered July 1, 1858. Admitted September 15, 1860, on motion of Charles Shaler. Perceptors, Charles Shaler, Edwin M. Stanton and Theobald Umbstaetter.

J. Herron Foster was admitted October 23, 1860, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe.

John J. Crandall was admitted November 3, 1860, on motion of Edwin R. Stowe.

Andley W. Gazzam, son of Dr. Edward D. and Eilzabeth Antoinette (De Beelen) Gazzam, was born in Allegheny City May 7, 1836. Educated by private instructors until his seventeenth year, when he entered Russel's Military academy at New Haven, Conn. After a thorough course in this institution he registered as a law student with William M. Shinn April 24, 1856. Admitted November 10, 1860, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Second Reigment West Virginia Volun-

teer Infantry and in the One Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and in the United States Veteran Reserve Corps. After the war practiced in Utica, N. Y., until 1868, when he removed to the city of New York and practiced there until 1883. Author of "Digest of the Bankruptcy Decisions of England and the United States" and "Gazzam's Bankruptcy." Died in Philadelphia May 11, 1884. His remains were cremated at Washington, Pa., under supervision of the National Cremation association, of which he was a member and his ashes buried at the foot of his first wife's grave at Utica.

William Graham was registered August 24, 1858, and admitted November 10, 1860, on motion of R. Biddle Roberts. Preceptors, R. Biddle Roberts and John Mellon.

Joseph Hawkes was registered October 1, 1858, and admitted November 10, 1860, on motion of R. Biddle Roberts, his preceptor.

George F. Dawson was admitted January 8, 1861, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Henry W. Patterson, son of Alfred and Caroline (Whitely) Patterson, was born at Uniontown, Pa., in 1836. Was graduated from Jefferson college with class of 1854. Came to the bar in Fayette county, where he practiced until the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. Served during that war in the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 8, 1861, on motion of Charles Shaler and removed to Pittsburgh in 1866. Died at his home in Pittsburgh May 30, 1882. Was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chatham Thomas Ewing was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, January 30, 1839. His family removed to Pittsburgh in 1852. Registered November 28, 1857. Admitted January 15, 1861, on motion of F. H. Collier. Preceptor, William D. Ewing. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Company G, Second West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, which afterwards became "Ewing's Battery" G of First West Virgina Light Artillery. After the war returned to Pittsburgh and practiced until the spring of 1869, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and in the spring of 1871 removed to Thayer, Kan., where he died July 22, 1892.

Charles W. McHenry, son of James and Margaret (Balsley) McHenry, was born December 28, 1839, in Pittsburgh. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1858. Registered December 29, 1858. Admitted February 5, 1861, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptor, Thomas Williams. Removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1868. Died at Janesville February 9, 1874. Served in the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion.

Charles Borromeo Kenny was born in Kennywood Park, Allegheny county, Pa., February 2, 1832. Son of Thomas Jenkins and Anne (McGinn) Kenny. Was graduated from Georgetown university, District of Columbia, with the class of 1858. Read law with the Hon. Wilson McCandless and was admitted to the bar February 9, 1861. Although Mr. Kenny has never engaged in active practice of law, he is warmly en rapport with the profession, serving for a long time on the examining board and an active member of the county and state bar associations. He owns the Kennywood Park property, being a part of the estate acquired by his grandfather, Charles Kenny, in Mifflin township, in 1818, the whole of which has continued in the family to the present time.

William C. Moreland was born August 28, 1837, at Norfolk, Va. The family removed to Pittsburgh when he was of the age of four years. After careful preparation for the study of the law he was registered February 1, 1859, as a student with J. Bowman Sweitzer, and, having completed the requisite course of study, was admitted to the bar

March 2, 1861, on motion of his preceptor. Was for many terms in succession solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh. Died at his residence at Oakland, his death being announced to the courts March 24, 1894.

James D. Mahon was admitted March 27, 1861, on motion of Charles Shaler.

Abner H. Wenzell was registered April 19, 1858, and admitted April 11, 1861, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Preceptors, E. Bradford Todd and C. B. M. Smith.

Charles C. Taylor was born September 22, 1833, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Hugh and Nancy (McGowan) Taylor. Educated principally at Turtle Creek academy. Registered February 8, 1859. Admitted April 20, 1861, on motion of James I. Kuhn. Preceptor, E. P. Jones. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Thirteenth, afterwards the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Died January 1, 1887. Buried at Beulah Church, Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa.

William Linn came to the bar in Washington county, being admitted there in May, 1850. He removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 6, 1861, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson.

Jay T. Howard was registered March 1, 1859, and admitted May 8, 1861, on motion of John W. Riddell. His preceptor was Thomas Howard.

William K. Pierce was born in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. He registered June 22, 1859. He was admitted May 8, 1861, on motion of preceptor Cicero Hasbrouck. He died in Allegheny City a few years after his admission.

Henry Clay Mackrell was born in Pittsburgh, March 19, 1836. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Wolff) Mackrell, and was educated at Westminster college and Allegheny college, Pa. He registered April 11, 1859, and was admitted June 4, 1861, on motion of his preceptor, John H. Hampton. He removed from Allegheny county June 4, 1876. For twenty years preceding his death, he had been in practice in Brooklyn, N. Y. Died February 12, 1900, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. O. Hornberger, Hazlewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Jay Young was born October 14, 1836, at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1856. He was admitted June 15, 1861, on motion of James I. Kuhn. He served in Independent Battery G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the war of the Rebellion.

Joseph H. Campbell, born at Black Lick, Indiana county, Pa., was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1854. He was admitted June 22, 1861, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. He was engaged in business at Toledo, Ohio.

Alfred Kerr was born September 6, 1838, at Port Royal, Westmoreland county, Pa. He was the son of Dr. James and Mary (Carnahan) Kerr. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1858. He was registered July 19, 1858, and was admitted August 10, 1861, on motion of his preceptor, Robert B. Carnahan. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Independent Battery G, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Fort Delaware in Delaware Bay, serving from August, 1862, to June, 1865.

William J. McGinn was registered August 20, 1858, and admitted August 10, 1861, on motion of his preceptor, Charles W. Robb.

William J. Galbraith was born in February, 1837, at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and was the son of the Rev. William and Mary (Bachop) Galbraith. He was graduated from Dartmouth college with the class of 1857. He was registered June 1, 1858, with Cicero Hasbrouck, and also studied law under the direction of James B. Fullerton at Freeport and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick at Pittsburgh. He was admitted August 17, 1861, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the

Twelfth and Seventy-eighth regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the signal corps of the United States army. He was associate justice of Montana territory from June 23, 1879, to January 27, 1888. He now resides and is in practice at Deer Lodge, Montana.

Allen Wall was registered September 5, 1859, and was admitted September 6, 1861. His preceptors were John P. Penney and James P. Sterrett.

Thomas A. Green was admitted September 21, 1861, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

Johnson H. Baldwin was born April 23, 1832, at Durham, Greene county, N. Y. Son of James and Louisa (Hall) Baldwin. Was graduated from the Poughkeepsie State and national Law school with the class of 1854 and also studied law under Lyman Freemen and D. K. Olney, of Catskill, N. Y. Admitted to the bar at Catskill, N. Y., in 1854. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 1, 1861, on motion of George S. Selden. Owing to ill health, he retired from practice March 22, 1900, and removed to the vicinity of Mifflintown, Pa.

Harrison Blake was admitted November 23, 1861, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

James Denton Hancock was registered September 17, 1859, and admitted December 7, 1861. Preceptor, William Bakewell. Now resides and in practice at Franklin, Pa.

Edward Alexander Montooth was born September 18, 1837, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of James and Mary (Ingram) Montooth. Educated in the public schools of the city. Registered February 26, 1856, with Cicero Hasbrouck, and July 16, 1860, with Alexander M. Watson. Admitted December 7, 1861, on motion of Alexander M. Watson. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Was commissioned August 1, 1873, by John F. Hartranft, governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general of the Sixth military division of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Allegheny county for three years, which term he served. The Montooth family were happily blessed with two sons, differing in age, but alike in a gentle, genial personality which commanded love and respect wherever known. Edward Alexander came to the bar first and was perhaps instrumental in leading Charles Carroll, the younger brother, into the profession. Edward inclined to the criminal side of the practice and became district attorney, which office he filled with ability and success. His jury addresses were earnest, clear, persuasive, impassioned and strong. When it came to sentence his great heart often impelled him to plead with the court for mercy. The brothers were partners as Montooth Bros., and Charles C. had charge of the civil department, which he managed with eminent success. Indeed, it was a pleasure to confer with them and an instructive pleasure to meet them in the combats of the forum. Their ideals of professional conduct were high, and they strove to live up to them and take their brethren of the bar with them. They both died young and their deaths cast a dark gloom over their family, the bench, the bar and the community. They were bachelors and with their two unmarried sisters had a lovely and hospitable home at Fulton and Bluff streets.

Hugh Duffy was registered May 1, 1859, and admitted January 14, 1862, on motion of Benjamin F. Lucas. Preceptor, Peter C. Shannon.

Alfred L. Pearson was born December 28, 1836, in Pittsburgh. Son of John Pearson. Educated in the schools of his native city. Registered September 15, 1859. Admitted January 14, 1862. Preceptor, E. P. Jones.

J. P. Penney

Served during the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Brevetted brigadier general September 30, 1864, and major general March 1, 1865, both brevets being for personal bravery and gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. In 1868 was elected district attorney for the county of Allegheny and served three years. Failing health compelled him to abandon the active practice of law, and for a long time he filled the office of gas inspector of Allegheny county by appointment of the judges of our Common Pleas No. 1. Died at his home in the Sewickley valley January 6, 1903, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh. At the time of his death and for many years previous he was a manager of the National Soldiers' home by appointment of the President of the United States.

Winfield Scott Purviance was born June 4, 1841, at Butler, Pa. Son of Samuel A. and Caroline M. Purviance. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1861. Registered July 1, 1859. Admitted February 8, 1862. Preceptor, Samuel A. Purviance. Died at Pittsburgh Tuesday morning, November 25, 1890. Buried in Bellevue cemetery. He had all the elements of greatness and popularity wonderfully combined. He rose bright and luminous as the morning star. Before the rays of the rising sun dimmed him he had passed away—a mere memory, but a memory that will live in those who knew him until they, too, shall have passed from time to eternity.

Ross Forward was admitted March 29, 1862, on motion of W. C. Aughenbaugh.

George D. Ball was registered June 1, 1859, and admitted June 3, 1862. Preceptor, Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Samuel Chadwick Schoyer, son of Solomon and Penelope (Codwise) Schoyer, was born in Pittsburgh. Registered June 1, 1858. Admitted June 3, 1862, on motion of Edwin H. Stowe. Preceptor, Solomon Schoyer, Jr. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His death was announced to the courts February 12, 1890, by William A. Stone and J. McF. Carpenter. He is a good lawyer and stood well in the profession, although much broken by a wound received in the service which also ultimately caused his death. Died February 11, 1890.

Cyrus P. Townsend, son of Cyrus and Susan (Snyder) Townsend, was born May 7, 1838. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1857. Registered September 15, 1857. Admitted June 4, 1862, on motion of his preceptor, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick. Served in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion. Removed to Leavenworth, Kan.

R. A. Cameron was registered October 15, 1858, and admitted September 2, 1862. Preceptor, Thomas F. Wilson.

George Robinson Cochran was born February 15, 1834, in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Cochran. Educated at Beaver academy, Beaver, Witherspoon institute, Butler, and the Allegheny County Normal school, under Professor B. M. Kerr. Registered September 1, 1860. Admitted September 2, 1862, on motion of David W. Bell. Preceptors, Robert McKnight and Robert B. Carnahan. He was commonly known as "Commodore" Cochran. He was a lively, cheerful, pleasant, genial man and companion, his word as good as any man's bond. He was an attractive speaker, and before court or jury or on the political platform was listened to with attention. In wit and repartee he seemed to be inexhaustible. He left the bar and went into the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but soon returned in broken health, and died, we may safely say, without an enemy in the world.

Joseph T. Power was registered August

23, 1859, and admitted September 2, 1862. Preceptors, John P. Penney and James P. Sterrett.

Campbell S. Ammond was registered July 11, 1859, and admitted September 6, 1862, on motion of David Reed, his preceptor.

John F. Edmundson was born August 22, 1835, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Joseph and Mary (Baker) Edmundson. Removed with his family to Butler county when a child. Educated at Conoquenessing academy, Zelienople, Pa., and at Westminster college, Pennsylvania. Registered April 21, 1860. Admitted September 6, 1862, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptors, Samuel A. Purviance and Titian J. Coffey.

Anthony Wiedman was born February 12, 1832, in the kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany. Son of John and Rosina (Diemer) Wiedman. Educated in the schools of his native country. Landed in America May 10, 1853. Commenced reading law with Foss & Adams, Chicago, Ill., then with William Murray at Ebensburg, Pa., and completed studies with John Coyle at Pittsburgh. Registered November 8, 1860. Admitted September 6, 1862, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Died April 28, 1901, at his home in Pittsburgh.

James S. Strickler was registered October 1, 1860, and admitted December 2, 1862, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptor, Thomas Mellon. Died January 9, 1888, at Pittsburgh.

Michael O'Hara, Jr., was registered September 3, 1860, and admitted December 16, 1862. Preceptors, the Fettermans.

James Lafferty was registered December 17, 1861, and admitted January 24, 1863, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptors, Hon. Frederick H. Collier, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Robert Woods, Jr., was registered January 31, 1860, and admitted April 7, 1863, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Woods.

James Whitfield was registered June 1, 1860, and admitted April 13, 1863, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Preceptors, Robert McKnight and Robert B. Carnahan.

John Scott Ferguson, son of Charles and Mary A. (Hamilton) Ferguson, was born January 24, 1842, in Pittsburgh. Educated in the public schools, the Pittsburgh High school and at Allegheny City college and by private tutors. Admitted April 7, 1863, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Woods. Mr. Ferguson's career has been strictly professional.

Smith Archibald Johnston was born July 18, 1839, in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Son of Archibald and Mary (Mackrell) Johnston. Educated in the public schools and at Beaver academy, Beaver, Pa. Registered April 28, 1860. Admitted July 18, 1863, on motion of Hon. George Shiras, Jr. Preceptors, N. P. & G. L. B. Fetterman.

Billings G. Childs was admitted September 15, 1863, on motion of A. M. Brown.

Hon. Christopher Heydrick, a member of Venango county bar, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 5, 1863, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

Hall Patterson was born August 4, 1841, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of James and Frances Ann (Hill) Patterson. Educated at Pittsburgh Central High school. Registered September 1, 1860. Admitted October 15, 1863. Preceptor, John H. Bailey.

Stephen Collins McCandless was born September 22, 1840, at Pittsburgh. Son of Wilson and Sarah N. (Collins) McCandless. Received his preparatory education at the Western university of Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1861. Registered September 21, 1861. Admitted November 16, 1863, on motion of James H. Hopkins. Preceptors, George P. Hamilton and Marcus W. Acheson. Was appointed clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania November 3, 1863,

and served twenty-eight years. Is now secretary of the Dollar Savings bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

William George Hawkins was born September 6, 1840, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of William G. and Margaret (Dillinger) Hawkins. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1861. Admitted December 16, 1863, on motion of John P. Penney. Preceptors, James P. Sterrett and John P. Penney. Elected president judge of the Separate Orphans' Court of Allegheny county in 1874 for a term of ten years. Took his seat on the first Monday of January, 1875. Re-elected in 1884 and 1894.

Jonas R. Butterfield was registered January 1, 1859, and admitted December 21, 1863, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptor, Frederick H. Collier. Died May 18, 1875.

Joseph M. Gazzam was born in Pittsburgh December 2, 1842. Son of Dr. Edward D. and Elizabeth Antoinette (De Beelen) Gazzam. On account of ill health was taught by private instructors and by his father at home until his fourteenth year, when he entered the Western university of Pennsylvania, where he remained three and a half years, when failing health compelled him to leave. After an extended tour of our western and southern country he returned, and, January 4, 1861, registered as a law student with David Reed. Was admitted January 6, 1864. In 1876 was elected to the Pennsylvania senate from the Forty-third senatorial district. At the end of his senatorial term he removed to Philadelphia, where, in addition to his professional work, he engaged in the management of many large properties, business interests and charitable institutions.

Noah Webster Shafer. Answering our request for information, Mr. Shafer says, inter alia: "Was born September 19, 1835, in Findlay township, Allegheny county Pennsylvania. Educated in the common schools, then at Westminster college and in 1857 entered third term of sophomore year at Jefferson college and graduated in 1859 with degree of A. B. I studied law with John Wesley Fletcher White and Jacob F. Slagle, entering their office the latter part of 1861, and was admitted to practice law in Allegheny county January 6, 1864. Never attended a law school. I was register in bankruptcy under the act of March 2, 1867, for the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, nominated by Hon. Wilson McCandless and appointed by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. I made some money out of this office, thanks to my legal brethren. I was not in the military service except by proxy, and I have heard, but cannot verify it, that my representative was all shot to pieces. I have worked hard, made a good deal of money, lost a little, have some left and have tried to live uprightly and honestly, and have made it a rule not to work unrighteousness for others in my profession. My father's name was David Shafer and my mother's Elizabeth (Wise) Shafer, and my full name is Noah Webster Shafer."

William B. Rodgers was born July 1, 1844, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Rev. James Rodgers, D. D., and Eliza (Livingston) Rodgers. Educated in private schools and the Western university of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Allegheny City college, Allegheny, Pa. Registered January 9, 1861. Admitted January 6, 1864, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick. Preceptors, John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon. Was solicitor for the City of Allegheny from January, 1870, until April, 1888. Was commissioned by John F. Hartranft, governor of Pennsylvania, member of a commission to prepare a code for the government of the cities of the commonwealth, on which commission he served, making an exhaustive report, ahead of the times, and therefore not adopted by the legislature, but which, nevertheless, has

been the groundwork of nearly all municipal legislation since. Mr. Rodgers is now solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh.

Hon. John Moffitt Kennedy, son of Dr. John and Mary (Dickey) Kennedy, was born September 19, 1833, at Oxford, Chester county, Pa. Was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1855. Read law at Booneville, Mo., with Judge George W. Miller and William Douglass. George W. Miller being then a circuit judge of the state. Admitted to the bar at Booneville, Cooper county, Mo., July 4, 1863. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 27, 1864, on motion of Alexander H. Miller. Was commissioned president judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1891, by the governor of the commonwealth, to serve until the first Monday of January, 1892, thus becoming the first president judge of that court at its organization, June 2, 1891, when he was qualified and took his seat. In November, 1891, he was elected to a full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1892, and, being commissioned and qualified, he served the full term. He was re-elected in 1901, commissioned and qualified for another term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1902, which he is now serving.

Hon. Charles Sylvester Fetterman, son of Nathaniel Plumer and Anna M. (Dillon) Fetterman, was born May 19, 1840, in Beaver, Pa. The family removed to Allegheny county in 1849. Was educated in the schools and academies of the country and city. Registered March 10, 1862. Admitted March 26, 1864, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick. Preceptor, his father. He was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James P. Sterrett. He served from March, 1877, to the first Monday of January, 1878, and then resumed practice. Died August 17, 1900. Buried in the Chartiers cemetery. Judge Fetterman was quiet and undemonstrative, but a good, strong, safe lawyer, having many of the characteristics of his distinguished father, N. P. Fetterman, of our bar. He was a nephew of W. W. Fetterman and cousin of G. L. B. and W. B. Fetterman also of our bar. His short term on the bench demonstrated his especial fitness for judicial work, but the voice of the people or the voice of the politicians declared him off.

Ulysses L. B. Pollock was registered February 25, 1861, and admitted March 26, 1864. Preceptors, R. Biddle Roberts and John Mellon.

Samuel D. Rothermel was registered November 1, 1862, and admitted July 23, 1864, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. Preceptors, N. P. and G. L. B. Fetterman.

John Caldwell McCoombs was born March 9, 1838, at Wheeling, W. Va. Son of James and Mary (Caldwell) McCoombs. Was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1858. Registered April 1, 1862. Admitted July 23, 1864, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptor, Kennedy Marshall. Was solicitor of Allegheny City from 1867 to 1871.

Junius Brutus Flack was born November 29, 1835, at Fayette City, Fayette county, Pa. Son of John and Catharine (Fell) Flack. Educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Registered January 8, 1861. Admitted September 20, 1864, on motion of J. H. Baldwin. Preceptor, George S. Selden. Was deputy district attorney of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, under District Attorney Levi Bird Duff, in 1866 and 1867; then was elected assistant district attorney for Allegheny county in 1868 for three years and re-elected for another term in 1871, which terms he served.

James Knox Polk Duff was born September 10, 1844, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Samuel Duff, one of the pioneer settlers of the township. His preparatory education was obtained in

John J. Mitchel

the schools of the county and at Bethel academy under Dr. George Marshall and his education was completed at Mount Union college, Ohio. Registered September 15, 1862. Admitted September 24, 1864, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr. After admission he practiced six months in Louisville, Ky., and then returned to Pittsburgh. Died February 24, 1902.

Abram C. Patterson was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Son of William and Isabella (Coleman) Patterson. While taking a regular collegiate course at Washington college, Pennsylvania, the war of the Rebellion came upon the country, when he left college, volunteered and served in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Registered April 1, 1862. Admitted January 4, 1865. Preceptor, Thomas Ewing.

Malcolm Hay was born March 1, 1842, in Philadelphia. Educated in preparatory department of University of Pennsylvania and other schools and academies. In his seventeenth year he emigrated to Missouri and engaged in commercial pursuits; three years later returned to Trenton, N. J., and read law with Chief Justice Mercer Beasley. Admitted to New Jersey bar in February, 1865. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 20, 1865, on motion of David W. Bell. Was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1874. Was first assistant postmaster general of the United States from March 20, 1885, to July 3, 1885. Died October 20, 1885, at his residence in Allegheny City and was buried in Homewood cemetery, Pittsburgh.

James P. Brown was born May 7, 1841, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of John and Rebecca (Plummer) Brown. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1862 and from Harvard Law school with the class of 1864. Admitted February 21, 1865. Preceptor, Robert B. Carnahan.

James Evans, son of Oliver and Mary A. (Sampson) Evans, was born November 24, 1840, in McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1861. Registered October 17, 1862. Admitted March 7, 1865, on motion of his preceptor, James I. Kuhn. In 1902 he was elected a commissioner of the county for three years from the first Monday of January, 1903.

Thomas Baird Graham was admitted March 25, 1865, on motion of Hill Burgwin.

Thomas McKee Bayne, son of Andrew and Mary A. (Mathews) Bayne, was born June 14, 1836, in Allegheny City, Pa. Was educated in the public schools and at Westminster college. Registered January 11, 1862. Admitted April 17, 1865. Preceptors, Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. Was elected district attorney for Allegheny county in 1871. Was elected from the Allegheny district to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Died soon after his last term in Congress at his Washington residence. He was a good lawyer, an excellent district attorney, a strong man with the people and an active and efficient member of Congress.

John Sioussat Lambie, son of William and Aimee (Sioussat) Lambie, was born in Pittsburgh November 1, 1843. Was graduated from the academical department of the Pittsburgh High school with the class of 1863. Admitted April 17, 1865. Perceptors, Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. Mr. Lambie has been for twenty-seven consecutive years and is still a member of Pittsburgh select council. He served in Company F of the One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the war of the Rebellion.

Edward Campbell, son of Dr. Hugh and Rachel Brown (Lyon) Campbell, was born

July 24, 1838, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. Studied law at Uniontown with Nathaniel Ewing and was admitted to the Fayette county bar September 5, 1859. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 24, 1865, on motion of James Veech. Was commissioned president judge of the Fourteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, in May, 1873, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel A. Gilmore, and served until December of the same year, when he was succeeded by A. E. Wilson. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Eighty-fifth regiment of Pennsylvania infantry.

James K. Kerr came to the bar in Venango county; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 9, 1865, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. Died at his home in Pittsburgh February 25, 1876.

John J. Redick was admitted August 12, 1865, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson.

Alexander Brown Riggs was registered September 1, 1863, and admitted September 16, 1865, on motion of his preceptor, James Veech.

David Henry Veech was born March 15, 1837, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of James and Martha (Ewing) Veech. Was educated at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania; studied law with his father at Uniontown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there March 7, 1859. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Vounteer Infantry (reserve corps), in the Fifth Regiment of artillery of the United States army, and as commissary of subsistence in the army of the United States with the rank of captain and chiefly on duty with the First brigade, Third division, Sixth army corps. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 16, 1865, on motion of George P. Hamilton, and practiced with his father until his death. Died in Pittsburgh May 2, 1874. Buried at New Haven, Fayette county, Pa.

Laurie J. Blakeley was admitted September 21, 1865, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

John W. Milligan was registered September 7, 1863, and admitted October 6, 1865, on motion of his preceptor, John H. Hampton.

Henry L. McCullough was registered May 13, 1861, and admitted November 4, 1865, on motion of his preceptor, Robert Woods. Died at his home in Allegheny May 3, 1881.

William P. Jenks came to the bar in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1867-68 and president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Jefferson and Forest, from the first Monday of December, 1871, to the first Monday of December, 1881. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 6, 1865, on motion of Benjamin F. Lucas.

James W. Kirker was born September 20, 1832, in Conoquenessing (now Lancaster) township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Son of William and Rosanna (Scott) Kirker. Educated in the public schools, at the Conoquenessing academy, Zelienople, and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Studied law at Butler, Pa., with George W. Smith and Lewis Z. Mitchell and was admitted to the Butler county bar September 22, 1856. Was elected district attorney for the county of Butler in 1859 for a term of three years. On April 18, 1863, he was commissioned by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, provost marshal for the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with the rank of captain of cavalry. Served as provost marshal from the date of his appointment, with headquarters in Allegheny City, until October 1, 1865, at which date, in consequence of the close of the war of the Rebellion, he was mustered out. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar Novem-

ber 17, 1865, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson, and resumed the practice of law in Pittsburgh. Died at his residence in Bellevue August 10, 1893.

D. W. Elder was born August 22, 1825, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Son of Robert and Elizabeth (Reed) Elder. Educated in the public schools and at Elders Ridge academy, Indiana county, Pa. Registered December 15, 1861. Admitted November 18, 1865, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance. Preceptor, Nathaniel Nelson. Died November 24, 1894.

William Reardon, born January 28, 1844, at County Cork, Ireland. Son of Martin and Mary (Connell) Reardon. Arrived in Pittsburgh in 1855. Registered November 1, 1862. Admitted December 8, 1865, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. Preceptor, John Mellon.

John W. Taylor was registered September 15, 1863, and admitted December 9, 1865. Preceptor, E. P. Jones.

Frank W. Kennedy was registered April 18, 1860, and admitted December 9, 1865, on motion of David W. Bell, Esq. Preceptors, David W. and Algernon S. Bell.

J. P. Clark was admitted December 23, 1865, on motion of W. S. Purviance.

Josiah Cohen was born November 29, 1841, at Falmouth, England. Son of Henry and Rose (Moses) Cohen. His education was commenced under private tutors and he was graduated from the Institute of Jewish Learning, London, England. Registered April 14, 1863. Admitted January 2, 1866, on motion of his preceptor, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick. He was commissioned a judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county by the governor in December, 1901, was qualified and took his seat January 14, 1902, and served until the first Monday of January, 1903.

Samuel D. Schmucker was admitted January 6, 1866, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson.

James P. Johnston, registered January 2, 1866, nunc pro tunc, was admitted January 2, 1866, on motion of his preceptor, Thomas M. Marshall.

Joseph Hays was born January 9, 1832, in Washington county, Pa. He was the son of Alexander and Ann V. (Stevenson) Hays. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., with the class of 1857. He studied law at Washington with William Montgomery and Robert M. Gibson. He was admitted to the Washington county bar December 21, 1865, and removed to Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 13, 1866. He was a member of the State House of Representatives from December 1, 1874, to December 1, 1876.

George Harper Quaill was born February 23, 1855, in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., and was the son of David R. and Sarah J. (Shafer) Quaill. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa. He read law with Noah W. Shafer, Esq., of Pittsburgh. He registered January 16, 1876, and was admitted January 23, 1866, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

William P. Miller was born July 25, 1844, at Huntingdon, Pa., the son of Benjamin E. and Keziah H. (Peebles) Miller. He completed his education at Jefferson college in 1862. He registered September 10, 1862, and was admitted February 6, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. His preceptors were Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. He died several years ago, the date of his death being unknown.

Butler Case Christy was born September 15, 1842, in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was the son of James and Mary J. (Case) Christy, and was educated at the public schools, the academy at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., and at Mount Union college, Ohio. He registered October 1, 1863, and was admitted March 3, 1866. His preceptor was Cicero Hasbrouck. He served in the war

of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He also was a member of the State House of Representatives from Allegheny county in 1874, 1875 and 1876.

Henry H. McCormick was born September 4, 1840, at Stewartsville, Westmoreland county, Pa. He was the son of John and Esther (Sonash) McCormick, and was educated at the common schools, Irwin academy and New Derry normal school. He was admitted March 3, 1866. Was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1873 and 1874. He was speaker of the House in 1874, and was commissioned June 29, 1876, attorney for the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania and served until July 5, 1880, when his successor was commissioned. He died in Pittsburgh July 19, 1885.

Samuel P. Fulton was born at Hunker's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa., December 23, 1838. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson college. He studied law at Greensburg with Edgar Cowan and was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 16, 1866, on motion of J. S. Strickler. He died in Kansas City, Mo., January 2, 1882. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

George Nugent Monro was born November 18, 1833, in Buckinghamshire, England, and was the son of Henry Loftus and Sallie (Eney) Monro. He was graduated from St. David's college, Carmarthen, South Wales, in 1851. He landed in America August 18, 1854. He was graduated from the general theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church, New York, with the class of 1858, taking the Greek prize, and was then ordained to the deaconate of that church. He served in the diocese of Louisiana under Bishop Leonidas J. Polk until 1860, when he obtained letters dismissory. He removed to Pittsburgh, and on October 1, 1860, registered as law student at Pittsburgh with Samuel A. Purviance, Titian J. Coffey and Nathaniel Nelson. He was admitted April 4, 1866, on motion of John H. Bailey.

William Asa Shinn was registered February 17, 1864, and was admitted April 4, 1866, on motion of Andrew W. Loomis. His preceptor was William M. Shinn.

William G. Duff was the son of Samuel A. and Isabella (Lawson) Duff, and was born at Chartiers, Allegheny county, Pa., July 1, 1839. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1863, and was registered March 22, 1866. He was admitted April 5, 1866, on motion of his preceptor, Walter H. Lowrie. He retired from practice and went into business.

Robert S. Morrison was born in October, 1843, in Allegheny City, Pa., and was the son of John and Hannah A. (Davis) Morrison. He was educated in the schools of Allegheny City and at Amherst college. He was registered August 15, 1865, and was admitted April 9, 1866, on motion of his preceptor, E. Bradford Todd. He removed to Georgetown, Colo., in 1870, where he is now in practice. He is the author of "Morrison's Mining Digest," in small edition, and afterwards in twelve volumes. He was a member of the Colorado House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887.

Adolph Hughes Bocking, son of Adolphe and Jeanette Marie (Bruckner) Bocking, was born August 3, 1829, at Verviers, Belgium. He was educated at Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia. He emigrated to America, arriving July 3, 1849. He was graduated from the law department of Cincinnati college, Cincinnati, Ohio, with the class of 1857, having read law there with the firm of Myron H. Tilden, Maskel E. Curwen and Nelson B. Rairden. He was admitted to the Ohio bar at Cincinnati, April 15, 1857. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1865. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 14, 1866, on

Wm. L. Chaffant

motion of George R. Cochran. He served in the Mississippi squadron (naval) during the war of the Rebellion.

Alexander G. Cochran was the son of John T. Cochran, and was born March 20, 1845, in Allegheny City. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at Phillips academy, Massachusetts. Leaving school in 1861, he studied law with his father in New York until 1864, when he entered the law school of Columbia college, and was admitted to the New York bar in April, 1866. He immediately removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 21, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. He was elected to Congress in the Allegheny district in 1874 and served two years. He was one of the counsel representing Samuel J. Tilden before the electoral commission appointed to determine whether Samuel J. Tilden or Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected president of the United States in the national contest of 1876. He removed to St. Louis in the spring of 1879, and is now the general solicitor of the Missouri, Pacific Railway company.

William B. Clarke came to the bar in Beaver county, having been admitted there May 2, 1827. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 9, 1866, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance. He died at his home in Pittsburgh, September 2, 1885, aged seventy-two years and five months. He was buried in Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

William Carr was registered March 12, 1864, and was admitted May 9, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall

George Harvey Christy was born January 22, 1837, at Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, the son of John and Hannah (Andrews) Christy. He was graduated from the college of the Western Reserve at Hudson, Ohio, with the class of 1859. He commenced the study of law May 19, 1863, at Pittsburgh with Edwin H. Stowe, and after that gentleman's election to the bench his studies were pursued under James Veech. He was admitted May 12, 1866, on motion of John H. Hampton. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Knapp's Battallion of Artillery (one hundred-day men), and in the Twenty-second Regiment United States colored troops in the Army of the James.

William Lusk Chalfant acquired his legal training and education in the office of Hamilton & Acheson, then leaders of the bar of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. George P. Hamilton has long since died, but M. W. Acheson survives, and is now the distinguished judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The professional career of Mr. Chalfant embraced nearly thirty years of active practice, and in the performance of its duties he gained the respect of the bench and of his seniors at the bar, and the esteem and confidence of all with whom he was brought into contact. His sense of honor, his fidelity to his personal and professional obligations, his charming personality and courteous manner endeared him to his friends. His professional career was a successful one and his practice was of a superior class. He was recognized as a well-read and well-prepared lawyer, and was often selected by the bench as master and referee in important and difficult cases. He died in the prime of his life, well beloved, much honored, and greatly lamented.

Mr. Chalfant was born at Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pa., on August 3, 1843, the son of an old and highly esteemed family. He was one of six brothers, all of whom bore distinguished parts in the political, financial and manufacturing interests of the state. His early training was in the country schools of his township; his preparation for college was at Wilkinsburg academy, and his college course was completed at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. His law studies were pursued in the law office of Hamilton & Ache-

son; his admission to the bar occurred in May, 1866, and he died in the fifty-second year of his age, on April 20, 1895, at his residence in Shady Side, Center avenue, Pittsburgh. His funeral services were held at the Church of the Ascension, Pittsburgh, of which he was one of the incorporating members, and of the vestry of which he was a member at the time of his death. His body now reposes in Highwood cemetery, in Allegheny City. Mr. Chalfant was married November 5, 1874, to Elizabeth Ashley Pirtle, daughter of Hon. Henry Pirtle, chancellor of the equity courts in Louisville, Ky. Of this marriage there were born John W. Chalfant, Jr., surviving, who chose his father's profession; Lewis Rodgers Chalfant, who died in his infancy, and a daughter, Ashley Pirtle Chalfant, who died a few weeks after the death of her father, in the twelfth year of her age. (Sol Schoyer, Jr.)

John Gilfillan Bryant, son of Archibald and Rachel (Gilfillan) Bryant, was born October 9, 1843, at Library, Allegheny county, Pa. He was educated from the Pittsburgh Central High School with the class of 1861. He registered July 6, 1863, and was admitted July 7, 1866, on the motion of George Shiras, Jr. His preceptor was Thomas Ewing. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the Fifth Maine battery.

William Bernice Cook, son of Jamieson and Jane (Vance) Cook, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1860. Registered in January, 1860. Admitted July 7, 1866, on motion of George Shiras, Jr. Preceptor, John H. Hampton. His death was announced to the courts December 10, 1870, by Alfred L. Pearson. In the war of the Rebellion he served in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

George R. Ammond was born in Pittsburgh in 1839. Son of George and Miriam (Stuart) Ammond. Registered April 11, 1864. Admitted July 21, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptors, Samuel W. Black and John Mellon.

Albert G. Lucas, son of Benjamin F. Lucas, was registered October 13, 1862, and admitted July 30, 1866, on motion of Thomas MacConnell. Preceptor, Benjamin F. Lucas. Removed to Missouri in 1874.

John C. Barr, registered January 22, 1861. Was admitted August 11, 1866, on motion of his preceptor, Joseph J. Siebeneck.

John Scott Robb was born April 30, 1839, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Mark and Jane S. (Donaldson) Robb. Was graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1864. Registered May 4, 1864. Admitted September 15, 1866, on motion of N. P. Fetterman. Preceptors, James I. Kuhn and Edward T. Cassidy. Was a member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny county in the sessions of 1869 and 1870. Was elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1877 and re-elected in 1880, serving six years.

Christian Snively, Jr., registered July 17, 1861, was admitted September 15, 1866. Preceptor, James I. Kuhn. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Removed from Pittsburgh in 1878.

James A. Logan came to the bar in Westmoreland county. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 29, 1866, on motion of Stephen H. Geyer. In 1871 he was appointed president judge of the Tenth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Buffington, and he was afterwards elected to the same office for a full term of ten years. He resigned before the expiration of his term and removed to Philadelphia, where he became counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Walter Scott McCune, son of Joseph A. and Agnes McCune, was born at Perrysville, Allegheny county, Pa., in July, 1845. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1860. Registered October 20, 1860. Admitted November 6, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Preceptors, Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. Removed to Ironton, Ohio, in 1869, and died there in August, 1887.

Daniel B. Thompson was registered September 10, 1865, and was admitted November 6, 1866, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

William David Moore was born January 15, 1824, at Harper's Ferry, Va. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1841; studied theology and was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church. Appointed chaplain of the Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, in which he served during the war of the Rebellion. After the war he read law with Edgar Cowen at Greensburg and was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar in 1866. He removed to Pittsburgh the same year and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 27, 1866, on motion of Alexander M. Watson. He died at his home in Allegheny City, November 2, 1896. He was buried in the Allegheny cemetery at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Moore was a conspicuous example of the coming into the profession of the law from the ministry or other outside calling. He was eloquent, a scholar, a thinker, a reasoner. But having been a preacher, there was so much of the preacher way with him and so little of the preacher in him as to insensibly neutralize and handicap his admittedly great natural gifts. Before court or jury, however, he was always heard with pleasure, and his knowledge of chemistry, anatomy and the great range of natural sciences made him an able and trustworthy expounder of the many intricate questions which come before our Allegheny county courts and juries. His health was broken and he was a great sufferer long before death relieved him from the pains and pangs of disease. In resolutions and addresses on the death of deceased members, Mr. Moore had a field peculiarly his own. If his efforts in that line could have been preserved and published, they would have taken place with the best classics in our literature.

Hans B. Herron was born in Ireland in 1818 and came with his family to America when quite young. He registered April 1, 1862, and was admitted December 29, 1866, on motion of George Shiras, Jr. His preceptor was Alex. M. Watson. The family of Mr. Herron settled on a farm near Bakerstown, Allegheny county, where they conducted a farm and a tannery. Notwithstanding severe toil on the farm and in the tan yard, Hans received a good classical education. In early life he took an active part in public affairs. He was captain of the Allegheny Blues and a member of the State House of Representatives. A brother, David, became a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian church (New Side Covenanters), and spent nearly all his ministerial life in missionary work in India, his last days and eventually his life being given to the relief of lepers. Another brother, Samuel, became eminent in the ministry of the same church as a preacher and writer. William became a good doctor and John a good farmer. Hans never married, and, owing to ill health, spent at least all the daylight hours in his office. He was an omnivorous reader and became an acknowledged authority in law, literature, history, etc. Bibliographer, bibliolater, bibliophile—these words merely indicate the range of his investigations. His Bible was his constant companion, and he could recite most of the psalms without a book. He was absolutely truthful in all things, and his researches were for the truth. He was a most genial companion, and always had time to receive

his friends, and, for that matter, tell or listen to a good Irish story, or crack a highly flavored Irish joke. His death was announced to the courts April 5, 1890, by J. McF. Carpenter.

David Thompson Watson was born January 2, 1844, at Washington, Pa., the son of James and Maria M. (Morgan) Watson. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., with the class of 1864, and from the law department of the University of Harvard with the class of 1866. Admitted to the bar in Boston, Mass., on examination before graduation. Admitted to the bar in Washington county, Pa., in July, 1866. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 7, 1867, on motion of John H. Hampton, since which time he has resided and practiced here. Mr. Watson served in the war of the Rebellion in Company B, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania emergency Regiment, and in Battery D, of Knapp's Battalion of Independent Artillery companies. I know that my brethren of the bar will be glad to have me say of Mr. Watson that he has attained great eminence in the profession at home and abroad. Within the present year he appeared for the government of the United States and argued and won the case of the government against the Northern Securities company, one of the most important cases in our day. At the present writing he is in London, conducting the case of our government before the commission chosen by our government and Great Britain for the determination of the location of the Alaskan boundary line.

Wenman A. Lewis was registered October 23, 1864, and admitted January 12, 1867, on motion of Alexander H. Miller, his preceptor.

Wilfred Breed was admitted February 2, 1867, on motion of John R. Large.

John Dalzell was born April 19, 1875, in the city of New York, the son of Samuel Dalzell, who came from Mount Stewart, County Down, Ireland, and Mary (McDowell) Dalzell, who came from Tally Cross, County Down, Ireland. The family removed to Pittsburgh in 1847. Mr. Dalzell's education commenced in the common schools of the city, and he was graduated from Yale college with the class of 1865. He was registered February 1, 1864, and admitted February 5, 1867. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and William C. Moreland. Mr. Dalzell was elected to Congress from the Pittsburgh district in 1886, and has been re-elected to every Congress since, serving on the most important committees and rendering conspicuous service for the nation in all departments of legislative work.

James Wilson Murray, son of the Rev. John W. and Elizabeth Murray, was born at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., September 14, 1847. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1865. He registered September 15, 1865, and was admitted March 6, 1867, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. His preceptors were Samuel A. and Winfield S. Purviance. He died in Pittsburgh January 17, 1886, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery.

John H. Callahan was registered December 1, 1863, and was admitted April 9, 1867, on motion of William G. Hawkins. His preceptor was James M. Gallaher.

William Townsend Haines was admitted April 13, 1867, on motion of James A. Lowrie. He came from the Chester county bar, and after a few years' practice here he removed to Washington City.

Wesley Wolf was admitted April 15, 1867, on motion of James H. Hopkins.

J. Harvey White was born March 8, 1839, in Adams county, Pa., son of Andrew and Joanna (Ross) White. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1861. He read law at Gettysburg, Pa., with R. G. McCreary, and was admitted to the bar in Adams county, February 20, 1864. He removed to Pitts-

DAVID REED.

burgh April 1, 1867. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county, April 27, 1867.

Joseph B. Kiddoo was registered August 1, 1857, and was admitted May 1, 1867, on motion of F. H. Collier. His preceptors were Edwin H. Stowe and John H. Hampton.

John G. Chandler was admitted May 8, 1867, on motion of John H. Hampton.

Robert Ekin Stewart was born April 2, 1841, at Stewart's Station, Westmoreland county, Pa. He was the son of John and Margaret (Shaw) Stewart. He was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1860. He registered November 9, 1864, and was admitted May 9, 1867, on motion of William G. Hawkins, Jr. His preceptors were James P. Sterrett, John P. Penney and William G. Hawkins, Jr. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States colored troops.

James S. Wheat, a member of the Wheeling, W. Va. bar, was admitted May 9, 1867, on motion of Alexander H. Miller.

John Henry Kerr was born December 12, 1842, in Pittsburgh, and was the son of John and Mary (Allen) Kerr. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1860. He registered October 5, 1865, and was admitted June 6, 1867, on motion of John H. Hampton. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and William C. Moreland. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in the sessions of 1870 and 1871.

Robert Baird Patterson was born January 21, 1841, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the son of Joseph N. and Mary (Baird) Patterson, and was graduated from Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1858. He studied law in the office of Joshua F. Bell at Danville, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar in 1862. Soon after his admission in Kentucky he located at Greensburg, Pa., where he practiced until he removed to Pittsburgh in 1867. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 8, 1867, where he practiced until his death, which occurred at Pittsburgh, April 29, 1871. He was buried in the family cemetery at Washington, Pa. Mr. Patterson was a young man of great promise, of good work in the profession and the community, and his death was deeply deplored.

John Barney Sullivan was admitted June 22, 1867, on motion of John F. Edmundson.

Thomas Harlan Baird Patterson was born May 6, 1844, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the son of Joseph N. and Mary (Baird) Patterson, and was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1864. He studied law with his grandfather, Hon. Thomas H. Baird, but completed his studies with George Shiras, Jr. He registered January 1, 1867, and was admitted September 7, 1867. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Two Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a member from the Twenty-third senatorial district of the convention that framed the state constitution of 1874, and served on the committees on railroads, canals and legislation.

Thomas S. Bigelow was registered September 1, 1864, and was admitted September 7, 1867, on motion of his preceptor, George Shiras, Jr. He was solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh from 1873 to 1881, both inclusive. He afterwards retired from practice and went into business.

Joseph Forsythe was born April 16, 1842, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa. The son of Joseph and Sarah (Covert) Forsythe. He registered September 1, 1865, and was admitted October 10, 1867, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. His preceptor was Thomas M. Marshall. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry and

in the First Regiment West Virginia Light Artillery.

Samuel M. Raymond was born August 18, 1841, in Hampshire county, Va., now West Virginia. He was the son of Rev. Moses and Sarah (Walker) Raymond. He was graduated from Washington college, Pa., with the class of 1861. He registered May 28, 1866, and was admitted September 14, 1867. His preceptor was David Reed. Mr. Raymond commenced reading law with Samuel Galloway, Columbus, Ohio, and was there one year before he came to Pittsburgh, which time was allowed by special order of the court in fixing the term of apprenticeship. He was the author of "The Pennsylvania Voter." He died at his residence, Emsworth, Allegheny county, Pa., February 25, 1896, and was buried in Uniondale cemetery, Allegheny City.

Frederick M. Magee was born June 20, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was educated in the Pittsburgh schools, including the high school, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was registered July 23, 1863. He was admitted October 12, 1867, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptors were J. W. F. White and J. F. Slagle. In 1877 Mr. Magee was a member of the commission authorized by the legislature and appointed by the governor to report a code for the government of municipalities in the state. This committee made an exhaustive report in which Mr. Magee's hand was apparent. The report was not formally approved, but has been the basis of much of the later legislation relating to municipalities. He was a sound lawyer. He might not have succeeded as an advocate, but would have made a great judge. He died at his city residence March 22, 1894, and his death was announced to the courts March 24, 1894, by D. F. Patterson and William C. Moreland.

Eliakem Torrence was registered September 28, 1865, and was admitted October 12, 1867, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptors were J. W. F. White and Jacob F. Slagle. He removed to Missouri soon after his admission, and from there went to Minneapolis, where he is now in practice. He has been a judge in his new home. He served with the Pennsylvania troops in the war of the Rebellion and has been national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John W. Wylie was admitted October 15, 1867, on certificate from Washington county, on motion of William C. Moreland and David Reed.

John A. Wilson was born November 2, 1843, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1864. He registered November 6, 1865, and was admitted November 6, 1867. His preceptor was M. A. Woodward.

Robert G. Kirkpatrick was admitted November 19, 1867, on motion of James Veech.

William K. Jennings, the son of John F. and Elizabeth B. (Fitzgerald) Jennings, was born July 25, 1844, in Allegheny City. He graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865. He was registered September 1, 1865, and was admitted December 11, 1867, on motion of Johnson H. Baldwin. His preceptor was Henry W. Williams. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

William A. Leggat was born at Centerville, Indiana county, Pa., April 27, 1844. He graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1862. He registered November 18, 1865. He was admitted December 11, 1867, on motion of Johnson H. Baldwin. His preceptor was Levi Bird Duff. He left Allegheny county in 1880.

Andrew Mellon Stotler, son of David and Eleanor (Mellon) Stotler was born December 30, 1842, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865. He registered

September 16, 1865, and admitted December 11, 1867, on motion of Robert Woods. His preceptor was Thomas Mellon. He practiced until the winter of 1872-73, when, on account of failing health, he visited the Pacific coast and died at Alviso, Santa Clara county, California, February 15, 1873. Buried in Mount Hope churchyard, Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa. His death was announced to the courts February 26, 1873, by C. Snively and J. S. Strickler.

Hall Patterson, the son of James and Frances Ann (Hill) Patterson, and was born August 4, 1841, in Pittsburgh. He was educated in the Pittsburgh Central high school. He registered September 1, 1860, and was admitted December 16, 1867, on motion of John H. Bailey, his preceptor.

John Glenn was admitted December 17, 1867, on motion of Thomas M. Bayne. His preceptors were Thomas M. Bayne and Noah W. Shafer. He pursued his professional studies in Kentucky at the commencement of the war of the Rebellion and there entered the service of the United States with the Kentucky troops and served during the war. He died in Allegheny City, March 28, 1877. His death was announced in court the same day by John C. McCombs and James W. Kirker.

T. C. T. Buckley was admitted January 6, 1868, on motion of James Veech.

Albert Buhl Hay was born December 13, 1844, at Zelienople, Butler county, Pa., the son of Robert and Jane (Buhl) Hay. He was educated at Conoquenessing academy, Zelienople, and was at Jefferson college when the war of the Rebellion came. He then left college, volunteered and served during the war in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry from September 17, 1861, to November 4, 1864. He registered December 23, 1864. He was admitted January 6, 1868, on motion of his preceptor, Thomas B. Hamilton.

George D. Budd was admitted January 14, 1868, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson.

James A. Hunter came to the bar in Westmoreland county, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 14, 1868, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. He continued his residence in Westmoreland county, serving ten years as president judge of the courts of that county.

John Hubermehl was admitted January 18, 1868, on motion of Levi Bird Duff.

Henry A. Collier was registered January 18, 1866, and was admitted January 29, 1868, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were Frederick H. Collier, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Henry A. Miller was born and educated at Butler, Pa. He came to the bar in Venango county. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 29, 1868, on motion of A. M. Brown. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

James Erastus McKelvey, son of Hugh and Jane (McCully) McKelvey, was born December 31, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1866. He registered January 13, 1866, and was admitted February 8, 1868, on motion of his preceptor, A. M. Brown.

William L. Corbett came to the bar in Clarion county, Pa., and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 20, 1868, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance. He was a member of the convention which framed the state constitution of 1874 and president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Clarion and Jefferson, from January 3, 1885, to the first Monday of January, 1886, by appointment of the governor. He spent his entire professional and judicial life at Clarion, Pa., where he died February 5, 1895. He was buried at Clarion.

Jacob A. Vrooman was admitted February 28, 1868, on motion of Cicero Hasbrouck.

James V. Donaldson was registered September 10, 1863, and admitted March 4, 1868, on motion of John M. Kirkpatrick. His preceptor was Thomas B. Hamilton.

James Watson Over was born April 11, 1843, in Clarion county, Pa., the son of John and Sarah (Watson) Over. He was educated in the public schools and at Kittanning academy. He entered as law student under C. Heydrick, at Franklin, Pa., in 1861, and under J. D. Hancock at the same place in 1865, and under John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon at Pittsburgh in 1867. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 7, 1868, on certificate from Venango county. He was appointed and commissioned associate judge of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., by the governor in June, 1881, and elected to the same office in the same year for ten years, from the first Monday of January, 1882. He was re-elected to the same office in 1891 for ten years from the first Monday of January, 1892, and re-elected for ten years from the first Monday of January, 1902. He served in the Union army in the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion.

Robert S. Morrison was born in October, 1843, in Allegheny City, the son of John and Hannah A. (Davis) Morrison. He was educated in the schools of Allegheny City, and at Amherst college. He was registered August 15, 1865, and was admitted April 9, 1868, on motion of his preceptor, E. Bradford Todd. He removed to Georgetown, Colorado, in 1870, where he is now in practice. He was the author of "Morrison's Mining Digest," in small edition, and afterwards in twelve volumes. He was a member of the Colorado House of Representatives in 1886 and 1887.

Archibald Blakeley, born July 24, 1827, at Glade Run, in the Connoquenessing Valley, Butler county, Pa., the son of Lewis and Jane (McAllister) Blakeley. He was educated in the common schools of the county by private tutors, and at Marshall academy, Virginia. He studied law at Butler with George W. Smith, and was admitted to the Butler bar November 9, 1852. He was elected district attorney for the county of Butler in 1853 for the term of three years, which term he served. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He removed to Pittsburgh in April, 1868, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 11, 1868, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance.

Thomas Hindman was born June 12, 1833, in Indiana county, Pa., the son of the Rev. John and Rachel (Stevenson) Hindman. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and at Dayton academy in Armstrong county. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865. He studied law with Eugene Ferero at Oil City, with R. W. Smith and J. B. Findlay at Kittanning, and was graduated from the Ohio State Law college with the class of 1868, and was thereupon admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, and the United States Courts at Cleveland. On April 18, 1868, he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on motion of James Veech and practiced here until May 21, 1878, when he removed to Kansas, and is now at Grainfield, Gove county, Kansas.

Robert Wrightson Price was born in Centreville, Maryland, and graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Baltimore. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 21, 1868, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson, but soon after returned to Baltimore, where he died April 4, 1874. He was buried at Centreville, Maryland.

William Blakeley, the son of Lewis and Jane (McAllister) Blakeley, was born March 10, 1833, at Glade Run, in the Connoquen-

P. C. SHANNON.

essing Valley, Butler county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, the Butler academy and the Witherspoon institute at Butler. He studied law at Butler with his brother Archibald, and was admitted to the Butler bar in 1856. He removed to Kittanning in August of the same year. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Armstrong county and resigned in September, 1862, to enter the army. He served in the war of the Rebellion as lieutenant colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was brevetted brigadier general of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. After the surrender at Appomattox he resigned and practiced at Franklin, Pa., until the spring of 1868, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 25, 1868, on motion of A. M. Brown. He practiced in Pittsburgh until his fatal sickness compelled his retirement. He died at Butler, Pa., November 2, 1899. He was buried in the North Cemetery at Butler.

Ridgley J. Powers was born April 17, 1824, at Youngstown, Ohio, the son of Jacob and Nancy (Pomphrey) Powers. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1843. He studied law with David Tod at Warren, Ohio, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1847, and commenced practice at Youngstown, O. He was elected district attorney of Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1852, and re-elected in 1854, and again in 1858. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 25, 1868, on motion of E. P. Jones. He died at Crafton, in Allegheny county, March 25, 1900, and was buried at Youngstown, Ohio.

George Harvey Christy was born January 22, 1837, at Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio. He was the son of John and Hannah (Andrews) Christy, and was graduated from the college of the Western Reserve at Hudson, Ohio, with the class of 1859. He commenced the study of law May 19, 1863, at Pittsburgh with Edwin H. Stowe, and after his election to the bench, studies were pursued under James Veech. He was admitted May 12, 1868, on motion of John H. Hampton. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Knapp's Battalion of Artillery (100-day men), and in the Twenty-second Regiment United States colored troops in the army of the James.

George A. Chase registered January 8, 1866, and was admitted June 3, 1868, on motion of Alexander H. Miller, his preceptor.

Chapman Biddle, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was admitted June 16, 1868, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Archibald A. Stewart, a member of the Westmoreland county bar, was admitted June 17, 1868, on motion of Thomas J. Keenan.

William McGrew Blackburn was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, and was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1867. He registered with John R. Large September 28, 1863, and with Thomas M. Marshall December 18, 1865, but finally studied law with Henry D. Foster at Greensburg, and after admission to the Westmoreland bar returned to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 22, 1868, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. He died November 28, 1871, aged 28 years. His death was announced to the courts November 29, 1871, by George R. Cochran, Charles C. Montooth, and Charles C. Taylor. He was buried in Allegheny cemetery.

Moses Hampton Todd was registered September 5, 1866, and was admitted September 14, 1868, on motion of James Veech. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and William C. Moreland.

Solomon B. Boyer was admitted September 17, 1868, on motion of Thomas J. Bigham.

Walter Forward Austin was born March 7, 1842, at Pittsburgh, the son of William E.

and Lavinia T. (Forward) Austin. He registered October 13, 1865, and was admitted September 28, 1868, on motion of David Reed. His preceptor was Thomas M. Marshall. He removed to Ohio in July, 1878.

Charles Francis McKenna was born October 1, 1844, in Pittsburgh, the son of James and Ann (Mullen) McKenna. He was educated in the Third and Fourth ward schools, Pittsburgh, and at the Christian Brothers Cathedral schools in the same city. He was registered June 9, 1862, and was admitted October 17, 1868, on motion of John J. Mitchel. His preceptors were John J. Mitchel and Samuel Palmer. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted when sixteen years of age.

William S. Miller was registered August 16, 1866, and was admitted October 17, 1868, on motion of F. H. Collier. His preceptors were F. H. Collier, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Alfred J. Treacy was born in 1845 at Cork, Ireland, son of John and Bridget (Noonan) Treacy. He came to Pittsburgh with his parents in 1855, and was educated at the public schools of the city and at St. Francis college, Loretta, Pa. He was admitted on October 17, 1868, on motion of William C. Moreland. His preceptors were William D. Moore, William C. Moreland, and John H. Kerr. He retired from practice in 1875, on account of ill health.

John M. Davis was registered January 21, 1862, and was admitted October 24, 1868, on motion of his preceptor, John Mellon.

George W. DeCamp studied law in Mercer, Pa., and was admitted to the bar and practiced there for several years. He then removed to Erie, where he practiced until the autumn of 1868, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 2, 1868, on motion of Walter H. Lowrie. He practiced in Pittsburgh until January, 1881, when he removed to Emporia, Kansas.

Thomas Sheerer Parker, son of the Rev. Joseph and Mary (Sheerer) Parker, was born April 2, 1840, near Carlisle, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1860 with the degrees of B. A. and M. A. He read law with A. B. Sharpe of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county. He afterwards was admitted to the Erie bar, and practiced there a short time, removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 16, 1868, on motion of Jonas R. Butterfield, on certificate from Erie county, and has since resided and been in practice here.

Edward S. Lawrence, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was admitted December 7, 1868, on motion of Robert Robb.

Everett H. Moorhead was admitted December 10, 1868, on motion of Joseph M. Gazzam.

Hon. Samuel Alfred McClung was born March 2, 1845, in Plum township, Allegheny county, the son of Rev. Samuel M. and Nancy C. (Gilchrist) McClung. He was graduated from Washington college (afterwards Washington and Jefferson) with the class of 1863. He was registered September 16, 1863, and was admitted December 15, 1868, on motion of John Mellon. His preceptors were John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon. On May 27, 1891, he was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3, of Allegheny county, to the first Monday of January, 1902. At the election of 1891 he was elected to the same office for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1892, and was commissioned accordingly, and in 1901 was elected for another ten years' term from the first Monday of January, 1902; he was commissioned and is now serving the term last stated. Court of Common Pleas No. 3 was first organized as follows: John M. Kennedy,

president; Samuel A. McClung, judge; William D. Porter, judge.

J. Smith DuShane, a member of the Lawrence county bar, was admitted December 26, 1868, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

Hon. William Allen Sipe was born July 1, 1844, in Fulton county, the son of Geo. W. B. and Martha A. (Tanner) Sipe. He was educated at the public schools and at Cassville seminary, Huntingdon county. He studied law at Huntingdon with R. Milton Speer and was admitted to the bar there August 14, 1865. He practiced in Huntingdon county until January 1, 1867, and then removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he practiced until November, 1868, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 28, 1868, on motion of William Bakewell. He was a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congress.

John Gilpin, a member of the Armstrong county bar, was admitted January 25, 1869, on motion of Jackson Boggs.

William H. Lowe, a member of the Ohio bar, was admitted February 2, 1869, on motion of Joseph M. Gazzam.

Hezekiah D. Gamble was born November 26, 1843, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, son of Hezekiah and Harriet (Irwin) Gamble. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1866, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1869. He registered November 18, 1862, and was admitted February 6, 1869, on motion of B. F. Lucas. He registered with C. C. Taylor but completed his legal studies with Robert B. Carnahan. He was appointed clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania January 5, 1870, and is yet in office.

Thomas Holland was registered February 7, 1867, and was admitted March 4, 1869, on motion of his preceptor, William C. Moreland.

John B. Young was registered November 9, 1865, and was admitted March 9, 1869, on motion of George R. Cochran. His preceptor was Robert P. Flenniken.

Hugh White Weir was born March 12, 1830, in Indiana county, the son of George and Margaret (White) Weir. He was educated at Blairsville academy and studied law with Augustus Drum at Indiana, Pa. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in March, 1852. He removed to Allegheny county in 1869, and was admitted to that bar March 16, 1869, on motion of E. Bradford Todd. He was commissioned chief justice of the territory of Idaho by the president of the United States July 19, 1888, upon which he removed to Idaho.

John Shannon registered November 16, 1864, and was admitted March 20, 1869, on motion of A. M. Brown. His preceptors were Thomas M. Marshall and A. M. Brown. He later removed to California.

John H. Mueller was born January 15, 1845, in Springfield, Ohio, the son of H. P. and Anna (Hofmeister) Mueller. He registered December 6, 1865, and was admitted March 20, 1869, on motion of preceptor, his father, H. P. Mueller.

Robert B. Petty was born December 15, 1845, in Pine township, Allegheny county, the son of John and Loveday (Kent) Petty. He was educated at the Pittsburgh public schools. He registered October 22, 1866, and was admitted March 20, 1869, on motion of Thomas Ewing. He also registered with John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon, but completed his legal studies with Chatham T. Ewing.

William S. Carroll, a member of the Venango county bar, was admitted March 22, 1869, on motion of William Blakeley. He afterwards removed to Baltimore, Md.

Joseph D. Lynch registered March 14, 1866, and was admitted April 10, 1869, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. His preceptor was Thomas J. Keenan.

Robert MacDowell Gibson was born October 27, 1828, at Taylorstown, Washington county, Pa., son of Robert MacDowell and Sallie (Wishart) Gibson. He studied law at Washington, Pa., with William Montgomery, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in August, 1853. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1869, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 19, 1869, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. He died November 27, 1882, at his home in Allegheny City, and was buried in Washington, Pa. He was commonly known as "Colonel Gibson," although he had never been a soldier. His early education was limited, but he was a child of nature and won a high position at the bar and as a political speaker. The minute adopted by the Allegheny county bar on the occasion of his death truly describes him in the following language: "Passages of such exquisite beauty, of such incision, of such overflowing humor, of such moving pathos, and of such true grandeur and sublimity of manner, with such originality of manner, with such simplicity and apparent unconsciousness of their magnificence, it has rarely been given to man to utter. Before the court and jury alike he was for the time resistless, and swept away all obstruction as the mountain torrent in its rush to the meadow and the sea."

Henry S. Floyd was born October 28, 1844, in Mifflin county, Pa., son of the Rev. Moses and Arrietta (Steely) Floyd. He was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865; studied law in Allentown, Pa., with Robert E. Wright and was admitted to the bar there and then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 8, 1869, on motion of John S. Robb. His death was announced to the courts October 14, 1899.

George Nichols McConnell, son of John and Elizabeth (Robbins) McConnell, of Westmoreland county, was born September 20, 1840, in Dearborn county, Indiana, near Aurora. He was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1867. He was registered July 1, 1867, and was admitted July 10, 1869, on motion of James I. Kuhn. His preceptors were James I. Kuhn and Edward T. Cassidy. He removed to Burlington, Kan., in August, 1869, and has also been superintendent of public instruction and police judge at his new home.

Thomas Chalmers Campbell, son of James and Rebecca Bell (David) Campbell, was born at Butler, January 27, 1848. He was educated at the Witherspoon institute, Butler, Pa., and at the Phillips academy, Andover, Mass. He studied law with Samuel A. and Winfield S. Purviance in Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 17, 1869, on motion of J. Harvey White. He removed to Butler in the autumn of 1872, where he is now in practice.

James G. D. Findlay, a member of the Huntingdon county bar, was admitted August 7, 1869, on motion of Noah W. Shafer.

Thomas J. Jack registered April 1, 1867, and was admitted November 4, 1869, on motion of George R. Cochran. His preceptor was William M. Moffett.

George Wilkins Guthrie was born September 5, 1848, the son of John Dramton and Catharine Stevenson (Murray) Guthrie. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1866; was graduated from the Columbian Law school, Washington, D. C., with the class of 1869, and was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in June, 1869. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 6, 1869, on motion of James K. Kerr. His legal preceptor was Hon. Ross J. Walker, Washington, D. C. In addition to being a good lawyer in all branches of the law, Mr. Guthrie has distinguished himself in an effort to reform municipal law and the abuses under it. He was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of the state in 1902.

John C. Newmyer was born June 14, 1848,

Alex. M. Watson

in Westmoreland county. He removed to Allegheny county in 1853, and was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1867, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1870. He registered April 13, 1868, with S. Schoyer, Jr., but completed his legal studies with John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon, and was admitted November 6, 1869, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. He was a member of the state House of Representatives in 1873 and 1874, and of the state senate from 1875 to 1882, and was re-elected to the senate in 1886 for a term of four years. He was elected president pro tempore of the senate May 5, 1876, and re-elected January 2, 1877. He died June 21, 1892, at his residence, Swissvale, his death being announced to the courts the same day.

James Duncan Ramsey, the son of Jesse Ball and Mary (Stumph) Ramsey, was born April 27, 1836, at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio. He studied law at Uniontown, Fayette county, and was admitted to the bar there. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 27, 1869, on motion of William D. Moore.

Ross J. Alexander, a member of the Ohio bar, was admitted December 31, 1869, on motion of Archibald McBride.

T. Walter Day was born March 8, 1838, at Pittsburgh, and was the son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Spade (Gallaher) Day. He was educated in private schools and at Allegheny college. He registered June 17, 1861, and was admitted January 5, 1870, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was James H. Hopkins. His death was announced to the courts May 18, 1899, by Levi Bird Duff. He resided and died in Allegheny.

Hon. William David Porter was born January 3, 1849, at New Cumberland, W. Va., son of James S. and Elizabeth (McCandless) Porter. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the law department of that institution with the class of 1868. He registered October 1, 1867, and was admitted January 5, 1870, on motion of Archibald McBride. His preceptors were Frederick H. Collier, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride. He was elected district attorney of Allegheny county in 1883 and was re-elected in 1886. On the organization of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 he was commissioned a judge of that court to the first Monday of January, 1892. June 2, 1891, the court organized, and he was duly qualified. In the election of 1891 he was elected for a full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1892, and served to June, 1898, when he resigned and was appointed judge in the Superior court of the state until the first Monday of January, 1899, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John J. Wickham. In the election of November, 1898, Judge Porter was elected for a full term from the first Monday of January, 1899, which term he is now serving.

Benjamin Franklin Kennedy was born January 19, 1841, in Allegheny county. He was educated in the common schools, and registered July 18, 1866, and was admitted January 5, 1870, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. His preceptor was A. M. Brown. He served as prothonotary of Allegheny county from 1873 to 1879, but removed to the west soon after the expiration of his term of office. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

William O. Crawford was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1867. Registered October 7, 1867, and was admitted January 8, 1870, on motion of John S. Robb. His preceptors were John S. Robb and Christian Snively. His death was announced in court January 2, 1886, by John S. Robb and Butler C. Christy.

Morton Hunter was born January 10, 1849, in Pittsburgh, son of Alexander and Martha (Campbell) Hunter; educated in the public

schools and Pittsburgh Central High school. Registered February 13, 1865, and was admitted January 10, 1870, on motion of his preceptor, Charles W. Robb. He was elected assistant district attorney of Allegheny county in 1874 and served from the first Monday in January, 1875, to the first Monday of January, 1878.

Jacob Davis came to the bar in Beaver county; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 15, 1870, on motion of Archibald Blakeley.

Robert Sears Sill was born December 6, 1845, at Greenville, Mercer county, son of Thomas Richard and Rhoda Thompson (Sears) Sill. He was educated at the Western university of Pennsylvania; registered February 1, 1868, and was admitted February 9, 1870, on motion of James H. Reed. His preceptor was William Reardon.

Patrick Henry Winston removed to Pittsburgh from North Carolina and was admitted February 26, 1870, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear; practiced several years in Pittsburgh and returned to North Carolina and is now in Washington territory.

Samuel L. Southard was admitted March 12, 1870, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

W. Harrison Piersol, a member of the Butler county bar, was admitted April 29, 1870, on motion of B. F. Lucas.

Joel L. Bigham was born November 6, 1847, at Pittsburgh, son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Lewis) Bigham. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1868, and received the degree of A. M. in 1871. Registered May 10, 1867, and was admitted May 12, 1870, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, T. J. Bigham, his father. He removed from Allegheny county in December, 1886.

Charles Carroll Montooth was born December 26, 1846, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of James and Mary (Ingram) Montooth. He was graduated from Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1867. Received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1870. Registered December 27, 1867, and was admitted May 12, 1870, on motion of David Reed. His preceptor was E. A. Montooth, his brother. Died at his home in this city July 4, 1893, and was buried in the Allegheny cemetery. I cannot close my statement of this noble young man without bearing testimony to his marked ability in his profession and the lovely traits of character that commanded the respect and esteem of all.

Joseph S. Haymaker was born July 11, 1847, in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, son of William N. and Mary (Simpson) Haymaker. Educated at Laird institute, Murrysville, and at Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. He registered October 30, 1866, and was admitted May 24, 1870, on motion of John Mellon. Died at his home in Patton township, Allegheny county, August 14, 1878.

John A. Emery was born November 16, 1837, in Chatham, Mass., son of John and Almira (Harding) Emery. He was graduated from Amherst college, Massachusetts, with the class of 1865. Registered February 1, 1866, with R. S. Morrison, but completed his legal studies with C. B. M. Smith. He was admitted July 12, 1870, on motion of David Reed. Elected president of the board of school controllers of Allegheny City, in 1885, and was elected annually until he removed to Sewickley in 1889. He was diligently engaged in the practice of law until his death, which occurred on the morning of October 23, 1900. In attempting to board his train for the city he was struck and instantly killed by a passing freight train. Buried in the Allegheny cemetery.

Thomas Bakewell Kerr was born May 1, 1849, at Monongahela City, Washington county, son of Rev. John and Ann Bakewell (Campbell) Kerr. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1867. Registered June

14, 1867, and was admitted July 12, 1870, on motion of David Reed. His preceptors were William Bakewell and George H. Christy. He later removed to New York.

John A. McQuaide, son of Dr. Andrew G. and Caroline (Turney) McQuaide, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania. When quite young his family removed to Etna, Allegheny county. He was educated in the public schools and at Duff's Commercial college, Pittsburgh. Registered June 24, 1867. Admitted July 12, 1870, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, A. M. Brown. Was elected assistant district attorney of Allegheny county in 1877 and re-elected in 1880. Died at Etna, Pa., March 15, 1881, and buried in the Allegheny cemetery.

J. W. McDowell was admitted November 26, 1870, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

James Haslett Bowman, son of James and Sarah Jane (Haslett) Bowman, was born July 3, 1843, in Jackson township, Venango county, Pennsylvania. Registered June 12, 1868. Admitted December 7, 1870, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptor, Archibald Blakeley. Established the Petroleum Monthly at Oil City in 1870, and edited and published it for three years. Also edited and published the Ohio State Law Journal at Columbus, Ohio, from 1879 to 1885, when he removed to Wyoming territory. Died at Douglas, Wyoming territory, November 1, 1887. Buried at Bethel cemetery, Oakland township, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

John W. Donaldson was admitted December 17, 1870, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson.

Willis W. Powers was born February 2, 1847, at Warren, Ohio. Son of Ridgeley J. and Mary H. (Waring) Powers. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1869. Registered August 21, 1868. Admitted December 17, 1870, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptor, Ridgeley J. Powers. Removed to Youngstown, Ohio, in March, 1880, and died there September 7, 1881. Buried at Youngstown, Ohio.

Henry Bucher Swoope came to the bar in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 17, 1870, on motion of William Blakeley. Was United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania from January 24, 1870, to the time of his death. Died at his residence, East End, Pittsburgh, in February 1874, his death being announced in the courts on the 16th of that month. Was buried at Clearfield, Pa.

Leonard E. Johns was registered December 3, 1868, and admitted December 28, 1870, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr.

John Dyer Owens was registered February 29, 1868, and admitted December 28, 1870, on motion of his preceptor, Alexander M. Watson.

James L. Black was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. Son of William and Eleanor (Manifold) Black. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1867 and from the law department of the University of Harvard with the class of 1869. Was admitted to the Washington county bar in August, 1869; then removed to Pittsburgh and was armitted to the Allegheny county bar January 7, 1871, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania reserve corps.

Theodorus McLeod, a member of the New York bar, was admitted January 11, 1871, on motion of David Reed.

Leopold Becker was registered January 23, 1868, and admitted January 28, 1871, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, Robert S. Morrison. Removed to New York.

Lewis D. Harbaugh was admitted February 18, 1871, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

Alfred Sutton Bloor was registered April 10, 1867. Admitted February 25, 1871, on

motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptor, William D. Moore.

George T. Oliver was born January 26, 1848, in Donaghmere, Ireland. Son of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver. Was graduated from Bethany college, West Virginia, with the class of 1868. Registered October 1, 1867. Admitted March 18, 1871, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Hill Burgwin. Mr. Oliver's life at the bar was brief, but full of promise of a great future. Retiring from practice, he went into the iron and steel manufacturing business with his brothers, in which all were remarkably successful. A few years ago he purchased the Pittsburgh Gazette and Evening Chronicle-Telegram and is now giving his time and talents to the editing of these papers and the management of their publication.

Joseph McKnight Acheson was born in 1848 at Washington, Pa. Son of Alexander W. and Jane (Wishart) Acheson. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1868. Studied law with his father at Washington, Pa. Admitted to the Washington county bar April 10, 1871, on motion of George S. Hart. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 10, 1871, on motion of David Reed. He practiced until his death, which occurred October 21, 1886, at Fairfield, Iowa, while on a visit to his father-in-law, Colonel Edward Campbell. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Battery D of Knapp's Battalion of independent Artillery companion.

Jared Dunbar, a member of the Ohio bar, was admitted May 31, 1871, on motion of Joseph M. Gazzam.

James F. Gildea was born in Pittsburgh. Registered December 23, 1867, with John C. Barr, but completed his legal studies with A. A. Stewart at Greensburg, Pa. Admitted to the bar at Greensburg in 1871; then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 24, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. His death was announced to the courts August 30, 1890, by Alexander McFarland.

William Byrnes was born November 22, 1845, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Thomas and Sarah (Mahon) Byrnes. Educated in the public schools. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1871 and then admitted to the Michigan bar. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 1, 1871, on motion of John Barton. Practiced in Pittsburgh until 1881, when he removed from the state. Now a member of the New York bar. Was editor and publisher of Lock and Bell, New York. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry, and as surgeon steward in charge of the United States steamer Dragon.

Henry Clay Bowers, son of Jacob Henry and Catharine Eva (Fraley) Bowers, was born November 1, 1847, in Philadelphia. Educated in the schools at Lancaster, graduating from the high school in 1863. Registered May 10, 1869. Admitted July 8, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, Thomas B. Hamilton. Died June 4, 1903. Buried in Homewood cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Bowers retired from practice and spent the greater part of his life in business.

Archie Cummins was born January 6, 1849, in Greene county, Ohio. Son of the Rev. Cyrus and Nancy (Collins) Cummins. Educated at Newell institute and under Professor L. D. Bradley. Registered September 1, 1867. Admitted July 8, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptors, D. W. and A. S. Bell.

Magnus Pflaum was born April 2, 1845, in Prussia. Son of Bernhard and Maria (Pulvermacher) Pflaum. Educated at the Gymnasium of the Grey Cloister, Berlin. Landed in New York October 23, 1863. Registered

July 11, 1868. Admitted July 1, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, James M. Stoner.

William Henry McGary, answering our request for information, says: "Was born in Second ward, Allegheny City, Pa., February 16, 1848. My father's name was Eugene McGary and my mother's maiden name Sarah Ferguson. Was expelled from the following schools: High room, public school; Findlay's Classical school; Shaffer's Writing academy. Graduated from Cleveland Law college with the class of 1870. Was to have graduated at the Western university of Pennsylvania in June, 1868, but was fired before commencement. Read law with Robert M. Gibson—God rest his soul! Was admitted by the Supreme court of Ohio to practice in the courts of that state in June, 1870. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 30, 1871, on motion of John Mellon."

Frederick Luty was born February 8, 1849, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Gottlieb and Monica (Steeyer) Luty. Educated in a special course in the Western university of Pennsylvania. Registered July 6, 1868. Admitted September 30, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptors, N. P., G. L. B. and C. S. Fetterman. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Mississippi squadron under Admiral S. P. Lee. Died March 16, 1895. Buried in Hilldale cemetery, No. 2, in the soldier plot.

Soloman L. Fleishman was registered March 2, 1868, and admitted September 30, 1871, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, Alexander H. Miller. Retired from practice and engaged in commercial pursuit.

James Grier was registered November 1, 1870, and admitted November 4, 1871, on motion of David Reed, his preceptor.

James Fitzsimmons was born June 2, 1845, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Eleanor (Blackadore) Fitzsimmons. Was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1869, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1872. Registered September 1, 1869. Admitted November 4, 1871, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptors, Robert and Stephen Woods.

James Bredin was born May 9, 1831, at Butler, Pa. Son of John and Nancy (McClelland) Bredin. Was educated in the common schools and Butler academy, with one session at Washington college. Was appointed midshipman in the United States navy in July, 1846, and served on the United States ship of the line Ohio and on the sloop of war Warren during the Mexican war on the Mexican coast. Was present at the taking of Luspan and the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Resigned in January, 1850, and commenced the study of law with his father in Butler, and after his death completed his studies with Ebenezer McJunkin. Was admitted to the bar at Butler June 14, 1853. Went into the banking business in 1854 in Butler and New Castle. Resumed practice of law in Butler in June, 1855, and practiced there until the autumn of 1871, when he removed to Allegheny county and was admitted November 18, 1871, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. In 1874 was elected a judge of the courts of the Seventeenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Butler and Lawrence; returned to Butler and served as assistant law judge on the Seventeenth judicial district from the first Monday of January, 1875, to the first Monday of January, 1885. Returned to Allegheny county in November, 1885, and resumed the practice of law.

Joseph S. Cook was born February 19, 1846, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Mary (Arthur) Cook. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1869. Registered September 7, 1869, with John Mellon and S. A. McClung, but completed his studies with John M. Kirkpatrick and John Mellon. Admitted November 27, 1871, on motion of Ja-

cob F. Slagle. Practiced here until his death and died in the harness. His death was announced in court August 10, 1889, by Thomas Herriott.

Charles H. Wenzell was registered November 10, 1874, and admitted December 15, 1871, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptors, John S. Ferguson and James W. Murray.

Thomas W. Heatley, son of John and Sarah (Gregg) Heatley, was born November 2, 1848, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., and the University of Michigan. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1871. Registered September 1, 1868. Admitted December 23, 1871, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Archibald Blakeley. Removed to Troy, Doniphan county, Kan., in December, 1873. In 1878 was elected county attorney for the county of Doniphan and was re-elected in 1880, serving in all four years. Removed to Kansas City, Kan., in 1885, where he practiced until 1893, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he is now engaged in the practice of the profession.

Thomas H. Davis was born August 13, 1843, in Birmingham, now Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Thomas and Jane (Burt) Davis. Educated in the public schools of the city. Registered November 15, 1869. Admitted January 9, 1872, on motion of John Mellon. Registered with Messrs. Moreland, Moore & Kerr, but completed his course with Messrs. Moreland & Kerr.

James Scott Young was born December 3, 1848, in Pittsburgh. Son of William H. and Jane A. (Peters) Young. Preliminary education, common schools and Elder's Ridge academy. Graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1869. Registered December 4, 1869. Admitted January 11, 1872, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, Thomas Ewing. Is now and has been, since February 8, 1902, United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

E. Edgar Galbraith was admitted January 13, 1872, on motion of John Mellon. Removed to Los Angeles, Cal., in the autumn of 1887.

Frank Cowan, son of Edgar and Lucetta (Oliver) Cowan, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., December 11, 1844. Came to the bar in Westmoreland at the August term, 1865. Was graduated in medicine at the Georgetown Medical college, Washington, D. C., in 1869. Was appointed district attorney of Westmoreland county in 1875. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 22, 1872, on motion of William D. Moore. Resides and in practice at Greensburg.

Lewis McMullin was born June 2, 1847, in Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of James and Rosanna (Wiseman) McMullin. Was educated at the public schools, by private tutors and at Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Studied law with William C. Moreland and William D. Moore. Registered August 12, 1868. Admitted February 3, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Died suddenly Sunday, November 30, 1902, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Bar meeting December 4, 1902. In the death of Lewis McMullin the courts lost a friend; the bar an honest, able, true and faithful companion; the community an intelligent and patriotic citizen; our schools an earnest supporter and guardian; his family a loving and affectionate husband and father.

Charles W. Stone came to the bar in Warren county. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 20, 1872, on motion of John S. Robb.

Charles T. Bonsall was admitted April 2, 1872, on motion of Thomas J. Keenan.

Kenneth McIntosh was admitted April 20, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Died at Sewickley, Pa., May 18, 1883.

James Y. Marshall was admitted April 20, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

Thomas Taylor Wightman, son of Samuel and Sarah Fisher (Taylor) Wightman, was born October 10, 1848, in Bayardstown, now a part of the city of Pittsburgh. Educated in the private schools of the city, prepared for college by the Rev. B. F. Reid and spent three years in Washington college. Registered December 24, 1869. Admitted May 25, 1872, on motion of John Mellon. Preceptor, William S. Miller. Died August 13, 1883, from apoplexy while bathing in the Monongahela river at the camp of the Lotus club. Buried in Allegheny cemetery. His death was announced to the courts August 15, 1883.

Newton Petrie, son of William and Nancy (Blazer) Petrie, was born October 25, 1845, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Was educated in the common schools. Registered December 27, 1869. Admitted July 27, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptors, Robert and Stephen Woods.

Thomas Herriott was born May 4, 1849, in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of David and Isabella (Fryer) Herriott. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1869. Studied law at the law department of Harvard college one year and a half and completed his studies with Hon. Thomas Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pa. Registered December 4, 1869. Admitted August 10, 1872, on motion of John Mellon.

O. M. Thornburg was admitted September 7, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptors, J. W. F. White and Jacob F. Slagle.

David F. Patterson was born October 10, 1839, at Cross Creek, Washington county, Pa. Son of James and Eliza (Walker) Patterson. Was graduated from Bethany college, West Virginia, with the class of 1859, and from the Cincinnati Law school with the class of 1861. Read law at Washington, Pa., with William Montgomery and R. M. Gibson. Admitted there in May, 1865. Removed to Pittsburgh in 1872. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 7, 1872, by certificate from Washington county, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

Boyd Crumrine was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1860. Came to the bar in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1861, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 7, 1872, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Author of "The Courts of Justice, Bench and Bar of Washington county, Pennsylvania," and other valuable historical works. Was state reporter of Supreme Court decisions, Pennsylvania, reporting one hundred and sixteen to one hundred and forty-six, inclusive, of the volumes of our state reports. Is now in practice here.

A. A. Adams was admitted November 2, 1872, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall. Mr. Adams was a member of the Clearfield bar and was here doing clerical work in the offices of the United States Courts. Returned to Clearfield and died there several years ago.

William P. Schell, Jr., son of Hon. William P. Schell of the Bedford bar, was born June 24, 1849, at Bedford, Pa. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1870. Read law at Philadelphia with James H. Campbell and George Bull. Admitted to the bar in Philadelphia June 7, 1872, and removed to Pittsburgh. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 6, 1872, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

Thomas Benton Alcorn was born May 14, 1849, at Ravenna, Ohio. Son of William R. and Keziah (Weir) Alcorn. Was graduated from the Ravenna High school, receiving his principal education thereafter at the Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio. Attended lectures at the law department of the University of Michigan. Studied law with Henry C. Ranney at Ravenna, Ohio. Ad-

mitted to the bar at Ravenna in 1872. Then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 16, 1872, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Was deputy United States attorney for the district of Western Pennsylvania four years under the first administration of President Cleveland and one year following under the administration of President Harrison. Is now solicitor for the county of Allegheny. Mr. Alcorn is of ancient Pennsylvania stock, the ancestral home farm lying between Black Lick and Two Lick creeks, Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

James Cloyd Doty was born June 21, 1844, at Mifflintown, Pa. Son of Edmund S. and Catharine N. (Wilson) Doty. Educated at Lafayette college, Pennsylvania, and the University of Yale, the degree of M. A. being conferred by Lafayette college in 1866. Was graduated from the Albany Law school with the class of 1868. Also read law with his father at Mifflintown, Pa., and was admitted there in the first week of September, 1868. Removed to Pittsburgh November 8, 1872, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 26, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Died January 4, 1895, at his residence in Bellevue. His death was announced to the courts.

Joseph H. Staveley was registered September 30, 1869, and admitted December 7, 1872, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, James W. Over.

Andrew S. Miller was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1869. Registered June 15, 1870. Admitted December 9, 1872, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Aaron Lyle Hazen, a member of the Lawrence county bar, was admitted January 14, 1873, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

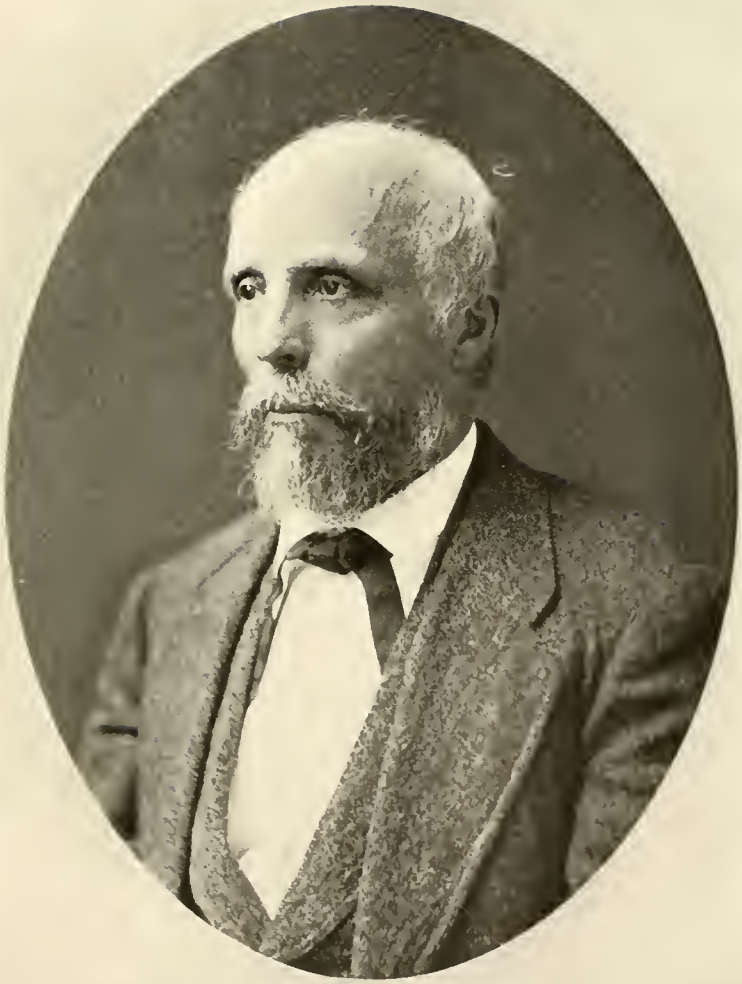
S. E. Woodruff, a member of the Erie county bar, was admitted February 11, 1873, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Continued his residence and practice in Erie county.

Clark H. Johnson was born June 11, 1851, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Ralph and Margaret (Emerson) Johnson. Graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1869. Registered August 10, 1869. Admitted March 8, 1873, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, E. P. Jones. Died October 1, 1882, at Sewickley, Pa. Buried in Sewickley cemetery.

Hon. Robert Sellers Frazer, son of C. T. and Sarah J. (Baker) Frazer, was born September 18, 1849, in Fayette City, Fayette county, Pa. Educated at West Chester academy, West Chester, Pa. Registered as a law student in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1871. Admitted to practice in the courts of the county March 29, 1873, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, Hill Burgwin. Member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny county in 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880. Elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county in 1896 for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1897. Was qualified and took his seat January 4, 1897. Was commissioned president judge of the same court November 5, 1900, succeeding Hon. J. W. F. White, deceased. Is now serving under the above commission, his term expiring the first Monday of January, 1907.

James A. McKean was born October 9, 1843, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Robert and Mary (Murray) McKean. Was educated in the public schools of the city and by private instructors. Registered May 1, 1863. Preceptor, H. Brady Wilkins. Admitted March 29, 1873, on motion of David Reed.

Thomas J. O'Keefe was born September 29, 1850, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of John and Bridget (Fogarty) O'Keefe. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered March 7, 1870. Admitted March 31, 1873, on motion of David Reed. Com-



C. B. M. Smith

menced with Hill Burgwin and completed his studies with William Reardon.

Charles L. Powers was born October 10, 1852, at Youngstown, Ohio. Son of Ridgeley J. and Mary H. (Waring) Powers. Was graduated from Cornell university with the class of 1870. Registered June 1, 1870. Admitted April 2, 1873, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Ridgeley J. Powers. January 1, 1901, at 6:35 p. m., when boarding a moving train at the Fort Wayne depot, Allegheny, on his way to his home at Sewickley, Mr. Powers fell under the wheels of the cars and was instantly killed. Buried at Youngstown, Ohio.

L. M. Hunter was admitted April 3, 1873, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

J. M. Wilcoxon was admitted April 3, 1873, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

Isaac Grantham Gordon was born December 22, 1819, at Lewisburg, Pa. Admitted to the Union county bar in April, 1843, to the Jefferson county bar in 1846. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 17, 1873, on motion of A. M. Brown. Was afterwards justice and chief justice of the Supreme court.

John P. Blair came to the bar in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 19, 1873, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Was elected president judge of the several courts of Indiana county in 1874 and served ten years. Resides and in practice at Indiana.

William Addison was registered January 11, 1871, and admitted July 21, 1873, on motion of S. A. McClung. Preceptor, John M. Kirkpatrick. His death was announced to the courts October, 14, 1899, by James Fitzsimmons and Arch. H. Rowand.

Henry A. Barclay, a son of David Barclay of this bar, was admitted September 11, 1873, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Soon after admission he removed to Los Angeles. Cal.

William McClelland, son of Dr. Robert and Mary (Woods) McClelland, was born March 2, 1842, at Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, Pa. Was educated in the public schools and at Westminster college and Allegheny college, Pennsylvania. Studied law at Meadville, Pa., with Hiram L. Richmond & Son and was admitted to the Crawford county bar June 14, 1870. Was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fourth district in 1870 and served two years. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 27, 1873, on motion of Samuel A. McClung, having removed to Pittsburgh on the 16th of the preceding month. Served in the war of the Rebellion in Battery B, First light Artillery Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve corps. Was chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic state committee in 1876-77. Was appointed adjutant general of the state by Governor Robert E. Pattison January 20, 1891. Died February 7, 1892, his death being announced in court February 10, 1892, by J. M. Swearingen, Esq.

Louis Albert Heidelberg was registered January 14, 1870, and admitted November 24, 1873, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Preceptor, George R. Cochran.

Henry Clay Campbell, son of James and Elizabeth (Walls) Campbell, was born May 13, 1843, in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa. Educated at Glade Run academy and Waynesburg college, Pennsylvania. Studied law with W. P. Jenks at Punxsutawney. Admitted to the Jefferson county bar in February, 1868, and practiced there until the autumn of 1870, when he removed to Indiana, Pa. Was admitted and practiced there until the latter part of 1873, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 5, 1873, on motion of S. A. McClung. In 1879 he removed from Pittsburgh to New Mexico and practiced there until February, 1882. Then he returned to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and is now in practice in that county, located at Punxsutawney.

William Lytle Sloan was born April 18, 1846, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Son of Andrew R. and Nancy (Sloan) Sloan. Was graduated from Westminster college with the class of 1871. Registered October 12, 1871. Admitted December 31, 1873, on motion of A. M. Brown. Preceptors, Levi Bird Duff and William A. Leggat.

Pressley N. Jones was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh. Registered April 15, 1869, and admitted January 3, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Thomas B. Hamilton. Removed to St. Louis in 1876 and died there in March, 1888.

John Wesley Baillie was born June 9, 1846, on his father's farm, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Forbes Jane (Dixon) Baillie. Educated in the public schools and academies. Studied law in the University of Pennsylvania and with James I. Kuhn and James Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa. Admitted January 5, 1874. Located in McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., from where he attended the courts in Pittsburgh. Was solicitor for the borough of McKeesport six years and gradually became interested in various business enterprises and concerns which drew him away from a general practice. He is vice-president of the First National bank, McKeesport, and president of the Schoenberger Coal company, the Deckers Creek Coal and Coke company and the Tennessee Valley Iron and Railway company, on all of which his brethren of the bar congratulate him.

John E. Kuhn was born August 7, 1845, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of David and Jane (Caven) Kuhn. Was graduated from the University of Webster at Wooster, Ohio, with the class of 1871. Registered September 12, 1871. Admitted January 7, 1874, on motion of his preceptor, James I. Kuhn.

William Hampton Sutton, son of Robert and Mary Catharine (Aubert) Sutton, was born October 9, 1810, near Armagh, Indiana county, Pa. Was graduated under the Rev. Dr. Gill, an old side covenanter preacher, and at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered as a law student with Benjamin Patton, Jr., and Charles Shaler September 2, 1835. After registration spent two years in the law department of Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. Admitted to the bar there and then removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he settled and practiced and served a term as judge. Bought a cotton plantation on Old River lake and engaged in the culture of cotton. When the war of the Rebellion came he lost nearly his whole fortune, but removed his slaves to Texas with the hope of holding them until the war should blow over, but emancipation came and swept them away. He finally returned to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 16, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Practiced in Pittsburgh until his death, which occurred December 7, 1878.

John P. Rogers was registered November 23, 1870, and admitted January 17, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, James K. Kerr.

Hon. John Douglas Shafer was born December 5, 1848, in West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of the Rev. Alexander G. and Maria D. (Harper) Shafer. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1866. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 17, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptors, James I. Kuhn and James Evans. Was commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1897, took his seat on the bench June 21, 1897, his commission running to the first Monday of January, 1898. Was elected to the same office in November, 1897, for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1898, which term he is now serving, having been qualified January 3, 1898. Also served

as dean of the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

William H. White was admitted January 31, 1874, on motion of Alexander H. Miller.

William A. Boothe, son of Willis and Mary A. (Pusey) Boothe, was born August 6, 1851, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1870. Admitted February 13, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Preceptor, David Reed.

M. H. Houseman was born January 2, 1850, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Son of E. F. and Harriet (Patten) Houseman. Educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and Lafayette college, Pennsylvania. Registered February 14, 1872. Admitted March 27, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Preceptors, John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

Samuel C. Milligan was registered January 9, 1872. Admitted March 27, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptors, William D. Moore and Thomas Holland.

William A. Dunshee was born April 24, 1850, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela river, opposite McKeesport. Son of William and Mary Ann (Adams) Dunshee. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1871. Registered June 13, 1871. Admitted March 28, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Preceptor, Thomas J. Keenan.

David Houston Martin was born January 26, 1851, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Son of William and Mary (Houston) Martin. Was graduated from Westminster college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1871, and attended the law department of the University of Michigan in 1872 and 1873. Registered as law student with Thomas Ewing and completed the course with John G. Bryant. Registered March 15, 1872. Admitted March 28, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. McClung.

William Cassius Stillwagon was born July 12, 1852, at Claysville, Washington county, Pa. Son of Andrew Jackson and Jane (Egan) Stillwagon. Was graduated from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, with the class of 1871. Commenced the study of law at Notre Dame and completed the course with James H. Hopkins and Thomas C. Lazear, Pittsburgh, Pa. Registered December 14, 1871. Admitted April 22, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preliminary education was in West Alexander academy, West Alexander, and St. Francis college, Loretta, Pa.

Rowland A. Balph was born January 7, 1850, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Benjamin K. and Sarah (Armstrong) Balph. Educated at public and private schools. Registered April 4, 1872. Admitted April 23, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptors, S. B. W. Gill and A. B. Hay.

Wesley Greer, Jr., was registered June 11, 1871. Admitted April 23, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptor, John H. Hampton.

John R. Harbison was born April 25, 1847, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Adam and Jane (Lowry) Harbison. Educated at Elder's Ridge academy and Westminster college. Registered December 13, 1871. Admitted April 23, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptor, John Barton.

John D. Marvin was registered June 15, 1871, and admitted April 24, 1874, on motion of S. A. McClung. Preceptor, John Barton. Died at Cape May, N. J., May 5, 1876. Death announced in court September 7, 1876, by John R. Harbison.

Theodore S. Wilson, a member of the Clarion county bar, was admitted May 16, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. Purviance.

Hon. Marshall Brown, son of Adam Mercer and Lucetta (Turney) Brown, was born at Brownsdale, Butler county, Pa., February 12, 1853. Registered May 9, 1871. Admitted June 13, 1874, on motion of Stephen H.

Geyer. Preceptor, his father. Educated in private, public and high schools of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa. On September 25, 1900, he was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Slagle, to the first Monday of January, 1902, under which commission he was qualified and took his seat September 29, 1900. In 1901 he was elected to a full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1902, was duly commissioned and sworn and is now serving his term. When Judge Brown was at the bar he sometimes "dropped into" writing books, humorous and otherwise, also poetic effusions, and good ones. Evidently, on one occasion the judge had sailed into him, and in the pensive hours of the evening he wrote the following:

The Outside Judge.

You may sing of the judge, the common pleas judge,
Or any judge that you please;
I go for the judge, the nice old judge,
That knowingly takes his ease
And looking wise from behind the bench,
At the rate of six thousand a year,
Cares not a hair in his sound old head
Who goes to the front or rear.

Not his is the bone they are fighting for,
And why should the judge sail in,
With nothing to gain, but a chance perhaps
To lose in strife and chagrin.
There may be a few, perhaps, who fail
To see it quite in this light;
But when the fur flies I'd rather be
The outside judge in the fight.

I know there are some—of judges I speak—
That think it is quite the thing
To take the part of one in the fight
And hop right into the ring;
But I care not a hair what any may say,
In regard to the wrong or the right,
My judgment goes, as well as my rhyme,
For the judge that keeps out of the fight.

It is believed by all who know him that Judge Brown will in all the future concur with Lawyer Brown on the proposition stated in his humorous verses.

Charles C. Dickey was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1869. Received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1872. Registered June 7, 1871. Admitted June 13, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr.

John Francis O'Mally was born in Ireland. Son of Michael and Mary (O'Malley) O'Mally. Registered April 20, 1871. Admitted June 13, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna. Died September 17, 1887, at San Francisco, Cal. Buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

James Humphrey Porte was born September 2, 1849, at Washington, Pa. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1869. Registered April 11, 1870. Admitted June 13, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Commenced with R. & S. Woods, but completed his legal studies with Fetterman, Johnston & Flack. Died February 6, 1901, at his apartments, Hotel Duquesne, Pittsburgh.

John A. Fox was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1870. Registered June 21, 1871. Admitted July 25, 1874, on motion of S. P. Fulton. Preceptor, Hill Burgwin. Died February 19, 1883, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Buried in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Francis Jordan was admitted August 29, 1874, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Bedford bar.

John C. Graham was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Was

E. P. Jones

graduated from Dickinson college with the class of 1863. Admitted to the Cumberland county bar, then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 19, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

Thomas Culbertson was admitted September 26, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Death announced in court August 4, 1877, by John C. Haymaker.

Eugene C. Lochman was admitted September 26, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

Webster Street was admitted September 26, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Removed to Tucson, Ariz.

Augustus E. Weger was born November 5, 1851, in Bavaria. Son of George A. and Frances M. (Sweighardt) Weger. Came to America in 1852. Educated in the public schools, St. Joseph's academy, Baltimore, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered September 12, 1871, with John H. Kerr and completed his studies with Robert Pollock. Admitted October 3, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

J. McFadden Carpenter was born January 30, 1850, at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa. Son of Jeremiah Murry and Eleanor (McFadden) Carpenter. Educated at Laird institute, Murrysville, then under charge of Rev. George M. Spargrove, a most able and successful teacher who became the intimate companion and personal instructor of Mr. Carpenter. Registered June 28, 1872. Admitted October 14, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Preceptors, James H. Hopkins and Thomas C. Lazear.

George Burns Brown was born in Hancock county, West Virginia. Son of Jacob N. and Ann Wilson (Myler) Brown. Registered December 2, 1869. Admitted November 5, 1874, on motion of David Reed. Preceptor, James P. Brown. Died at Allegheny General hospital, Allegheny, Pa. Buried at Aubrey, Hancock county, W. Va., the place of his birth.

A. F. Alexander was admitted November 7, 1874, on certificate from Mifflin county, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

Franklin H. Agnew, son of Hon. Daniel Agnew of Beaver, was born at Beaver, Pa. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1862. Studied law and came to the bar in Beaver county. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 11, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. Was elected to the Pennsylvania senate from the district composed of Washington and Beaver counties in 1882 and served four years. Resides and in practice at Beaver.

James H. McCreery came to the bar in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 11, 1874, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

A. J. Clark was admitted to the bar on the 24th of November, 1874, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle.

Walter Graham Crawford was born March 3, 1850, in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Lydia (Graham) Crawford. Educated at Westminster college, Pennsylvania. Read law with Walter L. Graham at Butler, Pa., and admitted there January 12, 1874. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 28, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

Winfield Scott Wilson was born July 21, 1847, at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Son of David and Jane (McCullough) Wilson. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1871. Read law in Juniata, Pa., with Alfred J. Patterson. Admitted to the bar at Juniata September 8, 1874. Removed to Pittsburgh September 16, 1874. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 28, 1874, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Mr. Wilson was making rapid strides to a high place in the profession when death suddenly called him away. His happy home and young family were staggered and wrecked by the unexpected blow and his

brethren of the bar were deeply grieved over his untimely departure.

Isaac Newton Patterson was born July 2, 1851, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Young) Patterson. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1871 with first honors. Registered September 13, 1871. Admitted November 28, 1874, on motion of S. A. McClung. Preceptors, James M. Stoner and Abram C. Patterson.

Joseph B. Smith, a member of the Ohio bar residing at Bellaire, was admitted December 3, 1874.

Philander Chase Knox, son of David Smith Knox and Rebecca Page Knox, was born at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., May 6, 1853. Was a student at the University of West Virginia and graduated from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, with the class of 1872. The degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred on Mr. Knox by his alma mater at the commencement of 1901. Admitted January 14, 1875, on motion of his preceptor, David Reed. Appointed assistant district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania March 1, 1875, but resigned July 1, 1876. Commissioned and sworn as attorney general of the United States April 9, 1901.

George C. Wilson was born September 30, 1851, at Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa. Son of William White and Mary (Murphy) Wilson. Was at Tuscarora academy one year, two and one-half years at high school, Lawrenceville, N. Y., graduating there in the summer of 1868. Then to Princeton, where he was graduated with the class of 1872. Was one year with Ezra D. Parker, Esq., at Mifflintown, Pa., and finished his legal studies with David Reed of Pittsburgh. Had been a student with H. B. Swoope, United States attorney for Western Pennsylvania, until that gentleman's death, when he went into Mr. Reed's office and remained a student there until admission. Admitted January 14, 1875, on motion of Mr. Reed. Was assistant United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania from May, 1875, to April, 1887. Has since been in the general practice of the profession here.

James S. Rutan was born May 29, 1838, in Carroll county, Ohio. Educated at Beaver academy, Pennsylvania, and Richmond college, Ohio. Studied law at Beaver with Richard P. Roberts and admitted there. Elected district attorney of Beaver county in 1862 and re-elected in 1865, serving in all six years. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 26, 1875, on motion of Thomas M. Bayne. Was a member of the electoral college of Pennsylvania in 1868 and bearer of dispatches therefrom to Washington. Was elected to the state senate in 1869, from the district composed of Beaver, Butler and Washington counties and was re-elected in 1872, serving six years. Was marshal of the Western district of Pennsylvania from May 29, 1882, until December 7, 1885. Was elected to the senate of Pennsylvania from the Allegheny district in 1886, for the term of four years. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

J. R. Harrah, son of William and Eliza (Fleming) Harrah, was born March 26, 1838, near Enon Valley, Lawrence county, Pa. Was educated at Kenton, Ohio., and at Beaver and Pittsburgh, Pa. Studied law with Samuel B. Wilson at Beaver and was admitted to the Beaver county bar in March, 1866. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 26, 1875, on motion of Thomas M. Bayne on certificate from Beaver county. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Resides and in practice at Beaver.

Welty McCullough, a member of the Westmoreland bar, was admitted here February 6, 1875, on motion of George Shiras, Jr.

Albert Nelson Sutton, son of William

Hampton and Mary (Dunn) Sutton, was born at Little Rock, Ark. Removed to Pittsburgh with the family in 1873. Registered February 10, 1874. Admitted April 15, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, his father. Removed to Cincinnati in April, 1884, and died there April 4, 1887. Was buried at Dayton, Ohio.

David Beatty Maxwell was born November 29, 1854, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and Central High school and at Ayres Latin school. At Harvard law school in 1874 and 1875. Registered January 16, 1873. Admitted April 17, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptors, John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

Wilbur Fisk McKelvy, son of James and Rose (Swisshelm) McKelvy, was born March 3, 1849, at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county, Pa., and graduated in the Pittsburgh common schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered January 7, 1868. Admitted April 17, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptor, Thomas M. Marshall. Has been superintendent of Pittsburgh bureau of health since March 1, 1888.

James M. Graham was admitted April 22, 1875.

Alexander J. Barton was born March 19, 1852, in Indiana, now Harmar township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of James and Jane W. (McGregor) Barton. Educated in the public schools and at Iron City college and Curry institute and in the classics under a private tutor. Registered April 13, 1872. Admitted May 15, 1875, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Preceptor, John Barton.

Howard J. Shurtleff was born September 25, 1851, in Sharpsburgh, Pa. Son of Lemuel and Mary A. (Peebles) Shurtleff. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1869. Registered October 24, 1872. Admitted May 15, 1875, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. Preceptor, James W. Over. Died January 29, 1878, at Sharpsburgh, Pa.

James I. Kay was born August 12, 1853, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Frederick G. and Annie K. (Conrad) Kay. Educated at Newell institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. Registered January 9, 1872. Admitted June 19, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Preceptors, William Bakewell and Thomas B. Kerr.

James W. Collins was born September 23, 1850, at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio. Son of Rev. David W. and Martha J. (Wilson) Collins. He was graduated from Westminster college with the class of 1871. He registered August 1, 1872, and was admitted June 19, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was J. H. Baldwin.

James M. Boggs was registered June 10, 1873, and was admitted June 21, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was James W. Hall.

Charles W. McCord was born October 21, 1850, at Venice, Washington county, Pa., the son of John A. and Letitia (Anderson) McCord. He was educated in the public schools and at Linman academy. He registered June 11, 1873, with James L. Black, but completed his studies with William A. Sipe and Noah W. Shafer. He was admitted June 21, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. He removed to Denver, Colo., in June, 1879.

John Harvey Stevenson, son of Silas and Sarah (Craeraft) Stevenson, was born April 18, 1842, in North Beaver township, Lawrence county. He was educated in the schools at New Castle, Pa., and studied law there, and was admitted to the Lawrence county bar in 1868. He removed to Allegheny county and was admitted here June 30, 1875, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. He served during the war of the Rebellion in Company K of the Volunteer Infantry, known as the Roundhead Regiment.

James H. Reed was born September 10, 1853, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Joseph A. and Eliza J. (Hay) Reed. He was

graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1872. He registered July 19, 1872, and was admitted July 17, 1875, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptor was David Reed. He was commissioned United States District Judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania by President Benjamin Harrison, February 20, 1891, and sworn in at Pittsburgh on the 27th day of the same month. He served to January 15, 1892, when he resigned and resumed practice.

George H. Woods was born October 11, 1852, at Yarmouth, Maine, the son of Chancellor George and Caroline (Haynes) Woods. He was educated at the Western university of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Albany law school, New York, registered October 17, 1872, and was admitted July 17, 1875, on motion of S. A. McClung. Registered with E. P. Jones, but his course was completed with Chas. S. Fetterman. He died at St. Charles hotel, Pittsburgh, May 6, 1900.

John Carothers Haymaker was born September 2, 1853, in Patton township, Allegheny county, Pa., and was the son of William and Mary (Simpson) Haymaker. He was educated at the public schools and Laird institute, Murrysville, Westmoreland county, Pa. He registered July 19, 1872, and was admitted July 17, 1875, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. His preceptor was Joseph S. Haymaker. He was elected assistant district attorney of Allegheny county in 1887 for a term of three years from January, 1888, and was re-elected in 1890, serving in all from January, 1888, to June, 1894, when he resigned. In the election of 1894 he was elected district attorney for the three years' term commencing in January, 1895, re-elected in 1897, and again in 1900, which latter term will expire in January, 1904, making nine years in all as district attorney.

George C. Burgwin was born August 17, 1851, at Pittsburgh, the son of Hill and Mary (Phillips) Burgwin. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, with the class of 1872, and from the law department of Columbia college, New York, with the class of 1875. He was registered October 19, 1872, and was admitted September 18, 1875, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. His father was his preceptor.

H. J. Bigger, son of James and Evaline (Hamill) Bigger, was born June 5, 1849, in Montgomery county, Ohio. He was graduated from Monmouth college, Illinois, with the class of 1872. He was admitted September 18, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptors were W. C. Aughinbaugh and J. K. P. Duff.

Robert F. Wilson was registered in February, 1873, and was admitted September 18, 1875, on motion of his preceptor, Thomas C. Lazear. His death was announced in court April 14, 1855, by George W. Hazen.

John E. Shaw was admitted October 23, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was Robert E. Stewart.

Henry Meyer was born November 26, 1848, in Pittsburgh, the son of John and Margaret (Feldner) Meyer. He was educated in the common and German schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania, graduating at Iron City college. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1873, and from the law department of Harvard in the class of 1875. He was registered October 22, 1873, and was admitted October 23, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptors were Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Isaac Smith Van Voorhis was born June 5, 1851, at Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pa., the son of Dr. John S. and Elizabeth P. (Smith) Van Voorhis. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1873. Studied law with Theodore Cuyler at Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 23, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. Ill health compelled him to retire from practice, and he removed to

Philadelphia in the spring of 1893, where he died December 14, 1896. He was brought home and buried in Rehoboth cemetery, near Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pa.

Michael L. Reardon was born in 1853 at Etna, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Martin and Mary (Connell) Reardon. He was educated at St. Francis college, Loretta, Pa. Was admitted November 6, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. He died October 15, 1878, at Pittsburgh, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Pittsburgh.

David W. Rambo was admitted November 18, 1875, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan, on certificate from Erie county.

J. G. Milligan was registered October 13, 1873. He was admitted December 20, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptors were David Bruce and William B. Negley.

Albert C. McIntire was registered September 1, 1872, and admitted December 21, 1875, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Thomas C. Lazear.

Alexander McIntosh was registered October 22, 1873, and admitted December 20, 1875, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was Kenneth McIntosh. He removed to Denver, Colo.

John Marron was born August 28, 1854, in Pittsburgh, the son of James and Margaret (McCune) Marron. He was educated in the public and select schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and in the Pittsburgh Central high school. Registered October 16, 1872, with John A. Emery, but completed his course with Marshall Swartzwelder. He was admitted December 21, 1875, on motion of Marshall Swartzwelder.

John Scott was born July 14, 1824, at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., was educated in the common schools, with private instruction in the classics, etc., studied law with Alexander Thomson at Chambersburg and was admitted to the Franklin county bar in June, 1846. He immediately returned to Huntingdon and engaged in the practice of his profession. Was deputy attorney general for Huntingdon county from 1846 to 1849. Was a member of the state board of revenue commissioners in 1851. Visited Europe in 1853. Was a member of the state House of Representatives in 1862, and a delegate to the national Republican convention that nominated Ulysses S. Grant for president in 1868. He was a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875. Then located in Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 4, 1876, on motion of Robert B. Carnahan. Removed to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1877 and was appointed general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Died November 29, 1896. He resigned and retired from practice a year or two before his death. Was buried in Woodland cemetery, Philadelphia. That he was a great and good man the above record fully attests better than any weak words of mine.

John Harvey Stevenson, son of Silas and Mary (Cracraft) Stevenson, was born in Lawrence county, Pa. Was educated in the common schools at Hillsville and East New Castle, Lawrence county. Read law at New Castle with J. S. DuShane and was admitted there in 1868. He removed to Allegheny county and was admitted to the bar January 15, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, commonly known as the Roundhead Regiment.

Solomon Woodward Cunningham was born December 11, 1850, at New Castle, Pa., the son of Robert W. and Caroline P. (Woodward) Cunningham. He was graduated from Amherst with the class of 1873, and from the law department of Columbia college, New York, with the class of 1875. Studied law with D. B. and E. T. Kurtz. New

Castle, Pa., and was admitted to the Lawrence county bar in October, 1875. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 23, 1876, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear.

John Dougherty Roddy, the son of James and Eleanor (Roney) Roddy, was born October 25, 1821, at Smithfield, Somerset county, Pa. He was educated at Somerset, read law there with Joshua F. Cox and was admitted in 1847. Removed to Pittsburgh in November, 1875, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 26, 1876, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear. He resided in Allegheny City. His death was announced to the courts March 23, 1891, by Edwin Z. Smith.

Eugene M. O'Neill was born at Clonroche, county Wexford, Ireland, the son of Hugh and Mary (Navan) O'Neill, and was educated chiefly by his father, who was principal of Cloughbawn academy. He was afterwards graduated from the Normal school at Dublin. Registered as law student with Thomas M. Bayne and Fred M. Magee at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted March 11, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. While at the bar Mr. O'Neill gave evidence of great strength and ability in the profession, but he soon retired and took charge of the affairs of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, in which he had a large interest, and he still continues to devote his time to the management of the Dispatch paper and establishment.

John Ewing Speer, son of Rev. William Speer, D. D., and Elizabeth D. (Ewing) Speer, was born February 23, 1853, at San Francisco, Cal. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1873. Was registered September 26, 1874, and admitted March 18, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was Thomas C. Lazear. He practiced in Pittsburgh until 1897, when failing health induced him to make a considerable sojourn in Florida, and from there he went to California, and died at Passadena February 1, 1900.

Charles Edmund Boyle, a member of the Fayette county bar, was admitted to our bar April 11, 1876, on motion of Marcus W. Acheson. He continued his residence at Uniontown. He died December 15, 1888, at Seattle, Washington Territory, having been appointed chief justice of that territory in September of the same year.

Albert C. Johnston was born May 4, 1850, in Adams township, Butler county, Pa., son of William and Sarah A. (Pearce) Johnston, and was educated at Witherspoon institute, and at Butler and Westminster college, Pa. He studied law with Charles McCandless at Butler, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there March 9, 1874. He removed to Allegheny county and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 26, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

Albert H. Clarke was born May 22, 1826, at Pompey's Hill, Onondaga, New York. The son of Dr. Thaddeus and Deborah (Baker) Clarke, and was educated at Rochester Collegiate institute, Rochester, N. Y. He was first admitted to the bar in the Thirteenth judicial district, California, in August, 1858. Was then admitted to the bar in Beaver county, Pa. Afterwards admitted to the Allegheny county bar, April 27, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. Mr. Clarke has continued to reside in Beaver county, although his office and practice are in Pittsburgh.

Joseph Owen Brown, the son of Jesse and Hannah (John) Brown, was born January 8, 1848, near Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa. His education was commenced in the common schools of the county and he was graduated from the National Normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1869. Registered April 14, 1874, and was admitted May 11, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was John F. Edmunson. He was chief clerk in the office of the prothonotary of

Allegheny county from the autumn of 1876 to the autumn of 1879. Was elected prothonotary of Allegheny county in 1879 and re-elected in 1882, serving six years. Was elected December 19, 1887, chief of the department of public safety of the city of Pittsburgh. Continued in that office until 1901, when he was removed from office under the provisions of a legislative act of that year changing the city charter and the title of mayor to recorder. He was, however, soon after appointed to the office of recorder of the city, which office he held until a day or two before his death, when he resigned. He died March 15, 1903, and was buried at his old boyhood home near Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

John Ormsby Petty was born January 1, 1849, in Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John and Loveday (Kent) Petty. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1867. Registered April 19, 1873. Was admitted May 11, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was David T. Watson. He was appointed assistant district attorney of Allegheny county by the governor of Pennsylvania in June, 1881, to serve until the first Monday in January, 1882. He was elected to the same office in the fall of the same year for a term of three years from the first Monday of January, 1882. Was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1884 for a term of three years from the first Monday in January, 1885. The whole term of his service was from June, 1881, to the first Monday in January, 1888.

William H. Ellis was born December 17, 1851, at Indiana, Pa., son of David and Kate A. (Harbison) Ellis. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1873. Registered April 14, 1874, and was admitted May 12, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were Thomas M. Bayne and F. M. Magee.

Newton S. Cook was admitted May 13, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. He removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1879.

William A. Holman was born November 27, 1849, at York, Maine. The son of Morris and Mary (Lunt) Holman, and was graduated from Dartmouth college with the class of 1872. He was registered May 12, 1874, and was admitted May 13, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were Joseph M. Gazzam and Alexander G. Cochran. He died May 24, 1893, at Denver, Col., where he had gone with his family on account of failing health. His wife and two children were with him, and brought his remains home for burial. He was a profound scholar and had taken high rank in the profession.

Gustavus J. Lightenheld was born August 26, 1852, at Buffalo, N. Y., the son of George N. and Anna Elizabeth (Miller) Lightenheld. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered April 14, 1874, and was admitted May 13, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was A. B. Hay.

Willis F. McCook was born January 19, 1851, at New Lisbon, Ohio, the son of Dr. George L. and Kate (Fisher) McCook. He was graduated from the university of Yale with the class of 1873. Registered with John H. Hampton and John Dalzell at Pittsburgh, February 11, 1874, and studied with them and took a special course in the law department of Columbia college, New York. Was admitted May 16, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. The family removed from New Lisbon to Pittsburgh, in April, 1851.

Thomas M. McFarland came to the bar in Crawford county. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 20, 1876, on motion of George W. De Camp. He died at his residence in Wilkinsburg February 6, 1895, and was buried at Meadville, Pa. Mr. McFarland was a good, careful lawyer and built up a large

practice, his clients being of the class that sought good advice rather than law suits. His family was one of the earliest in the settlement of Meadville and Crawford county. He was unmarried.

Thomas B. Clark was registered March 16, 1871, and was admitted July 1, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were William D. Moore and ———— McCullough.

James M. Campbell was registered November 29, 1873, and was admitted July 1, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were Henry H. McCormick, John S. Robb and Christian Snively. He retired from the bar and went into business soon after admission.

Charles M. Horner was admitted July 1, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

Samuel C. Wells was registered June 17, 1874, and admitted July 1, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

William C. Anderson was born January 23, 1853, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of William and Catharine (Bonbright) Anderson. He pursued a classical course at Lafayette college, Pa., and a post-graduate course at Yale, from the law department of which he was graduated with the class of 1876. Was registered October 16, 1873, and was admitted July 15, 1876, on motion of his preceptor, A. M. Brown. He was the author of "Anderson's Law Dictionary," published in 1893 by T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago. In 1879 he published "General Rules of Court for All Courts in Allegheny County, the Supreme Court of the State and the State Board of Pardons."

Joseph F. Dunlap was admitted July 15, 1876.

William E. F. Fulton was registered October 31, 1872, and admitted September 9, 1876, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. His preceptor was Thomas C. Lazear.

J. C. Williams was registered October 28, 1872, and admitted September 9, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptors were S. B. W. Gill and A. B. Hay.

John H. Barton was the son of John and Rebecca M. (Lightner) Barton, and was born April 18, 1854, in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military academy with the class of 1873. Registered July 16, 1873, and was admitted September 23, 1876, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. His father was his preceptor. He died in Pittsburgh August 6, 1880. His death was announced in court August 7, 1880, by William C. Moreland.

James Todd Buchanan was born March 4, 1846, in Pittsburgh, the son of James W. Buchanan of our bar, who died of cholera in a night's sickness, September 14, 1854, his mother being Mary, daughter of Judge James Todd, of Uniontown, afterwards of Philadelphia, and who, after the death of their father, removed with the children to Chambersburg, Pa., where they were educated. James served as a private soldier in the Union army during the entire Civil war. He graduated from the Law department of Columbia college, Washington, D. C., with the class of 1871, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia June 13, 1871. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 23, 1876, on motion of Samuel A. McClung.

Lewis Mytinger Plumer was born August 31, 1853, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., the son of Samuel and Mary (Mytinger) Plumer. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, with the class of 1874. Registered September 16, 1874, and was admitted September 23, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptors were Charles S. Fetterman, S. A. Johnston and J. B. Flack.

Joshua Douglass, a member of the Crawford county bar, was admitted September 26, 1876, on motion of Thomas M. Marshall.

John M. Goehring was born October 13,

Willis J. McCook

1848, in Reserve township, now Allegheny City, Pa. He was the son of Charles L. and Eliza (Meek) Goehring, and was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania and Iron City college, Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard with the class of 1876. Registered April 14, 1874, and was admitted November 18, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride. In November, 1882, he was elected to the state senate from the Forty-second senatorial district.

Charles Spang Harper was born March 5, 1853, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of John and Lydia Electa (Metcalf) Harper. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1873, and received from the same institution the degree of A. M. in 1876. He was graduated from the law department of Harvard with the class of 1876. Registered March 10, 1874. Was admitted November 18, 1876. His preceptor was George Shires, Jr. He removed to the City of New York, and is now in practice there.

Claudius S. Parker was registered November 10, 1874, and was admitted November 18, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was George H. Christy.

Frank Whitesell was born August 14, 1852, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Jacob and Anna N. (Neill) Whitesell. He received his primary education in Allegheny City and completed his literary and classical studies under the Rev. Samuel Earp, D. D., at the Episcopal academy, Sewickley, and at the Sewickley academy under the preceptorship of James Dixon. He was registered October 23, 1873, and admitted November 18, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His father was his preceptor.

George Johnson Wolf was born October 15, 1852, at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., the son of John and Mary Ann (Nowling) Wolf. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, the Western University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Boyle's private schools, Allegheny, and was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1873. He read law with Edward S. Golden, Kittanning, Pa., and was admitted and practiced law in Armstrong, Butler and McKean counties before settlement in Pittsburgh. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 11, 1876.

William J. Baer, a member of the Somerset bar, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 11, 1876, on motion of Samuel A. McClung.

R. S. Crawford was registered December 6, 1874, and was admitted December 15, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was William D. Moore.

Thomas D. Chantler was born October 5, 1853, in Butler county, Pa., the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Cooper) Chantler. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1872. Spent the years 1873 and 1874 at Cornell university, New York. He was registered December 15, 1874, and admitted December 15, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was Charles F. McKenna.

William Hunter was born September 9, 1854, in Pittsburgh, the son of John Agnew and Mary (Fowler) Hunter. He was educated in the public schools and in the Pittsburgh Central high school. Registered October 10, 1871, and was admitted December 15, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was Thomas J. Keenan. He was librarian of the Allegheny county law library in 1874, 1875 and 1876.

William H. McClung was the son of the Rev. Samuel M. and Nancy C. (Gilchrist) McClung, and was born November 22, 1854, in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa. He registered November 21, 1873, and was

admitted December 15, 1876, on motion of Jacob F. Slagle. His preceptor was his brother, Samuel A. McClung.

James M. Caldwell was born October 7, 1837, in Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of D. W. and Margaret (Conner) Caldwell. He was educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and registered December 13, 1874. He was admitted December 15, 1876, on the motion of Thomas C. Lazear. His preceptor was John Barton. His death was announced in court by Thomas T. Donehoo, Esq., May 29, 1896.

Joseph Crown was born April 29, 1855, in London, England, the son of Isaac and Annetta (Marcus) Crown. He was educated at the Third Ward school, Pittsburgh, and at the Pittsburgh Hebrew institute. Registered September 15, 1874, and was admitted December 16, 1876, on motion of Samuel A. McClung. His preceptor was Josiah Cohen.

Thomas Dorrington Carnahan was born August 22, 1850, in East Birmingham, now Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Robert Brown and Eliza (Dorrington) Carnahan. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1872, and received the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1875. He was admitted December 16, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His father was his preceptor. He was connected with the Pittsburgh Chronicle as reporter, writer, etc., from 1872 to 1881. He was assistant city solicitor of the city of Pittsburgh from 1888 to 1902; solicitor in chief from January, 1902, to March, 1903. His mastery of municipal law is thorough. The city ordinances and acts of assembly relating to the city he has at his fingers' ends. He has been a member of the board of trustees of his alma mater, the Western University of Pennsylvania, since 1891.

John William Hague was born August 17, 1847, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of John W. and Eliza (Miller) Hague. He studied in the Lewisburgh academy and was graduated from Bucknell university at Lewisburgh, Pa., with the class of 1873. He registered December 3, 1873, and was admitted December 16, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Butler C. Christy. He served during the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

George A. Lenkard was registered September 21, 1866, and admitted December 16, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Robert S. Morrison. His death was announced in court April 23, 1877.

Charles Anthony O'Brien was born on November 27, 1853, in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Dr. John H. and Jane (Neel) O'Brien. He was graduated from St. Vincent's college, Wheeling, W. Va., with the class of 1872. He registered December 20, 1874, and was admitted December 16, 1876, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Samuel C. Schoyer.

George W. Hazen was registered December 21, 1874, and admitted December 22, 1876, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptor was R. B. Petty. He removed to New York city in the spring of 1888.

Hon. Walter Lyon was born April 27, 1853, in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Henry Baldwin and Mary Ann (White) Lyon. He registered October 29, 1874, and was admitted January 13, 1877, on motion of John Balzell. His preceptors were S. A. and W. S. Purviance. He was educated in the public schools, Professor Gourley's academy and Professor Wakeham's school in Allegheny, and by private tutors. He was lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, president of the Senate and Board of Pardons from January 15, 1895, to January 17, 1899. He was also in the state

senate from the Allegheny senatorial district, by election, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John N. Neeb.

William S. Patterson was born October 28, 1849, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. Was the son of James and Hannah J. (Gilfillan) Patterson. He was graduated from Westminster college, Pa., with the class of 1874. He registered October 24, 1874, and was admitted January 13, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was Robert E. Stewart. His death was announced to the courts March 17, 1890, by George B. Gordon.

John Brown Herron was born October 18, 1852, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of John and Susanna Herron, second daughter of John and Martha (Anderson) Herron of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from Pittsburgh high school with the class of 1869, and from Yale with the class of 1874. He attended the law school of Harvard during the winter of 1874-75. He registered July 23, 1876, and was admitted January 13, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was George Shiras, Jr.

William Alexis Stone was born April 18, 1846, in Delmar township, Tioga county, Pa., the son of Israel and Amanda (Howe) Stone. Was graduated from the state Normal school at Mansfield, Tioga county, with the class of 1868. He studied law with Stephen F. Wilson and Jerome B. Niles in Wellsboro, Tioga county, and was admitted to the bar there on the first Monday of September, 1870. He was elected district attorney of Tioga county in the fall of 1874 and served two years, when he resigned and removed to Allegheny county, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 13, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. He was United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania from July 6, 1880, to October 17, 1886. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the Allegheny district. Nominated for governor by the Republican party of the state June 9, 1898, when he resigned his seat in Congress. He was elected governor and served the four years' term from January, 1899, to January, 1903, when he returned to the practice, residing in Pittsburgh.

William Joseph Jordan, son of Peter and Bridget (Fox) Jordan, was born November 25, 1857, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He graduated from St. Francis college, Loretto, Pa., with the class of 1873, Registered January 12, 1874, and was admitted February 16, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptor was Edward A. Montooth.

A. H. Bowman was registered September 24, 1873, and was admitted February 17, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was William G. Hawkins.

Israel P. Hays was born March 13, 1851, in Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of Abram and Sarah (Cover) Hays. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, with the class of 1874. Registered January 12, 1874. He was admitted February 20, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptor was Samuel P. Fulton.

A. M. Barry was admitted February 24, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller, on certificate from Butler county.

Edward Yales Breck was born May 31, 1849, at Warsaw, N. Y., son of Allen and Isabella Mary (Groger) Breck. He was educated at Warsaw academy and by private tutors. Read law with Albert Johns in the city of New York. He was admitted to practice in the courts of New York at the city of New York November 30, 1870, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, Pa., March 31, 1877.

Thomas B. Searight, a member of the Fayette county bar, was admitted March 31, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

James Wilson Sloan was born February, 1848, in Indiana county, Pa., the son of Andrew R. and Nancy (Sloan) Sloan. He studied law at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., with William H. Rose, and was admitted to the Cambria county bar and practiced there one year. He then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 13, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell.

William J. Curran was born March 6, 1851, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Manus and Prudence (Scott) Curran. When a few months old his family removed to Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., and returned to Pittsburgh in 1875. He was educated in the common schools and at St. Vincent's college. He registered February 20, 1875, with William Reardon, and completed his course with J. G. D. Findley at Freeport, and H. H. McCormick at Pittsburgh. He was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of W. W. Thomson. He died July 3, 1897, in Pittsburgh. His death was thereupon announced in court July 9, 1894.

Percival Henderson was registered December 27, 1873, and admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of William W. Thomson. His preceptors were Robert and Stephen Woods.

George Hersh was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1871. He registered January 9, 1872. He was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of William W. Thomson. His preceptor was John M. Kennedy.

West McMurray was born January 16, 1854, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the Second ward. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) McMurray, and was educated at the Second Ward school, and was graduated from Newell's institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was registered February 15, 1875, and was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of W. W. Thomson. His preceptor was Solomon Schoyer, Jr. He died December 9, 1895.

John Martin Mitchel was born May 19, 1854, at Pittsburgh, the son of John J. and Mary Agnes (Cassanove) Mitchel. He was graduated from the college of St. Vincent, Westmoreland county, Pa. He registered January 19, 1874, and was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of William W. Thomson. His preceptor was his father. He died February 12, 1895.

Oliver S. Richardson was born March 24, 1855, in Allegheny City, son of John and Mary (Sterling) Richardson. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1872, registered February 10, 1875, and was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of W. W. Thomson. His preceptors were Charles W. Robb and S. A. McClung.

Silas A. Will was born July 28, 1846, in Somerset county, Pa., the son of Silas and Harriet (Chorpenning) Will. His education was commenced in the public schools and completed at the Millersville State Normal school, Lancaster county, Pa., from which he was graduated with the class of 1869. He registered April 14, 1874. He was admitted April 14, 1877, on motion of William W. Thomson. His preceptors were Joseph M. Gazzam and Alexander G. Cochran. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Isaac S. Wachob was admitted April 16, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller.

James Balph was born August 22, 1852, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Benjamin K. and Sarah (Armstrong) Balph. He was educated in the public and private schools. He registered April 9, 1874, and was admitted April 26, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was William H. Sutton.

William C. Erskine was born July 18, 1849, in Belfast, Ireland, the son of William and

Wm Bagley

Maria (Campbell) Erskine. He was educated at the Royal Academical institution, Belfast. He arrived in America May 1, 1869, and studied law with Daniel Dillon in St. Louis, and was admitted to the bar there March 13, 1876. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 28, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. He died October 12, 1892.

James Duncan Ramsey was born April 27, 1836, at Frederickburg, Wayne county, Ohio, the son of Jesse Ball and Mary (Stumph) Ramsey. He read law at Uniontown, Pa., with G. W. K. Minor and was admitted to the bar of Fayette county. Was also admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 19, 1877. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county, in 1873.

Harry B. Gill was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1873. He registered October 16, 1873, and was admitted June 18, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. His preceptors were S. B. W. Gill and A. B. Hay.

Emmet E. Cotton was born April 4, 1854, at West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., the son of John W. and Bertha (Conley) Cotton. He was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He registered May 10, 1875, and was admitted June 20, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptors were William C. Moreland and John H. Kerr. Was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county from 1891 to 1896.

Julius Ludewig Koethen, Jr., was born October 14, 1852, at Augusta, Georgia, the son of Julius Ludewig and Mary (Young) Koethen. He registered April 15, 1874, and was admitted June 20, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was his father. Mr. Koethen's education was in the public schools of the city, Thiel Hall, Phillipsburg (Monaca), Beaver county, and the Western university. He has made a specialty of conveyancing, and was one of the founders of the McKee & Koethen abstract firm and of the Guarantee Title and Trust company, of which he is now title officer and treasurer.

Frank W. Smith was born January 18, 1852, in Pittsburgh, the son of C. B. M. and Hannah (Washburn) Smith. He was educated in private schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He registered April 13, 1874, and was admitted June 13, 1877, on motion of S. A. McClung. His father was his preceptor.

Clarence Burleigh, son of Thomas D. and Mary L. (Cook) Burleigh, was born December 20, 1853, in Boston, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of Pittsburgh. He was registered as a law student September 27, 1875, and was admitted October 13, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were David D. Bruce and William B. Negley. He was assistant solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh from 1888 to 1891; district attorney for the county of Allegheny from 1891 to 1895, and solicitor for the city of Pittsburgh from October, 1895, to January, 1902.

George Elphinstone was born February 5, 1852, in Baltimore, Md. He was the son of James and Margaret (Martin) Elphinstone. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He registered September 15, 1875, and was admitted October 13, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was John A. Emery. He was solicitor for the city of Allegheny six years. He died at his home in that city June 14, 1903.

Charles H. Kloman was registered September 16, 1874, and was admitted October 13, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Marshall H. McGeary was registered July 13, 1875, and was admitted October 13, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptor was Samuel C. Shoyer. He died December 15, 1884.

John M. Goehring was born October 13,

1848, in Reserve township, now Allegheny City, the son of Charles L. and Eliza (Meek) Goehring. He was educated in the public schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania and Harvard law school, Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted November 17, 1877. In November, 1903, he was elected to the state senate for four years. He has rendered long and efficient service in the councils of Allegheny City.

Charles Wesley Collier, the son of Hon. Frederick H. and Catharine (King) Collier, was born at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1875. He registered April 22, 1874, and was admitted December 13, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were his father, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride. He died in Allegheny City, November 18, 1882. His death was announced in court on the day of its occurrence by Jacob H. Miller and Marshall Swartzwelder. The death of this young man was a sad stroke in many ways. The only son of a distinguished lawyer, soldier, citizen and judge, he was looked upon as the legitimate heir of at least much of his father's merits and good name. He was happily married and entered upon the work of the profession with all things bright and promising. He had a charming personality, was a thorough gentleman, had the highest sense of honor, with the love, respect and esteem of all. Few deaths have been more deplored than that of our young friend, "Charlie" Collier, young in years but ripe in all goodness.

Duncan C. Jackson was registered December 15, 1874. He was admitted December 14, 1877, on motion of John Dalzell. His preceptor was Malcolm Hay. Mr. Jackson was born at Brownsville, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1874. He died at his residence, Pittsburgh, Pa., on his thirty-third birthday. He was buried from the residence of his father, Dr. Isaac Jackson, Brownville, Pa., August 25, 1883. A committee from the bar, of which Hon. P. C. Knox was chairman, accompanied the remains to Brownsville.

Charles H. Wenzell was registered November 10, 1874, and admitted December 15, 1877, on motion of Jacob H. Miller. His preceptors were John S. Ferguson and James W. Murray.

John W. Riddle was registered January 13, 1875, and admitted February 16, 1878, on motion of H. H. McCormick. His preceptors were James W. Hall and David Reed.

John M. Robb was born April 9, 1853, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was the son of Robert and Nancy (Snowden) Robb, and was educated at the Episcopal academy, Pittsburgh, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was registered February 20, 1872, and admitted February 21, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His father was his preceptor. He died October 5, 1899, at Moorhead, Minn., while on a visit there. He was buried October 9, 1899, in the Allegheny cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Thomas J. Ford was born September 3, 1856, in Cincinnati, O., the son of John B. Ford. He was educated in the Soldiers' Orphans school. He was admitted February 23, 1878. His preceptor was M. A. Woodward. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in the sessions of 1899 and 1901.

James M. Cook was born March 25, 1854, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and was the son of John and Mary (Arthur) Cook. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson college. He registered with his brother, Joseph S. Cook, at Pittsburgh, February 15, 1876. He was admitted February 23, 1878, on motion of H. H. McCormick. He died October 24, 1898, at his home in Pittsburgh.

George H. Quaill was born February 23, 1855, in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of David R. and Sarah J. (Shafer) Quaill. He was graduated from

Millersville State Normal school, Lancaster county, Pa., with the class of 1873. He was registered February 16, 1876, and was admitted February 23, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptor was Noah W. Shafer.

Alexander C. Crawford was born at Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1874, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1876. He was admitted February 23, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. He removed to Kittanning in the early part of 1888.

William G. Guiler was born July 20, 1847, in Perry township, Fayette county, Pa., the son of Absalom and Elizabeth (Jeffries) Guiler. He attended the common schools and Madison institute in his native county. Read law at Uniontown, Pa., with George W. K. Minor. He was admitted to Fayette bar September, 1868. After two years' practice there he removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 26, 1870. He returned to Fayette in October, 1871, and practiced there to July, 1895, and since then has continued his practice at Pittsburgh.

Nicholas Goshorn Ayres was born August 3, 1848, at Duncansville, Blair county, Pa., the son of William M. and Mary (Funk) Ayres. He was educated in the common schools. He registered November 5, 1869, and was admitted April 13, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptors were Hon. F. H. Collier and Hon. Thomas M. Bayne.

John T. Holmes was registered December 15, 1874, and admitted April 15, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. His preceptor was S. B. W. Gill.

Marshall Johnston was born October 19, 1842, in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., the son of Archibald and Mary (Mackrell) Johnston. He was educated at Dayton academy, Armstrong county, Pa. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and the Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He registered October 17, 1865, and was admitted April 15, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. His preceptor was S. A. Johnston.

William M. McGill was born September 23, 1854, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of James D. and Susan (Mowry) McGill. He was educated in the common schools of Allegheny at the Western University of Pennsylvania and at Cornell university, Ithaca, New York. He registered April 11, 1876, and was admitted April 15, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. His preceptor was Samuel C. Schoyer.

Samuel Harvey Thompson was born January 4, 1855, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Samuel and Eliza V. (Cluley) Thompson, and was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and in the Pittsburgh Central high school. He registered April 11, 1876. He was admitted April 15, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. His preceptor was John F. Edmundson.

Samuel R. Frazier was registered April 16, 1874, and admitted April 17, 1878, on motion of John M. Kennedy. His preceptor was J. Harvey White.

Abraham Tausig was admitted April 20, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. He died September 15, 1883.

James T. Cochran was born March 4, 1857, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of George R. and Eliza (Forsythe) Cochran. He was educated in the Second ward public schools of Allegheny, Pa., at the University of Western Pennsylvania and graduated from the Albany law school with the class of 1878, and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York at that time. He registered April 14, 1874, and was admitted June 17, 1878, on motion of J. G. Bryant. Preceptor, George R. Cochran. He removed to Kansas March 8, 1884.

E. D. Bingham was registered October 10, 1876, and was admitted October 28, 1878, on motion of John M. Kennedy. His preceptors were David D. Bruce and William B. Negley. Soon after his admission he removed to West Chester, Pa.

John Thomas Myler was born November 22, 1855, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of John and Mary J. (Weinman) Myler. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1875, and from the law department of Harvard with the class of 1877. He registered September 15, 1875, and was admitted October 28, 1878, on motion of John M. Kennedy. His preceptor was A. M. Brown. The life of this able and excellent young lawyer was crushed out by a railway train at the Federal street Allegheny crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway. The fond hopes of parents, brothers, sisters, friends, judges, lawyers, and people were dashed into nothingness, and all that could be done was for loving hands to gather up the broken body, bathe it with tears of deepest affection and lay it in the cold, cold grave. But his memory is with us and will be to the end.

William Scott was born May 8, 1850, at Huntingdon, Pa., the son of John and Annie E. (Eyster) Scott. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1868. He registered February 23, 1876. He was admitted October 30, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptor was his father, and subsequently Knox & Reed (Hon. P. C. Knox and Hon. James H. Reed), in whose office he spent his time in preparing for final examination.

Hon. John A. Evans was born December 3, 1853, at Bronson, Mich., the son of William S. and Susan (Creighton) Evans. He was graduated from the Tecumseh high school at Tecumseh, Mich. He came to Pittsburgh in 1871. He registered February 16, 1876, and was admitted November 2, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptor was James Grier. On September 5, 1898, he was commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Allegheny county by the governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. D. Porter, who was commissioned to the Superior Court. Judge Evans' commission ran to the first Monday of January, 1899. In 1898 he was elected for a full term of ten years, commencing the first Monday of January, 1899, and commissioned accordingly.

Joseph E. Glenn was registered September 12, 1876, and admitted November 2, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptors were Thomas M. Bayne and Fred M. Magee. He retired from practice in 1880.

George William McLean was born September 25, 1853, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Oliver and Barbara Ann (Robb) McLean. He was educated in the Mansfield and Oakdale academies, Allegheny county, Pa., and was graduated from the normal school at Oakdale, Pa., with the class of 1874. He registered September 12, 1876, and was admitted November 2, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptor was John S. Robb, Sr.

William Macklin McElroy, who was born August 28, 1875, in Pittsburgh, the son of John H. and Jennie (Macklin) McElroy, was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1874. He registered October 16, 1874, and was admitted November 2, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. His preceptor was John Barton.

John McCandless Thompson, a member of the Butler bar, was admitted here November 21, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Continued to reside and practice at Butler. Died September 8, 1903. Was the father of O. D. Thompson of our bar.

James P. Colter was admitted December 12, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff on certificate from Armstrong county. Resides and in practice at Kittanning, Pa.

William Macrum was born November 28,

1855, at Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland. Son of James M. and H. W. Macrum. Was educated under the direction of his father. Registered February 8, 1876. Admitted December 21, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. Preceptors, William B. Rodgers and George T. Oliver.

John S. Marquis, Jr., was registered September 12, 1876, and admitted December 21, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. Preceptors, J. Erastus McKelvey and James L. Black.

Alfred V. D. Watterson was born October 4, 1855, at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. Was graduated from Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., with the class of 1875. Registered April 2, 1876. Admitted December 21, 1878, on motion of J. G. Bryant. Preceptors, A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie.

Edward L. Barton was born November 24, 1851, at Pittsburgh. Son of John and Rebecca (Lightner) Barton. Educated in Pittsburgh Central High school and the Western University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Lititz academy with the class of 1868. Registered July 16, 1868. Admitted December 23, 1878, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Preceptor, his father.

Robert Fitzpatrick was born May 14, 1851, at Pittsburgh. Son of Robert and Catharine (Brennan) Fitzpatrick. Educated at Lancaster, Pa., and Cornell university, New York. Was graduated from the law department of Columbia college, New York, with the class of 1877. Registered March 16, 1876. Admitted December 23, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. Was registered with Charles F. McKenna, but completed his course with Charles S. Fetterman and S. A. Johnston. Died June 24, 1893.

Samuel C. Rea was graduated from Princeton college with the class of 1875. Registered October 11, 1875. Admitted December 23, 1878, on motion of John G. Bryant. Preceptors, John H. Hampton and John Dalzell. Removed to Jackson, Minn., in 1885.

Robert J. Cook was registered in December, 1876, and admitted January 2, 1879, on motion of John M. Kennedy. Preceptor, John H. Bailey. Removed to Philadelphia and became business manager of the Philadelphia Press.

Kennedy Turner Friend was born October 12, 1855, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of William C. and Margaretta (Herron) Friend. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1877. Registered July 28, 1876, with his father, William C. Friend, and after his death completed his course with Christopher Magee. Admitted January 2, 1879, on motion of John M. Kennedy.

Robert Wallace Cummins was born October 9, 1854, at Jamestown, Green county, Ohio. Son of the Rev. Cyrus Cummins, Presbyterian pastor at that place. Registered July 23, 1873. Admitted January 4, 1879, on motion of John M. Kennedy. Preceptor, Archie Cummins. Mr. Cummins spent his boyhood in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, his family having removed to that county. Educated in the public schools of the day.

Robert Pressley Scott, son of John and Matilda (Kelley) Scott, was born at Fairview, Butler county, Pa., July 11, 1842. Studied law at Butler with John M. Thompson and was admitted to the Butler county bar January 11, 1869. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 18, 1879, on motion of Albert B. Hay. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Resides and in practice at Butler, Pa.

William Yost was born November 13, 1857, in Perry county, Ohio. Son of John and Jane (McKeever) Yost. Was graduated at Monmouth college, Illinois, with the class of 1876, also from the law department of Michigan university with the class of 1878 and then admitted to practice in the courts

of Michigan. Was re-examined and admitted to the Allegheny bar January 27, 1879.

Frank M. Reese was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Jacob and Eliza (Matthews) Reese. Was educated in the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered March 24, 1876. Admitted February 3, 1879, on motion of John M. Kennedy. Preceptors, William Bakewell and Thomas B. Kerr.

William G. White was registered January 4, 1870, and admitted February 20, 1879. Preceptor, Joseph M. Gazzam.

Charles E. Cornelius was born July 21, 1857, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of David and Margaretta (McGahan) Cornelius. Educated at the University of Western Pennsylvania. Registered January 11, 1876. Admitted March 1, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, William Blakeley. Practiced in Allegheny county until his death. Was instantly killed by a railroad train at 7 a. m. Saturday, October 15, 1898, at Sewickley, Pa., as he was crossing the track from his house to the Hotel Elmhyrst. Buried in Union Dale cemetery, Allegheny, Pa.

A. Hanauer was registered January 14, 1876, and admitted March 1, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptors, A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie.

William C. Kerr, son of James K. Kerr, was admitted March 1, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, his father.

John Clemson Slack was born December 9, 1855, in Allegheny City. Son of William H. and Caroline (Moore) Slack. Was educated in the public school of the city and by private tuition. Registered September 13, 1875. Admitted March 1, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, James W. Hall. Was title officer of the Fidelity Title and Trust company from January 1, 1889 to 1903, and is now president of the Union Fidelity Title Insurance company of Pittsburgh.

R. O. Crawford was registered March 13, 1876, and admitted March 29, 1879, on motion of H. H. McCormick. Preceptor, W. O. Crawford.

Joseph H. Gray, son of James and Rachel (Hughey) Gray, was born August 1, 1837, in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and educated in the common schools and at Iron City college, Pittsburgh. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the department of war from April, 1864, to May, 1866. In 1866 he was elected register of wills for the county of Allegheny and also by appointment from the governor served the unexpired term of his predecessor, who died on the day of the election. Was re-elected to the same office in 1869 and 1872. Was afterwards elected sheriff of Allegheny county, serving the term of three years for which he was elected. Was admitted to practice in the Orphans' court of Allegheny county April 16, 1879.

George Andrew Sturgeon was born June 1, 1852, near Girard, Erie county, Pa. Son of Andrew and Eliza J. (Caughey) Sturgeon. Educated at Girard academy and under private tutors. Read law with his brother, J. C. Sturgeon, of Erie, Pa. Admitted in McKean county April 17, 1879. Was district attorney of McKean county three years, January, 1888, to January, 1901. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny bar.

William N. Frew was born July 10, 1854, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of William and Martha E. (Long) Frew. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1876 and from the law department of Columbia college, New York, with the class of 1879. Registered September 18, 1876. Admitted April 22, 1879, on motion of Henry H. McCormick. Preceptors, John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

William Robinson Blair was born January 8, 1855, in Pittsburgh. Son of John Cust and

Annie R. (Robinson) Blair. Was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, with the class of 1875. Registered March 13, 1877. Studied law one year in the law department of Columbia college, New York, and completed his course with George Shiras, Jr. Admitted April 23, 1879, on motion of Henry H. McCormick.

David S. Atkinson was admitted May 8, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart, on certificate from Westmoreland county. Resides and now in practice at Greensburg, Pa.

Joseph Breil was born June 25, 1849, at Coblenz, Germany. Son of Joseph and Jacobine (Messinger) Breil. Was graduated from Neuwied gymnasium in Rhenish Prussia. Studied law in the University of Bonn. Landed in New York in March, 1868. Registered January 16, 1877. Admitted June 18, 1879, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Preceptors, Joseph M. Gazzam and Alex. G. Cochran.

Richard A. Kennedy was born March 1, 1856, at Freeport, Pa. Son of John and Amarilla P. (Peneuman) Kennedy. Educated at Lafayette college, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1878. Registered March 13, 1877. Admitted June 18, 1879, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Preceptors, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Wynn Reeves Sewell was born September 27, 1854, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of J. Harrison and Matilda (Reeves) Sewell. Was graduated from Lafayette college in the class of 1876. Registered October 13, 1876. Admitted June 18, 1879, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Preceptor, Marcus W. Acheson. Died December 9, 1899, at his home, Allegheny City. Mr. Sewell was a solid man, slow but sure, and had laid the foundation of a most lucrative and desirable practice. Socially and personally he was greatly admired and much to his astonishment, for he never sought it. At the time of his sudden death he was president of the Pittsburgh club. His death was a great calamity to his family, his friends, his clients, the bar and the community.

William Lawrence Bird was born April 24, 1848, at Waynesburg, Greene county Pa. Son of R. D. and Emily M. (Miller) Bird. Educated at the State Normal school, California, Washington county, Pa. Admitted June 19, 1879, on motion of J. K. P. Duff. Preceptors, P. C. Knox and J. H. Reed.

William Morgan Watson was born April 3, 1855, at Washington, Pa. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1875. Was graduated from the law department of Harvard with the class of 1878. Studied law at Washington, Pa., and was admitted there in August, 1878; then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 19, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, David T. Watson, his brother.

George E. Moore was born December 14, 1854, in Pittsburgh. Son of William J. and Mary (Wilson) Moore. Was graduated from Adrian college, Michigan, with the class of 1876. Registered November 18, 1876. Admitted June 28, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptors, Joseph S. and John C. Haymaker.

Thomas MacConnell, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary A. (Gormly) MacConnell, was born July 29, 1844, in Allegheny City. Was graduated from Jefferson college with the class of 1865. Registered September 9, 1863. Admitted August 30, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptors, his father and Henry H. McCormick.

Richard W. O'Hara was born February 8, 1857, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of James and Eliza (Price) O'Hara. Was graduated from Andover college with the class of 1875 and from the Cincinnati Law school with the class of 1879, and then admitted to the Ohio bar. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 11, 1879, on motion of Robert E.

Stewart. Died at his home in Allegheny June 23, 1903. Mr. O'Hara was well educated, a sound lawyer, but seemed averse to the toils, complications and wrangles of professional life. He was unmarried and made his home with his father in their Allegheny mansion. His father died but a few days before him. He was a grandson of General James O'Hara, a revolutionary soldier, and one of the noted men in the settlement of Pittsburgh. Mr. O'Hara's death was announced to the courts on the day after its occurrence.

John F. Cox was born October 6, 1852, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of William and Anne (Dellenbaugh) Cox. Was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, with the class of 1875. Registered September 10, 1877. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, John H. Kerr. Was a member of the state house of representatives from 1884 to 1888.

Andrew J. Kirschner, son of William and Johanna (Schafer) Kirschner, was born April 2, 1854, at Haina, Province of Hesse Cassel, Germany. Emigrated to America in May, 1861. Was graduated from the State Normal school at Millersville, Lancaster county, Pa., with the class of 1874. Registered September 12, 1876. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, Alexander M. Watson. Died in Allegheny July 20, 1890. Buried in the Troy Hill cemetery, Allegheny.

Robert S. Kuhn was born in Versailles township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of David and Jane (Caven) Kuhn. Registered September 12, 1876. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, John E. Kuhn.

Alexander McFarland was born June 11, 1845, at Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. Son of William and Kate (Darragh) McFarland. Came to America in April, 1850. Educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. Removed to Pittsburgh in 1856. Registered December 23, 1867. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, Alexander G. Cochran. Died March 22, 1891, in Pittsburgh, at his home on Duquesne Heights. His death was announced to the courts March 23, 1891, by Edwin Z. Smith.

John Madden was born May 28, 1850, at Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland. Son of Henry and Esther (McCarthy) Madden. Educated in England. Landed in New York in 1868. Registered September 17, 1877. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, Charles S. Fetterman.

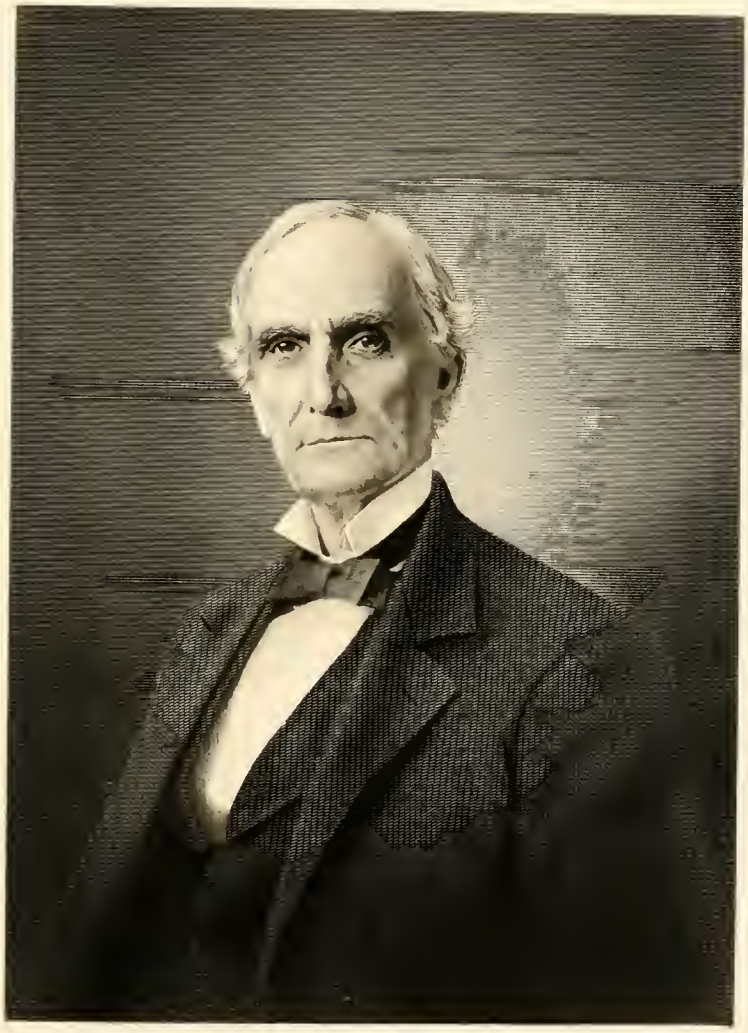
Charles S. Mitchell was registered April 12, 1876, and admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, James Grier.

Frank Chew Osburn was born December 20, 1854, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Franklin and Henrietta W. (Warner) Osburn. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1874. Registered January 11, 1876. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, John C. McCombs.

John H. Roney was born September 7, 1856, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Arthur and Ellen (McClean) Roney. Educated in the public schools of Allegheny City and in the Allegheny City High school. Registered September 12, 1876. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of R. E. Stewart. Preceptors, R. and S. Woods.

James M. Stull was born September 6, 1853, near Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Son of John and Rebecca (Douglass) Stull. Was graduated from the Pennsylvania State college, Centre county, with the class of 1876. Registered September 11, 1877. Admitted October 21, 1879, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, Winfield S. Purviance.

A. F. Byrnes was born November 18, 1854,



Thomas Mellon

at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Thomas and Sarah (Mahon) Byrnes. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1871. Registered September 12, 1876. Admitted October 23, 1879, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, William Byrnes.

Levingston McQuiston, a member of the Butler county bar, was admitted November 17, 1879, on motion of Henry H. McCormick. Resides at Butler and in practice in both counties.

James K. Bakewell was born May 31, 1857, in Pittsburgh. Son of William and Jane H. (Campbell) Bakewell. Educated at Williston seminary. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, with the class of 1879. Studied law with George Harding in Philadelphia and William Bakewell, Pittsburgh. Registered May 13, 1874. Admitted December 24, 1879, on motion of J. K. P. Duff.

William Augustine Golden was born June 28, 1857, at Taneytown, Md. Son of William and Mary A. (Wivell) Golden. Educated at Eagleton institute, Taneytown, Md.; Berkeley academy, Martinsburgh, W. Va., and Rock Hill college, Ellicott City, Md. Registered September 20, 1877, with Joseph M. Gazzam, but concluded his course with Henry H. McCormick. Admitted January 8, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Removed to Baltimore in March, 1880. Returned to Pittsburgh in October, 1885, and resumed the practice of the law.

Nathan Stone Williams was born July 13, 1854, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Hon. Henry Warren and Lucy J. (Stone) Williams. Received his preliminary education at Ayres Latin school, Pittsburgh. Was graduated from Amherst college with the class of 1877 and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1880. Registered January 16, 1878. Admitted February 14, 1880, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptor, Alexander H. Miller. Was first assistant United States attorney for western Pennsylvania 1890 to 1893; solicitor of Allegheny county 1895 to 1900.

W. Peebles Elliott was registered August 10, 1869, and admitted February 16, 1880, on motion of Noah W. Shafer. Preceptor, John W. Milligan.

Henry A. Davis was born December 29, 1855, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Son of James and Maria (Flanegin) Davis. Educated in the public schools. Registered December 13, 1877, with Samuel C. Schoyer, but completed his legal course with James P. Sterrett, David D. Bruce and William B. Negley. Admitted February 17, 1880, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Mr. Davis is a grandson of Francis C. Flanegin, one of the earlier members of our bar.

James Ross Sterrett was born March 21, 1853, at Academia, Juniata county, Pa. Son of Dr. John Patterson and Annie (Kennedy) Sterrett. Received his preliminary education at Tuscarora academy, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1877. Registered January 16, 1878. Admitted February 18, 1880, on motion of Robert E. Stewart. Preceptors, Hon. James P. Sterrett, Hon. John M. Kennedy and James C. Doty.

Edward Florence Hays was born March 1, 1857, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and the Central High school, graduating from the University of Michigan with the class of 1879 and thereupon admitted to the Michigan bar. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 19, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley.

Theodore H. Carnahan was registered September 18, 1876, and admitted February 20, 1880. Preceptors, William H. and Albert N. Sutton.

Elisha P. Douglass was born February 22, 1849, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Thomas and Lydia C. (Peairs) Douglass. Was graduated from

the University of Wooster, Ohio, with the class of 1877. Registered November 2, 1877. Admitted February 20, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. Preceptor, Robert E. Stewart.

William Bagaley Vates was born November 4, 1853, in Manchester, now Allegheny City, Pa. Son of John Jacob and Catharine (Frass) Vates. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh. Registered January 10, 1876. Admitted February 20, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. Preceptor, Henry Meyer.

John Aiken was admitted February 24, 1880, on motion of David Reed.

J. L. Judson was admitted February 24, 1880, on motion of David Reed.

E. M. Willard was admitted February 24, 1880, on motion of David Reed.

Albert B. Force, a member of the Erie county bar, was admitted April 3, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Practiced a few years with his father-in-law, R. J. Powers, and his brother-in-law, Charles L. Powers, then left. Was graduated from Allegheny college with the class of 1869. Was elected district attorney of Erie county in 1875 and served three years.

Livingston Llewellyn Davis was born March 7, 1852, at Sheakleyville, Mercer county, Pa. Son of John and Elizabeth (Findley) Davis. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1878. Admitted April 29, 1880, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptors, Moore & Milligan.

John M. Rourke was born May 1, 1853, in Pittsburgh. Son of Thomas and Bridget (Hoynes) Rourke. Educated in St. Bridget's parochial school, Pittsburgh. Was graduated from Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., with the class of 1873. Admitted April 29, 1880, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptors, Edward A. and Charles C. Montooth.

Rush Lake was born January 29, 1854, at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Bennett and Ann (Newlon) Lake. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1873. Registered September 10, 1873 with White & Slagle, but completed his legal studies with Slagle & Wiley. Admitted May 1, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

Ossian R. Terburgh was registered January 2, 1878, and admitted May 1, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Jacob F. Slagle and John W. Wiley.

George Hadfield was born November 25, 1849, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Samuel and Mary (Chantler) Hadfield. Registered September 12, 1877. Admitted May 3, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

Edward J. Donnelly was born October 4, 1857, in Philadelphia, Pa. Son of Edward and Mary (Houseman) Donnelly. Was graduated from the University of Paris in 1878. Registered March 12, 1878. Admitted May 3, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. Preceptors, Sterrett, Kennedy & Doty.

Francis C. McGirr was born June 2, 1853, in Chicago, Ill. Son of John E. and B. H. (Heyden) McGirr. Was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md. Registered January 25, 1877. Admitted May 3, 1880, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptor, Alfred J. Treacy.

John McCandless was registered September 14, 1877, and admitted May 3, 1880, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr.

Levi Bird Duff Reese was born May 19, 1856, at New Bethlehem, Clarion county, Pa. Son of John B. and Sarah A. (Duff) Reese. Was graduated from the Steubenville (Ohio) High school in 1876. Registered September 11, 1877. Admitted May 4, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, Levi Bird Duff.

Alex. M. Neeper was born December 18, 1857, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of William W. and Ellen (McGrath) Neeper. Was gradu-

uated from Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1876. Registered January 16, 1877, with Bayne & Magee, but completed his legal studies with F. M. Magee. Admitted May 5, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley.

Kirk Q. Bigham was born March 17, 1851, at Pittsburgh. Son of Thomas James and Maria L. (Lewis) Bigham. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered March 21, 1873. Admitted July 3, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, Joel L. Bigham.

Addison M. Imbrie was born July 29, 1853, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Son of James M. and Clarinda (Jackson) Imbrie. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1876. Studied law at Beaver, Pa., with Samuel B. Wilson and admitted to the bar there in September, 1878. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 3, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley.

H. M. Lyon was registered January 11, 1876, and admitted July 3, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, David T. Watson.

Thomas Alexander Noble was born June 2, 1852, in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of John and Jane (Cowan) Noble. Prepared for college in the public schools and Newell institute, and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1876. Registered September 28, 1875. Admitted July 3, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Frank Thomson was born October 26, 1854, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Son of Alexander R. and Hannah (Charles) Thomson. Educated at Marshall college, West Virginia, and Washington and Jefferson, Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Cincinnati Law school with the class of 1877. Admitted July 3, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley, having been previously admitted to the bar of West Virginia. Preceptor, Marshall Swartzwelder. Mr. Thomson was christened Alexander Franklin and his name so appears on some of our rolls. Coming into active life, his good sense condensed the Christian name to Frank.

William Stanwood Pier was born July 20, 1846, at Jamestown, N. Y. Son of Rufus W. and Martha G. (Bailey) Pier. Registered July 9, 1878. Admitted July 10, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr. Died December 27, 1892. His death was announced to the courts December 28, 1892, by J. Scott Ferguson.

Charles Young was registered June 2, 1877, and admitted July 30, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley. Preceptors, Wesley Greer, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride. Died October 12, 1883.

James C. Woods, son of Robert Woods of our bar, was registered November 26, 1871. Admitted July 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Robert and Stephen Woods. Not in practice; living on the old home farm near Crafton at this writing.

George Driggs was admitted October 30, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley.

Samuel Wilson Calvin was admitted November 8, 1880, on motion of James W. Over.

Henry Hurst Marcy was born September 17, 1856, at Meadville, Pa. Son of Jared C. and Elizabeth (McCurdy) Marcy. Was educated at Allegheny college, Pennsylvania. Studied law with his father in Jacksonville, Fla., and was admitted to the Florida bar in 1877. Removed to Pittsburgh in 1880 and admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 8, 1880, on motion of James W. Over.

Edward Sherwood Newlin was born December 21, 1858, in Pittsburgh. Son of Edward Porter and Mary (Fenton) Newlin. Was graduated from Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1877. Admitted November 8, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

Albert York Smith was born January 15,

1854, in Pittsburgh. Son of C. B. M. and Hannah J. (Washburn) Smith. Was graduated from the University of Yale with the class of 1875. Registered July 14, 1874, with his father, but completed his studies with Samuel Harper. Admitted November 8, 1880, on motion of James W. Over. His preliminary education was at Ayres Latin school and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Was register in bankruptcy for the Pittsburgh district under the act of 1867 after the death of Samuel Harper. Preceptors, his father and Samuel Harper.

Oliver David Thompson was born September 24, 1855, at Butler, Pa. Son of John M. and Anna Lauretta (Campbell) Thompson. Was graduated from Phillips' academy, Andover, Mass., with the class of 1875, and from Yale with the class of 1879. Studied law at Butler, Pa., with his father and was admitted to the bar at Butler June 30, 1880. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 9, 1880, on motion of William B. Negley.

Alvin Leander Large was born September 2, 1857, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of John R. and Nancy (Greenlee) Large. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. Registered October 4, 1878. Admitted November 13, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, his father.

Francis Smithson Bennett was born March 16, 1858, in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of John F. and Elizabeth Bennett. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1877. Registered December 3, 1877. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, Robert B. Carnahan.

Richard D. Coulter was registered December 7, 1872, and admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, James Veech and David T. Watson.

Edwin S. Craig was born March 4, 1856, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Joseph and Matilda (Staunton) Craig. Was educated in the public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered June 2, 1877. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, James W. Kirker.

Thomas T. Donehoo was born May 11, 1856, at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa. Son of Dr. Thomas and Nancy J. (Gibson) Donehoo. Was educated at the Beaver seminary, Beaver, Pa., and at Richmond college, Missouri. Registered August 1, 1870. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, Thomas C. Lazear.

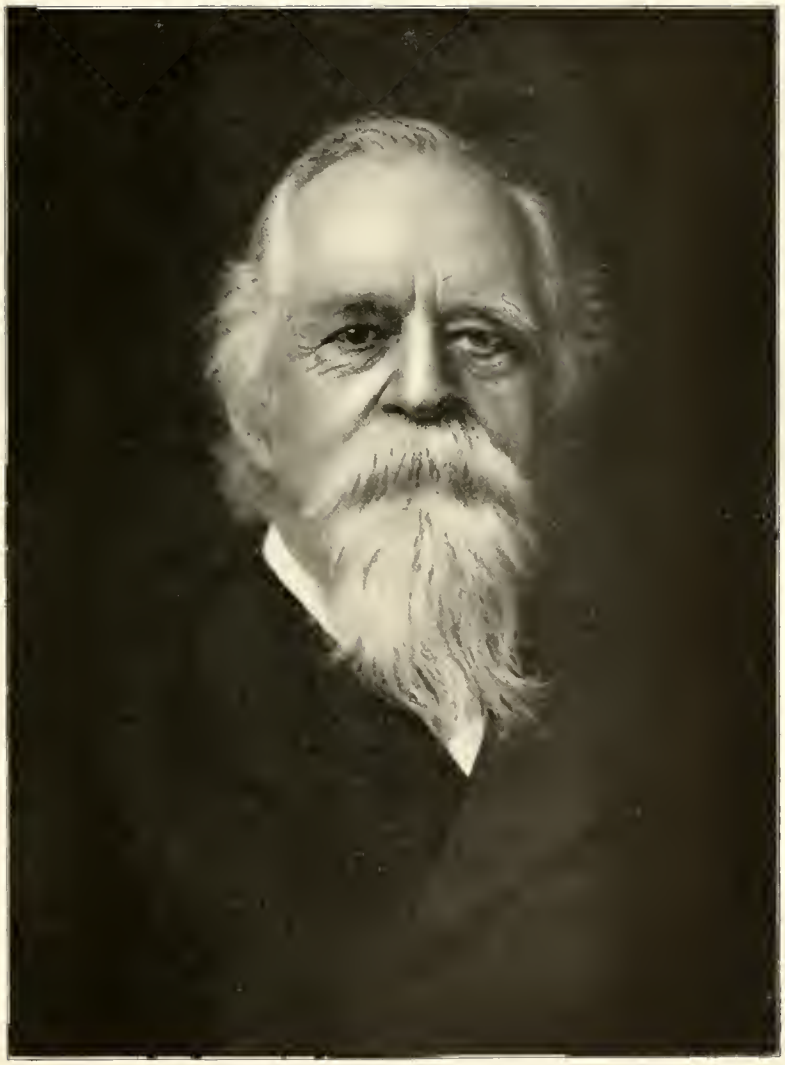
Paul R. Leonhart was registered September 12, 1877, and admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, George W. Guthrie.

Hugh F. McGrady was born January 3, 1858, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of John and Ellen (McMullen) McGrady. Was educated at St. Francis college, Loretta, Pa., and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Studied law with A. B. Hay. Registered February 16, 1876. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

Albert H. Moeser was born August 19, 1858, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Henry and Augusta Moeser. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. Registered November 13, 1878. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, John A. Emery.

Thomas Patterson was born November 14, 1856, at Harlem, Washington county, Pa. Son of Robert and Eliza (Baird) Patterson. Was graduated from Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1876. Had one year's course at Columbia Law school. Registered September 12, 1876. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, T. H. Baird Patterson.

Louis Kossuth Porter was born May 15, 1856, at Bellevue, Allegheny county, Pa. Son



Archibald Blakeley

of David and Maria (Hope) Porter. Registered November 11, 1878. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, E. P. Jones.

Edwin Whittier Smith was born October 23, 1857, in Pittsburgh. Son of C. B. M. and Hannah (Washburn) Smith. Prepared for college at Ayres Latin school. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1878. Registered November 18, 1878. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Frank W. Smith, Samuel M. Reynolds and Noah W. Shafer.

Frank Fay Sneathen was born October 24, 1857, at Pittsburgh. Son of John B. and Mary Fay (Keifer) Sneathen. Was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military academy with the class of 1877. Was afterwards two years at Harvard Law school. Registered January 16, 1878, with E. A. Montooth, but completed his course with Marcus W. Acheson and William L. Chalfant. Admitted December 31, 1880, on motion of Josiah Cohen. His graduation from the military academy was with the highest military rank, captain Company A, corps cadets.

Mortimer C. Miller was born September 4, 1856, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of George Torrence and Mary Jane (Craig) Miller. Educated at Newell institute, Pittsburgh; Wooster university, Princeton, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department of the latter with the class of 1880 with the degree of LL. B., whereupon he was admitted to practice in the Supreme and other courts of Michigan. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 31, 1880. Preceptors, P. C. Knox and J. H. Reed.

John Newton White was born August 27, 1853, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Hon. J. W. F. and Mary E. (Thorn) White. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1878. Registered July 9, 1878. Admitted January 3, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Jacob F. Slagle and John W. Wylie.

Frank W. Hughey was born April 10, 1856, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Son of Joseph and Mary (Johnston) Hughey. Was educated in the public schools and at Verona academy. Registered January 19, 1878. Admitted January 5, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, George W. DeCamp.

William G. Stewart was born in 1855 at West Middletown, Washington county, Pa. Son of Gilbraith and Phoebe (McKeever) Stewart. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1877. Studied law with Donan & Donan at Washington, Pa., and one year at Harvard Law school. Admitted to the Washington county bar September 15, 1880, and to the Allegheny county bar January 6, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

Oliver Ritchey Cooke was born March 6, 1850, near Cross Creek village, Washington county, Pa. Son of David and Agnes (Ritchey) Cooke. Educated at the State Normal school, Edinboro, Pa. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1880. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

Joseph M. Friedman was born September 12, 1857, in Philadelphia. Son of Jacob and Rebecca (Rosenbluth) Friedman. Was graduated from the Philadelphia Central High school with the class of 1877. Registered June 2, 1874. Admitted March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, Frederick Luty.

William A. Hope was registered April 13, 1874, and admitted March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, William C. Moreland and John H. Kerr.

Hon. James R. McFarlane was born April 20, 1858, at Towanda, Pa. Son of James and Mary (Overton) McFarlane. Was gradu-

ated from Princeton with the class of 1878. Studied law at Towanda, Pa., with Davies & Carnochan. Admitted to the bar of Bradford county, Pa., December 22, 1880. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county in 1902 for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903. Was duly commissioned and qualified and is now serving his term.

John C. Shoemaker was born April 7, 1857, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Son of J. H. and Henrietta M. (Cresswell) Shoemaker. Prepared for college at Chambersburg academy, Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Lafayette college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1877. Studied law at Chambersburg with J. McDowell Sharpe and was admitted to the bar there September 1, 1879. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Deputy secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania from January 22, 1883, to February 1, 1887. Then returned to Pittsburgh and resumed the practice of law.

George Henry Stengel, son of Geoffrey and Friedericka (Hertle) Stengel, was born October 27, 1857, at Seymour, Ind. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1876. Studied at Heidelberg, Germany, one year, 1876-77. Registered November 11, 1879. Admitted March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, J. K. P. Duff. In 1902 Mr. Stengel was elected register of wills and clerk of the Orphans' court of Allegheny county for a term of three years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1903, and is now serving his term.

Henry T. Watson was born October 22, 1850, in Kiskiminitas township, Armstrong county, Pa. Son of David and Ellen (Borland) Watson. Educated at Mount Union college, Ohio. Registered December 20, 1875. Admitted March 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, John F. Edmundson.

William S. Hamilton was registered March 14, 1879, and admitted March 3, 1881, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

Edward Purnell Jones, Jr., was born October 2, 1856, in Pittsburgh. Son of Edward Purnell and Esther (Waring) Jones. Was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, with the class of 1877. Admitted March 3, 1881, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptor, Edward Purnell Jones, his father.

W. Lacey was admitted March 19, 1881, on motion of David F. Patterson.

Thomas Stephen Brown was born November 23, 1855, at Holliday's Cove, Hancock county, W. Va. Son of William and Margaret (Orr) Brown. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1877. Studied law with J. H. Miller at Steubenville, Ohio. Admitted to the bar of West Virginia in Brooke county in June, 1879, and practiced there until April, 1881, when he removed to Pittsburgh. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 21, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant.

John Douglass, D. D., was born in 1825, in Tanderagee, County Armagh, Ireland. Received primary and classical education in the Classical academy of Tanderagee. Was graduated from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1844, and Master of Arts in 1845. Was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Armagh and emigrated to America in 1849, arriving at Pittsburgh in December of that year. Was ordained a minister in the Reformed Presbyterian church and installed pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh May 7, 1850, by the Reformed presbytery of Pittsburgh. Resigned pastorate in 1873 on account of ill health. Degree of D. D. conferred upon him by Westminster college July 2, 1857. Regis-

tered as law student March 28, 1878, with H. H. McCormick. Admitted May 3, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Died at his home in Sewickley, his death being announced to the courts January 2, 1892, by W. D. Moore, Esq.

Johns McCleave was born August 3, 1853, in Virginia. Son of Robert Hall and S. A. (Wilkinson) McCleave. Was a member of the class of 1877 at Harvard university. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore June, 1877. Admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, Maryland, in October, 1877. Admitted to the Allegheny county (Pennsylvania) bar May 11, 1881, on motion of J. Ewing Speer.

Andrew Herron Mercer was born September 12, 1856, in Wilmington township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Son of William and Sarah A. (Moore) Mercer. Was graduated from Westminster college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1876. Registered September 15, 1877. Admitted May 28, 1881, on motion of John D. Shafer. Preceptor, John D. Shafer.

Lowrie C. Barton was born April 3, 1856, in Pittsburgh. Son of John and Rebecca M. (Lightner) Barton. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military academy at Chester, Pa., with the class of 1877. Registered July 13, 1874. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, his father.

William R. Errett was born March 11, 1853, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Hon. Russell and Phebe (Reeder) Errett. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. Registered November 14, 1878. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, S. Schoyer, Jr.

Abraham Israel was born February 25, 1859, in New York City. Son of Levi and Adelaide (Speer) Israel. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh High school with the class of 1877. Registered May 20, 1878, with Duff & Alcorn, but completed his legal studies with Josiah Cohen. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Practiced here until January, 1898, when he removed to the city of New York.

John F. Large was born December 24, 1851, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of John R. and Nancy (Greenlee) Large. Educated in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Registered September 15, 1875. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, his father.

Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., was born January 23, 1860, in Pittsburgh. Son of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Patterson) Marshall. Educated at Newell institute, Pittsburgh, and by private tutors and took a special course of one year at the law department of the University of Harvard. Registered March 10, 1880. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, his father.

Joseph M. Swearingen was born September 5, 1854, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Son of William V. and Nancy J. (Shannon) Swearingen. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1879. Studied law with Boyd Crumrine at Washington, Pa., and was admitted there June 13, 1881. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

Edwin Logan was born October 23, 1855, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of James and Eliza (Creighton) Logan. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1876. Registered January 17, 1877. Admitted July 2, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Hill Burgwin and George C. Burgwin.

M. G. Woods was registered September 15, 1877, and admitted July 9, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, Charles W. Robb and Samuel A. McClung.

Edward G. Comingo was registered in

January, 1877, and admitted July 16, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, James M. Stoner.

Leland M. Allen was born June 21, 1856, at Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Dr. S. H. and Mary (Wallace) Allen. Educated at Jefferson academy, Canonsburgh, Pa. Registered September 16, 1878. Admitted September 15, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant. Preceptor, Thomas M. Bayne.

Francis Shunk Purviance, son of John Nelson and Eliza Jane (Potts) Purviance, was born at Butler, Pa., February 23, 1853. Was educated in the schools at Butler and at Racine college, Wisconsin. Studied with his father at Butler and was admitted to the Butler county bar March 19, 1878. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 15, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant.

Richard Henry Johnston, son of William F. and Mary (Monteith) Johnston, was born July 10, 1856, in Pittsburgh. Preliminary education in the public schools of the Fourth ward and Newell's institute, Pittsburgh, and Lambeth college, Kittanning. Was graduated from Helmuth college, London, Canada, with the class of 1874, and from the law department of Yale in the class of 1877 with the degree of LL. B., and was then admitted to the Connecticut bar at New Haven. Admitted to the Armstrong county bar, Pennsylvania, where he practiced until 1881, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 1, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. "Dick" Johnston, as he was familiarily known, was a mental and physical prodigy. In any assembly he was the marked man. A kingly bearing, with courtesy to high and low, rich and poor, made friends of all. He was deputy district attorney under W. D. Porter, and his discharge of the duties of that position was so universally satisfactory that, notwithstanding he belonged to the minority political party in the county and was opposed by one of the strongest men in the majority party, Johnston was elected successor of Judge Porter by ten thousand majority. Yet he fell in his term, in the morning of his professional life. His body lay in state in the rotunda of the court house and the multitudes of people of our own and the adjoining counties who thronged to take a last look of one they loved in life and revered in death attested their affection and devotion for their departed friend.

Henry Marlyn Hoyt, Jr., son of Governor Henry Marlyn and Mary (Loveland) Hoyt, was born December 5, 1856, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1878. Studied law in Philadelphia with Wayne MacVeagh and George T. Bispham. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1881. Admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in June, 1881. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 12, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant. Returned east in January, 1883. In June, 1897, was appointed an assistant in the office of the attorney general, Washington, D. C., where he is yet in service.

William M. Duncan, registered May 18, 1876, and was admitted October 22, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptors, A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie.

William H. Garrison was admitted October 27, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

James M. Garrison was born April 10, 1847, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Son of Irad and Phoebe A. (Swan) Garrison. Was graduated from Waynesburg college at Waynesburg, Pa., with the class of 1870. Studied law with George L. Wyly and J. A. J. Buchanan at Waynesburg and was admitted to the Greene county bar in 1874. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 27, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen.

David Quail Ewing was born January 13,

1858, at "The Meadow Lands," Washington county, Pa. Son of the Rev. William and Isabella (Quail) Ewing. Was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1878. Registered January 20, 1879. Admitted November 12, 1881, on motion of George W. Guthrie. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr.

John de Fontvieux McKennan was born May 12, 1854, at Washington, Pa. Son of William and Pauline Gertrude (de Fontvieux) McKennan. Graduated at Shattuck school, Fairbault, Minn., in 1872. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., with the class of 1876. Registered as law student with his father at Washington, Pa., September 1, 1876. Admitted to the Washington county bar in October, 1879. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 15, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant. Now resides and in practice here.

John L. McCutcheon was born May 28, 1857, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of James and Rebecca (Lindsay) McCutcheon. Educated at Newell institute, Pittsburgh; Bonn, Prussia, and Dresden, Saxony. Was in the class of 1881 at Columbia Law school, New York, and admitted with it to the bar of the Supreme court of New York. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 15, 1881, on motion of William L. Chalfant.

George R. Lawrence was born March 7, 1858, near Monongahela City, Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of George V. and Mary (Reed) Lawrence. He was graduated from Lafayette college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1879. He read law with George W. Biddle in Philadelphia, and was admitted in Philadelphia in the fall of 1881; then removed to Pittsburgh. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 26, 1881, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

William H. Coldron was admitted December 3, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Died January 16, 1883. His death was announced in court January 17, 1883, by John D. Roddy.

Alfred William Duff was born June 6, 1858, at Manor Dale, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Son of Dr. James H. and Susan T. Duff. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1879. He registered July 23, 1879, and was admitted December 31, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Thomas H. Hunter was born in March, 1838, near Belfast, Ireland. Son of Thomas and Martha (Heffrone) Hunter. Came to America early in life and to Pittsburgh in 1854. Studied law with Thomas M. Marshall. Recorder of deeds for Allegheny county for three years, from 1869 to 1872. Sheriff of Allegheny county for three years from 1879 to 1882. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 31, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania reserve corps. Wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 17, 1863.

Florence Clifton Miller was born August 4, 1858, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Son of Alexander Hamilton and Maria (Morrow) Miller. Was ten years at Newell institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also at the law department of the University of Michigan. Registered May 15, 1878. Admitted December 31, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, his father.

Charles Prentiss Orr was born February 22, 1858, in Allegheny City. Son of Robert and Margaret A. (Fake) Orr. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1875, and from Hamilton college, New York, with the class of 1879. Registered July 24, 1879. Admitted December 31, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, Thomas C. Lazear.

James Edward O'Donnell was born August 9, 1858, in Pittsburgh. Son of Cornelius and Mary (Owens) O'Donnell. Was graduated from Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1877. Was two years at

Yale in the class of 1881. Registered December 8, 1879. Admitted December 31, 1881, on motion of Josiah Cohen. Preceptor, Thomas C. Lazear.

Samuel A. Ammon was born August 28, 1857, in Pittsburgh, South Side. Son of August and Christine (Kienle) Ammon. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania and at the University of Leipsic, Germany. Registered June 30, 1879. Admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. Preceptors, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

George S. Davis was born August 10, 1852, on Davis Island, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of James and Nancy (Burns) Davis. Educated in the public schools and at Lebanon, Ohio. Registered July 14, 1879. Admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. Preceptor, A. C. Patterson.

Robert Henry Hay, son of Robert and Jane (Buhl) Hay, was born May 3, 1860, at Zelienople, Pa. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered January 21, 1878, and admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. Preceptor, Albert B. Hay. Soon after admission he retired from practice and engaged in business in Allegheny City.

Lawrence Johnston was born October 21, 1857, in Mercer county, Pa. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Emeline (Carson) Johnston, and was graduated from Westminster college, Pa., with the class of 1879. He studied law with Aaron L. Hazen at New Castle, Pa., and was admitted there September 27, 1881. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. He died January 15, 1899.

Claude A. L. Jones was registered September 16, 1878, and admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was T. H. Baird Patterson.

David R. Jones was born May 16, 1853, in South Wales. Son of Daniel and Ann (John) Jones. He was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, with the class of 1878. He registered September 12, 1878, with E. P. Jones, and was admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. He has served as councilman and burgess of Homestead four years; chief officer of the Pittsburgh Mineral association, and two terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in all of which he says he was faithful, and I believe him. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Allegheny county, 1889 to 1892.

James B. Jackson was admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Frederick William McKee was born December 26, 1858, in the borough of Birmingham, now Pittsburgh, the son of Frederick and Malissa (Stewart) McKee. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, with the class of 1878. He registered January 1, 1880, and was admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of Geo. W. Guthrie. His preceptor was Hon. George Shiras, Jr. After his admission he took a post-graduate course for one year at the law department of Harvard.

Edwin Zug Smith was born November 18, 1858, in Pittsburgh, the son of William H. and Sarah A. Smith. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, and registered November 21, 1879. He was admitted March 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was Malcolm Hay.

James Maclean Shields was born April 15, 1859, in Pittsburgh. Son of William and Susanna J. (Maclean) Shields. He was educated in the public schools of the city, also had private tuition, and was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school. He registered January 21, 1878, with Robb & McClung, but completed his studies with William K. Jennings, and was admitted March 18, 1882, on motion of Geo. W. Guthrie.

Harry McFarland, son of Archibald and

S. H. GEYER.

Elvira (McClellan) McFarland, was born in Pittsburgh. He prepared for college in the grammar school of Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, and went through with the freshman class at Gambier, and then entered the sophomore class in Bethany college, West Virginia, and was graduated there with the class of 1877. He was also graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1879. He registered September 12, 1877, and was admitted May 3, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. His preceptor was Samuel C. Schoyer.

Hon. William Plumer Potter was born April 27, 1857, in Iowa, the son of the Rev. James H. and Isabella (Naylor) Potter, and was educated by private instructors and also attended Lafayette college, Pennsylvania; admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1880; admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 6, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. On the death of Chief Justice Henry Green of the state Supreme Court, the governor appointed Mr. Potter, September 25, 1900, to the vacancy on that bench. In the election of 1901 Judge Potter was elected to the full term from the first Monday of January, 1902, and he is now serving.

George D. Riddle was registered February 26, 1880, and admitted May 6, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. His preceptor was Stephen H. Geyer.

Joseph A. Langfitt was born in 1858 in Beaver county, Pa., the son of Philip and Mary A. (Gristler) Langfitt. He was educated in the public schools, Frankfort Springs academy and Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He was registered November 17, 1879, and admitted May 13, 1882, on motion of James Fitzsimmons, lecturer on commercial law at Curry institute, Pittsburgh, since 1885.

Joseph A. McDonald, son of James and Ann (McNulty) McDonald, was born in February, 1846, at Liverpool, England. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's college, Liverpool, and at Knocktopher college, County Kilkenny, Ireland. He studied law in Jefferson county, Pa., with Camden Mitchell, and was admitted to the Jefferson county bar in the autumn of 1877. He soon after admission removed to Butler county, where he practiced until 1882, when he removed to Allegheny county and was admitted here May 13, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. He resides and is in practice here.

Alexander King Stevenson was born March 14, 1847, in Pittsburgh, the son of John and Louisa (Denig) Stevenson. He was educated in the common schools of Allegheny county and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He registered March 9, 1880, and was admitted May 13, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. His preceptor was John Barton.

Benjamin W. Carpenter was admitted May 27, 1882, on motion of John S. Robb, on certificate from Greene county.

John P. Hunter was born January 4, 1859, in Allegheny City. He was the son of Thomas A. and Sarah A. (Porter) Hunter. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He registered June 2, 1879, and was admitted July 8, 1882, on motion of S. Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were D. W. Elder and Robert E. Stewart.

Samuel Black McCormick, son of James Irwin and Rachel M. (Black) McCormick, was born May 6, 1858, at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1880. He was registered September 1, 1878, and admitted July 8, 1882, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was his uncle, H. H. McCormick. He practiced in Pittsburgh until August 8, 1883, when he removed to Denver, Col., where he practiced until June, 1887; he then returned and entered the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny City, as a student of

divinity with the class of 1890, with which he graduated and is now in the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

Calgus E. Owens was born April 4, 1848, in Manchester, England, the son of Francis and Margaret (Smythe) Owens. He came to America in his infancy. He registered May 11, 1880, and was admitted July 8, 1882, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were Edward A. and Charles C. Montooth. He has devoted his life to civil engineering.

George P. Miller was admitted July 15, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant.

William Harbaugh White was born November 11, 1855, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Hon. J. W. F. and Mary E. (Thorn) White. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1880. He registered July 19, 1880. Was admitted September 23, 1882, on motion of William L. Chalfant. His preceptor was his father. He removed to Seattle, Washington, in the fall of 1889, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Allegheny county when he removed to Seattle.

George Porter Hamilton, Jr., was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1880. He registered September 13, 1880, and was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was William L. Chalfant. Mr. Hamilton was a son of George P. Hamilton, one of the most distinguished members of our bar, and gave evidence of possessing many of the qualities which made his father famous, but grim death stepped in and took him from us in his youth. It was a shock to the community and a great loss to all.

Charles Large was born March 21, 1859, in Allegheny City, Pa. He was the son of John R. and Nancy (Greenlee) Large. He registered September 18, 1880, and was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was his father. He received his early education in the public schools of the Second ward, Allegheny, and Bellamy's academy, and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1880.

John Rebman, Jr., was born July 11, 1858, in Pittsburgh, the son of John and Helena (Martin) Rebman. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh. He registered March 10, 1880, and was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptors were John A. Fox and Robert S. Frazer.

Robert C. Rankin was born September 25, 1854, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Samuel C. and Rebecca (Williamson) Rankin. He was graduated from the University of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio, with the class of 1878. He registered July 5, 1879, and was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was Robert E. Stewart. He was solicitor for the borough of McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa., from 1886 to 1891, when the borough became a city and Mr. Rankin was continued as solicitor for the city until 1895, making a term of over ten years' service for the municipality. He died at his residence in McKeesport, May 28, 1903. He was buried in Mount Vernon cemetery, in the township of his birth.

James Q. Sweeny was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Samuel E. Stewart was born June 30, 1856, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of John S. and Martha Jane (Clark) Stewart. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1879. He was registered January 15, 1880, and admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was Robert E. Stewart. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1887 to 1894. He died August 27, 1895, and was buried in Homewood cemetery, Pittsburgh.

Samuel M. Taggart was registered January 13, 1880, and admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was E. Edgar Galbraith. He died September 11, 1887.

William D. Thomas was registered September 16, 1878, and admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was George T. Oliver.

James S. Whitworth was admitted October 21, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Remsen Varick Messler was born March 8, 1858, at Poughkeepsie, New York, the son of Thomas Doremus and Maria Remsen (Varick) Messler. He was graduated from Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., with the class of 1876, and from Yale with the class of 1880; he was chairman of the class-day committee. He was registered September 21, 1880, with George Shiras, Jr., at Pittsburgh, and studied with him in 1880 and 1881, then took a special course in the law department of Yale in 1881 and 1882. He was admitted October 25, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Robert Messenger Horner was born in 1854 at Jones, Iowa, and was graduated from Monmouth college, Illinois, with the class of 1880. He was also graduated from the law department of the Iowa state university with the class of 1881 and from the St. Louis law school with the class of 1882. He was admitted in the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1881 and in the Superior Court of St. Louis in 1882. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

James Melancthon Nevin was born June 19, 1849, in Columbiana county, Ohio, the son of Abram S. and Mary J. (Campbell) Nevin. He was graduated from Monmouth college, Illinois, with the class of 1879, and from the law department of the Iowa state university with the class of 1881, and from St. Louis law school with the class of 1882. He was admitted in the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1881 and in the Superior Court of St. Louis in the autumn of 1882. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 11, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Winfield K. Shiras was born in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Hon. George Shiras, third, and Lily E. (Kennedy) Shiras. He was admitted November 15, 1882. His preceptor was his father.

Harvey Henderson was born January 13, 1838, in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of William C. and Eliza (Fawcett) Henderson. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1857. He studied law at Meadville, Pa., with Hiram L. Richmond, and was admitted to the bar there January 28, 1861. He was elected district attorney of Crawford county in 1865 for a term of three years. He removed to Allegheny county in the autumn of 1882. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 18, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

Charles H. McKee was registered December 2, 1880, and admitted December 2, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was John S. Robb. He was born April 21, 1854, in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of George Y. and Elizabeth (Johnston) McKee. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania state college with the class of 1872.

Hilary Breton Brunot was born April 10, 1854, at Baton Rouge, La., the son of James McKee and Sophia (Jones) Brunot. He was graduated from Pass Christian college, Mississippi. He registered September 20, 1880. He was admitted December 16, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptors were David D. Bruce and William B. Negley. Practiced in Pittsburgh until 1900, when, on account of ill health, he removed to North Carolina, and is now in business there at Brenard, Transylvania county.

Robert C. Duncan was born March 2, 1857, in Beaver county, Pa., the son of Robert C.

and Nancy (Patterson) Duncan. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1879. He was registered May 13, 1880, and admitted December 16, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was George Shiras, Jr.

John Boyd Duff was born August 4, 1858, in Birmingham, now Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa. He was the son of John F. and Mary J. (Burtt) Duff, and was educated in the Birmingham common schools under Prof. Benjamin Jones, at Ayres Latin school, Pittsburgh, and at Thiel college, Greenville, Pa., completing the course to the beginning of his junior year in June, 1875. He was registered with Fetterman & Johnston, but completed his course with Samuel C. Schoyer and William McGill. He registered March 19, 1880, and was admitted December 16, 1882, on motion of Geo. W. Guthrie. His preceptors were Fetterman & Johnston.

Winfield Scott Nesbit was born March 15, 1855, in Pittsburgh, the son of William and Eliza Jane (McConkey) Nesbitt. He was educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He registered November 13, 1880, and was admitted December 16, 1882, on motion of George W. Guthrie. His preceptor was Thomas M. Marshall. He died January 15, 1896, in Allegheny, Pa.

Edward James Smail was born December 24, 1859, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of Samuel and Catharine (Mainhart) Smail. He was educated at Greensburg academy and Southwestern state normal school, California, Pa., graduating with the class of 1880. He registered December 24, 1880, and was admitted January 6, 1883, on motion of George W. Guthrie. Preceptor, Hon. William A. Stone.

George A. Howe was born October 1, 1856, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Hon. Thomas M. and Mary (Palmer) Howe. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1878, and spent one year in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He registered as law student in Philadelphia October 1, 1878, under E. Coppee Mitchell. His registration was transferred to Allegheny county under William Scott, and he was admitted January 20, 1883, on motion of George W. Guthrie.

George P. Graver was born March 18, 1861, in Allegheny City, Pa., and was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1879 and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1881. He was registered as law student with Sol. Schoyer, Jr., December 31, 1879, but completed his course with David T. Watson. He was admitted February 24, 1883, on motion of Malcolm Hay.

John H. Barnes was registered September 13, 1880, and was admitted April 14, 1883, on motion of William L. Chalfant. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

John L. Rodgers was admitted May 12, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty.

Samuel M. McClay was born November 24, 1858, in Pittsburgh. He was the son of David and Mary (McElhago) McClay, and was graduated from the University of Chicago, with the class of 1880. He registered November 13, 1880. He was admitted May 12, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptor was Marcus A. Woodward.

Homer L. Castle was born July 20, 1859, at Clyde, Ohio. He was the son of A. B. and Mary (Clark) Castle, and was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1879, and from the law department thereof with the class of 1881. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan on graduation there. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Ohio in the fall of 1881, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 30, 1883, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was Butler C. Christy.

Wesley Irwin Craig was registered March 13, 1880, and admitted June 30, 1883, on

motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was Joseph Hays.

William Black McClelland was born in Pittsburgh, the son of James H. and Elizabeth Thompson (Black) McClelland. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college. He registered September 13, 1880, and was admitted June 30, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell. He practiced here for about eight years after admission, when failing health induced him to remove to Colorado. He engaged in professional and other business there, but his health gave way, and his brother, Dr. J. H. McClelland, brought him to his home here, where he died on the evening of the day of his arrival, December 10, 1900. He was talented, noble, honest and true. Mr. McClelland was unmarried.

Frank Dallas Morrow was born in 1858 at Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. He registered September 9, 1879, and was admitted June 30, 1883, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were David D. Bruce and William B. Negley.

Henry R. Ewing was born August 12, 1860, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Hon. Thomas and Julia R. (Hufnagel) Ewing. He was graduated from Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1877, from Yale with the class of 1881 and from Yale law school with the class of 1883. He registered January 13, 1880, and was admitted July 14, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptor was John G. Bryant.

Henry S. Miller was born November 14, 1859, in Pittsburgh, the son of Jacob H. and Mary E. (McDonald) Miller. He was graduated from the university of Wooster, Ohio, with the class of 1881, and from the law department of Yale college with the class of 1883. He registered September 15, 1881, and was admitted July 14, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptors were Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

James S. Negley, Jr., was admitted July 18, 1883, on motion of Malcolm Hay. He removed to Idaho in 1885. He engaged in the practice of the law there, and was elected to the territorial legislature, and died while serving in that body. His remains were brought to Pittsburgh and buried in the Allegheny cemetery.

Francis D. Guthrie, a member of the Crawford county bar, was admitted July 25, 1883, on motion of James S. Young.

Hon. George Shiras, third, was born January 1, 1859, in Allegheny. He was the son of George Shiras, Jr., and Lily E. (Kennedy) Shiras. He was educated in Phillips academy in 1876, and Cornell university in 1881. He was graduated from Yale law school in 1883, and admitted at New Haven on graduation at Yale. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 17, 1883. His preceptor was his father. He was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives from Allegheny county, 1887 to 1890. He was elected to Congress in 1902.

W. Horace Rose, a member of the Cambria county bar, was admitted November 2, 1883, on motion of A. M. Brown. He resides and is in practice at Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania.

George Breed Gordon was born August 1, 1860, at Swissvale, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Alexander and Catharine (Edwards) Gordon. He was educated at the Weston University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Columbia law school, New York, with the class of 1883. He registered March 17, 1881. He was admitted November 17, 1883, on motion of Jas. C. Doty. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

Gibson D. Packer was born October 29, 1859, in Centre county, Pa. He was the son of Job W. and Charity B. (Way) Packer, and was graduated from the Pittsburgh Cen-

tral high school with the class of 1881, and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1883. He registered September 23, 1881, and was admitted November 17, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptors were A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie.

Smith H. Shannon was born July 5, 1860, at Knoxville, Jefferson county, Ohio, the son of James W. and Mary (Forner) Shannon. He registered July 13, 1881, and was admitted November 17, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptor was James M. Stoner.

David M. Alston was born January 17, 1862, in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Archibald and Cynthia (Gillmore) Alston. He was educated in the public schools and Newell institute, Pittsburgh. He studied law with Noah W. Shafer, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1883. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in February, 1883, and to the Allegheny county bar November 20, 1883, on motion of Jos. S. Morrison.

Thomas W. Bakewell was born October 27, 1861, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of William and Jane H. (Campbell) Bakewell, and was graduated from Rutgers college with the class of 1880, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1883. He studied law with William Bakewell in Pittsburgh, and with E. Coppee Mitchell in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1883. He registered in Allegheny county September 27, 1880, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 27, 1883, on motion of Joseph S. Morrison.

George W. Wurzell was born December 18, 1857, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Peter and Margaret (Dinkle) Wurzell. He was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and the Pittsburgh Central high school. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1879 and admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. He then studied law with J. K. P. Hall at St. Marys, Elk county, Pa., and was admitted there in May, 1879. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 15, 1883, on motion of Malcolm Hay.

Alexander Gilfillan, the son of John and Eleanor (Ewing) Gilfillan, was born August 26, 1857, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1879. He registered October 2, 1880, and was admitted December 31, 1883, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was John G. Bryant.

James Harvey Harrison was born March 6, 1867, in Harrison township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John and Eliza J. (Sampson) Harrison. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from the commercial department of the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1874. He spent one year at Washington and Jefferson college in 1877-78. Late in 1878 he entered the sophomore class at Lafayette college and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1881. He registered December 5, 1881, and was admitted December 31, 1883, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptors were David D. Bruce and William B. Negley.

Charles K. Yeager was born February 18, 1859, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Harman) Yeager. He was educated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, Pa. He registered March 25, 1881, and was admitted January 5, 1884, on motion of Jas. C. Doty. His preceptor was Thomas C. Lazear.

Edward T. Evans was admitted March 22, 1884, on motion of James C. Doty.

Charles Waring Jones was born August 31, 1860, in Pittsburgh, the son of Edward Purnell and Esther (Waring) Jones. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford,

S. A. McClung

with the class of 1881. He registered September 13, 1881, and was admitted March 22, 1884, on motion of James C. Doty, Esq. His preceptor was Edward Purnell Jones, who was his father.

Arthur Kennedy was born in Allegheny City, June 4, 1856, and was educated in public and private schools. He registered July 13, 1874, and was admitted March 22, 1884, on motion of James C. Doty. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania senate November 6, 1894, from Allegheny City, and served the term.

John McClinton Morrison was born August 30, 1858, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Hugh and Annie (Crothers) Morrison. He was educated in the public schools and at Parnassus academy and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1879. He registered January 13, 1880, and was admitted March 22, 1884, on motion of Jas. C. Doty. His preceptors were Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Homer H. Swaney was born July 16, 1856, in Beaver county, Pa., the son of John and Sarah (Wallace) Swaney. He was graduated from the university of Chicago with the class of 1879, and from the law department of the National University at Washington, D. C., with the class of 1882, after which he took a post-graduate course for one year in the same department. He was admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., in 1883. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 22, 1884, on motion of Jas. C. Doty.

George Elmer Shaw was born April 3, 1861, in Pittsburgh, the son of Dr. Thomas W. and Catharine (Wolf Stoner) Shaw. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1881, and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1883. He registered September 29, 1881, and was admitted May 4, 1884, on motion of David D. Bruce. His preceptor was Marcus A. Woodward.

George W. Acklin was born November 17, 1850, at Heistersburg, Fayette county, Pa., the son of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Pratt) Acklin. He went through the public schools, and was graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, with the class of 1882, and then was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois. He removed to Pittsburgh January 1, 1884, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 5, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin.

Charles S. Crawford was born February 20, 1855, at Brownsville, Pa. Son of E. and Edith (Riley) Crawford. Educated at Mount Union and Kenyon Colleges, Ohio. Registered January 12, 1882. Admitted July 5, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptors, P. C. Knox and J. H. Reed.

Edward F. Duffy was born June 14, 1856, in the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh. Son of Patrick and Anastasia (O'Mara) Duffy. Educated in the public schools, Curry institute, Iron City College, Pittsburgh, and the University of Michigan. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1884. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 5, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin.

William Lemmex Pierce was born June 18, 1860, at Oakland, Cal. Son of Jason B. and Harriet Elizabeth (Lemmex) Pierce. Was graduated from Dartmouth college with the class of 1880. Registered May 18, 1882. Admitted July 5, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr.

James F. Robb was born December 6, 1858, in Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Chesterfield and Jane (Glenn) Robb. Was graduated from the State college, Center county, Pa., with the class of 1880. Registered September 14, 1881. Admitted July 5, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, Jacob F. Slagle. Health failing, he visited Califor-

nia and died there, at Banning, March 18, 1899. His remains were brought home for burial.

Hon. Jacob J. Miller was born August 22, 1857, near Somerset, Pa. Son of Jacob D. and Barbara (Saylor) Miller. Education commenced in the common schools; attended the Somerset academy, and was graduated from the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa., with the class of 1879. Studied law with William J. Baer, at Somerset, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there in August, 1883. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 8, 1884, on motion of James S. Young. In 1902 he was elected a judge of the Orphans' court of Allegheny county for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1903. Has been sworn and commissioned and is now serving his term.

William J. Brennen was born September 5, 1851, in Pittsburgh. Son of John and Teresa (Gallagher) Brennen. Educated in the public schools. Registered May 27, 1881. Admitted July 19, 1884, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptors, James Knox, Polk Duff and Thomas Benton Alcorn. Was delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1876. Was the Democratic candidate for auditor general of the state of Pennsylvania in 1886. Was chairman of the Democratic county executive committee of Allegheny county for six consecutive years. Having relegated politics to the rear, he is now in full and successful practice.

Jacob Manheim was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. Registered September 18, 1882. Admitted October 4, 1884, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, Josiah Cohen. Removed to New York in 1886.

O. P. Robertson was registered September 16, 1882. Admitted October 4, 1884, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, H. H. McCormick.

Robert D. Wilson was born September 30, 1860, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., and Mary E. (Davis) Wilson. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1882. Registered September 19, 1882. Admitted October 11, 1884, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptors, John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

Winfield K. Shiras, son of Hon. George Shiras, Jr., was born March 14, 1860, in Allegheny City. Was graduated from the University of Cornell with the class of 1882, and from Yale law school with the class of 1884. Admitted November 15, 1884, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, his father.

Edward George Hartje, son of Augustus and Henrietta (Goehring) Hartje, was born November 7, 1860, in Allegheny City. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1882. Registered January 11, 1882. Admitted January 10, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, John H. Mueller.

Caleb Carl Lee was born October 4, 1860, at Hulton, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of George L. and Rebecca G. (McClung) Lee. Was graduated from Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1879. Registered January 6, 1882. Admitted January 10, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptors, Chas. W. Robb and S. A. McClung.

Harry I. Riley was born July 20, 1856, in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Isaac and Eliza (Groom) Riley. Educated in the public schools, at Newell institute, Pittsburgh, and at the University of Wooster, Ohio. Studied law at Wellsville, Ohio, with P. C. Young. Admitted to the bar of Ohio by the Supreme court of that state at Columbus October 2, 1882. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 10, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin.

Archibald Hamilton Rowand, Jr., son of Archibald and Catharine (Greer) Rowand, born March 6, 1845, in Allegheny City, was

educated at the Fourth Ward school, Allegheny, and in the private academy of Prof. William Wakeman, and afterwards by lessons from Prof. R. Leonhart, prior to registration for admission to the bar. Registered July 1, 1879. Admitted January 10, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptor, George Shiras, Jr. Was elected clerk of the courts of Allegheny county in 1878 and re-elected in 1881, serving from the first Monday of January, 1879, to the first Monday of January, 1885. Served in the war of the Rebellion in the First Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry, and March 1, 1873, was awarded a medal of honor by the government of the United States on the recommendation of Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, under resolution of Congress No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of the act of March 3, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service throughout the war of the Rebellion.

Gurdon Walter Williams was born December 3, 1859, at Pittsburgh. Son of Hon. Henry Warren and Lucy J. (Stone) Williams. Pursued preparatory studies at Newell institute, Pittsburgh. Was graduated from Boston University law school with the class of 1882. Registered October 3, 1881. Admitted January 10, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, Alexander H. Miller.

William W. Whitesell was born September 21, 1858, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Jacob and Anna M. (Neill) Whitesell. Primary education at Sewickley, Pa. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1882. Registered September 14, 1882. Admitted January 10, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptors, Jacob and Frank Whitesell, father and brother.

Waldemar A. Schmidt was born March 3, 1849, at Seehausen, Prussia. Son of Augustus Theodore and Elizabeth (Adrian) Schmidt. Came to America in 1854. Educated at Newell institute and Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered October 1, 1880. Admitted January 13, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, S. Schoyer, Jr.

Samuel H. Reynolds, a member of the Lancaster county bar, was admitted February 9, 1885.

William Hunter House, son of John and Elizabeth (Draper) House, was born September 15, 1836, at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. Educated in the schools at Washington and Pittsburgh. Admitted April 11, 1885, under a special order of the court, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptors, Thomas S. Bigelow and William C. Moreland.

Robert R. Remington was admitted April 11, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce.

Thomas C. Jones was born September 2, 1860, in Pittsburgh. Son of David and Elizabeth J. (Conway) Jones. Educated at Waynesburg College, Pa. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1884. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 18, 1885, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, James Evans.

John W. Echols was born May 13, 1849, in Mercer county, Pa. Son of James and Mary (Warnock) Echols. Educated at Mount Union college, Ohio, and Westminster college, Pa. Studied law at Washington, Ga., with Robert Toombs, and was admitted to the Georgia bar April 21, 1879. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar May 16, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Returned to Georgia after a short stay in Pittsburgh.

Samuel B. Donaldson was born February 3, 1854, in Robinson township, Washington county, Pa. Son of James and Elizabeth (Bigger) Donaldson. Preliminary education at Mansfield college, Pa., with the class of 1881. Registered March 1882. Admitted June 27, 1885, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, William B. Rodgers.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Newlin was born

December 22, 1846, at Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa. Son of Benson H. and Anne H. (Van Kirk) Newlin. Attended the public schools of Westmoreland county and was graduated from the Millersville State normal school, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1872. Registered September 16, 1878. Admitted June 27, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. Preceptor, James H. McCreery.

Allan B. Stevenson was born March 9, 1852, in Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa. Son of Levi and Jane (Scott) Stevenson. Was graduated from Westminster college with the class of 1882. Admitted June 27, 1885, on motion of James S. Young. Preceptor, Charles S. Fetterman.

James P. Crawford was born April 20, 1859, at Holliday's Cove, Va., now West Virginia. Son of John C. and Mary (Porter) Crawford. Was graduated from Williams college, Massachusetts, with the class of 1883. Spent one year in Columbia law school, New York, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio county, West Virginia, May 6, 1885. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 11, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce.

Augustus Phillips Burgwin was born December 1, 1860, in Pittsburgh. Son of Hill and Mary (Phillips) Burgwin. Was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts in 1882 and master of arts in 1885. Registered July 17, 1882. Admitted October 3, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptor, his father.

Archibald Mechling Blakeley was born May 30, 1861, at Butler, Pa. Son of Archibald and Susan D. (Mechling) Blakeley. Was educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, the Pittsburgh Episcopal academy and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1886. Registered July 12, 1882. Admitted October 3, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptor, his father. Removed to New York.

James W. Prescott was born February 26, 1861, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of John M. and Mary A. (Stibbitts) Prescott. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered March 10, 1881. Admitted October 3, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptor, W. W. Thomson.

Robert Theodore Reineman was born January 23, 1863, in Allegheny City, Pa., Son of Adam and Elizabeth (Rickenbach) Reineman. Was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, with the class of 1883. Registered September 9, 1882. Admitted October 3, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptors, Chas. W. Robb and S. A. McClung.

Isaac Newton Taylor was born July 7, 1859, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of Isaac and Mary (Rafferty) Taylor. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1882. He registered September 12, 1882, and was admitted October 3, 1885, on motion of David D. Bruce. Preceptor, William B. Rodgers.

Moses Ralph Trauerman, son of Solomon and Jeanette (Bayer) Trauerman, was born November 22, 1862, in Allegheny City. He was registered March 9, 1880, and was admitted October 5, 1885, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was Josiah Cohen. On December 23, 1886, he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he practiced until 1896, when he returned to Pittsburgh.

Daniel Harrison was born July 14, 1859, in old Indiana township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was the son of Sampson and Catharine (Stotler) Harrison. He was educated at Sharpsburg academy, Allegheny county, Pa., and at the University of Michigan. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1885, and then admitted to the Michigan bar. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 23, 1885, on motion of James

W. D. Potter

S. Young. His preceptor was Alexander M. Watson.

Henry L. King was born September 20, 1858, in Pittsburgh. He was the son of Henry A. and Anna E. (Wenzell) King. He was educated in the public schools in Pittsburgh and Greensburg. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1885, and then admitted to the Michigan bar. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on December 23, 1885, on motion of James S. Young.

Charles G. McIllvain was born April 5, 1862, in Carroll township, Washington county, Pa. He was the son of Greer and Elizabeth (Williams) McIllvain. Was educated at Southwestern State Normal school, California, Washington county, Pa., and at Jefferson academy, Canonsburg. Graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1855. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in April, 1885. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 23, 1885, on motion of James S. Young.

Albert E. McKee was registered February 11, 1882, and was admitted December 23, 1885, on motion of Jas. S. Young. His preceptor was Wenman A. Lewis.

Dennis C. Reardon was born October 27, 1856, in Pittsburgh, the son of Martin and Mary (Connell) Reardon. He was educated at St. Francis college, Loretta, Pa., and Iron City college, Pittsburgh, Pa. Registered June 2, 1875. Was admitted December 23, 1885, on motion of Lewis McMullin. His preceptor was William Reardon.

Edward Hastings Russell, son of William and Ursula (Wood) Russell, was born February 23, 1841, at Roxbury, now Boston, Mass. He was educated at Merrimack Normal institute at Reed's Ferry, N. H., by private instructors, and at the Lancaster academy, Massachusetts, and lectures at New England Normal institute at the same place; Governor Wolcott school at Litchfield, Conn., and at the State Normal school, New Britain, Conn. He came to Pittsburgh in 1858 to pursue special studies; he registered as law student with Thomas F. Wilson March 31, 1859. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps and in the signal service, in which he was commissioned a captain by President Lincoln, and at the end of the war was brevetted major for faithful and meritorious services. Returning, he resumed the study of law, first with Thomas Howard, and completed the course with James H. Hopkins and Thomas C. Lazear. He was admitted December 23, 1885, on motion of James S. Young.

Samuel Balkam Schoyer was born September 2, 1861, in Allegheny City, the son of Solomon Schoyer, Jr., and Francis Palmer (Balkam) Schoyer. Graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1883. He completed his legal studies at the law school of Harvard university. Registered September 16, 1882. Admitted December 23, 1885, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was Samuel C. Schoyer. He removed to the City of Mexico in November, 1902.

Lemuel Mahlon Ackley was born in 1857 in Allegheny City. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1879, and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1885. Registered November 30, 1880. Admitted December 24, 1885, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptors were Charles S. Fetterman and S. A. Johnston. He removed to Chicago in September, 1887, where he is now in practice.

William Marcellus Price was born August 17, 1842, at Moundsville, Marshall county, W. Va., the son of William T. and Susan T. (McMahon) Price. He was educated at Moundsville, W. Va., under Prof. C. K. Shattuck. Studied law at Cumberland, Md., with Thomas Perry, and was admitted

to the bar there May 26, 1866. He practiced at Cumberland until December 24, 1885, when he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, on motion of David D. Bruce, and removed to Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Maryland electoral college in the presidential election of 1880; also served as mayor and councilman of the city of Cumberland.

William M. Stevenson was born November 30, 1855, at Johnstown, Pa., the son of the Rev. Ross Stevenson, D. D., and Martha Ann (Harbison) Stevenson. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1876. Completed his course of study at Leipsic, Germany, in 1880. He taught Latin and Greek in Pittsburgh Central High school from 1880 to 1884. Registered November 13, 1882. Was admitted December 24, 1885, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptor was John D. Shafer.

John Cummins Thompson was born October 8, 1853, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Robert and Eliza M. (Cummins) Thompson. He was educated in the public schools, Duff's Commercial college and the Episcopal Classical academy, Pittsburgh. Admitted March 20, 1886, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptors were W. C. Erskine and A. S. Miller.

Charles A. Sullivan was born at Butler, Pa., November 26, 1846, the son of Charles C. and Susan C. (Seltzer) Sullivan. Was educated in Nazareth Hall at Nazareth, Pa., and at West Chester Military academy, Pa. He read law at Butler, Pa., with James Bredin, and was admitted there March 10, 1870. He removed to Allegheny county and was admitted April 10, 1886, on motion of Thos. M. Marshall. He was in practice here until the spring of 1895.

Alphonso W. Covell, a member of the Erie county bar, was admitted June 26, 1886, on motion of John C. Newmyer.

William John McDonald was registered January 10, 1882, and was admitted June 29, 1886, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptor was Thomas M. Marshall. He was a member of the State house of representatives from Allegheny county from 1893 to 1898.

Frank H. Guffey was born May 11, 1859, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John and Catharine B. (Stoner) Guffey. Was graduated from Lafayette college, Pa., with the class of 1883. He attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia one year and at the same time read under the direction and in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster. Registered November 13, 1883. Was admitted June 30, 1886, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptor in Allegheny county was Thomas C. Lazear. C. Lazear.

William May Galbraith was born March 10, 1856, in Coshocton county, Ohio, the son of Matthew W. and Phoebe (Keys) Galbraith. Was educated at Sewickley academy, Allegheny county, Pa., and by private instructors. Registered November 16, 1883. He was admitted June 30, 1886, on motion of John D. Shafer. His preceptor was Henry A. Davis.

William F. Wise was born November 3, 1861, at Zollersville, Washington county, Pa., son of Joseph B. and Sarah (Stockdale) Wise. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1883. Registered November 13, 1883. Was admitted June 30, 1886, on motion of James S. Young. His preceptor was Thomas C. Lazear.

Charles Woodruff Scovel was born August 16, 1862, at Springfield, Ohio, the son of Rev. Sylvester Fithian Scovel, D. D., LL. D., and Caroline (Woodruff) Scovel. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1880 on the honor roll, and from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1883 (A. B. and valedictory); A. M. from same in 1886. He studied law in 1883-4 at Columbia law school, New York, and 1884-5 at the Uni-

versity of Berlin, Germany. He registered August 18, 1883. He was admitted July 7, 1886, on motion of Walter Lyon. His preceptor was William Scott. He was secretary of the Allegheny County Bar association from March, 1895, to October, 1897; then resigned and withdrew from general practice with the ultimate purpose of making a specialty of insurance law, and became manager for Western Pennsylvania of the Provident Saving Life Assurance society of New York, which position he still holds. He was also president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' association.

Joseph Stadtfeld was born August 12, 1861, in the city of New York, the son of Moritz and Sophia (Spier) Stadtfeld. He was graduated from Pittsburgh Central High school with the class of 1878. Registered July 10, 1880. Admitted September 18, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptors were Winfield S. Purviance and Walter Lyon.

William McKennan, Jr., was born October 30, 1862, at Washington, Pa., son of William and Pauline (de Fontevieux) McKennan. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1882. He studied law at Washington, Pa., with Henry M. Dougan, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in August, 1886. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 18, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. He removed to Chicago and is now in practice there.

Franklin Pierce Iams was born July 20, 1852, in Washington township, Greene county, Pa., son of Thomas and Delila (Huffman) Iams. Was graduated from Waynesburg college with the class of 1875, and spent one year at Michigan university. He studied law at Waynesburg with George L. Wyly, A. J. Buchanan and Daniel S. Watson. He was admitted to the Greene county bar June 19, 1876. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar November 18, 1886, on motion of James S. Young.

Samuel U. Trent was born February 18, 1854, in Somerset county, Pa., the son of Urias and Harriet (Earnest) Trent. He was educated in the common schools, State normal schools and Cornell university. He studied law with William H. Koontz, at Somerset, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there November 11, 1878. Was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Somerset county in 1881 for three years, which term he served, and then practiced in Somerset until November 16, 1886, when he removed to Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 8, 1886, on motion of James S. Young. His health failing, he left the city and soon afterward died at Wayne, Pa., August 3, 1901, and was buried at Somerset, Pa. He was a good lawyer, a fluent speaker, and indeed an orator in the truest sense of the word. He was respected wherever known, and his death was deeply deplored by his brethern of the bench and bar. During his residence here he was associated with James S. Young in the practice.

Charles A. Fagan was registered December 28, 1881, and was admitted December 24, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was John O. Petty.

Sidney Francis Andrews, son of James and Maria C. (Carson) Andrews, was born March 2, 1857, in Allegheny City, Pa. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878. He studied law with Alexander G. Cochran in St. Louis, and was admitted to the St. Louis bar October 10, 1881. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1886 and went before the board of examiners and was admitted on their report December 18, 1886, on motion of James S. Young.

William J. Barton was born September 6, 1863, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of Joseph and Ruth Ann

(Cready) Barton. He was educated in the schools and academies of Pittsburgh. He was registered March 22, 1883. He was admitted December 24, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was John Barton.

Hugh Singer Craig was born July 19, 1864, at Duncannon, Pa., the son of William B. and Katharine H. (Singer) Craig. He attended normal school at Shippensburg, Pa., and Croton Military institute on the Hudson river, New York, and graduated from the latter. He was admitted December 24, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptors were John M. Kennedy and James C. Doty.

Frank Penrose Sproul was born August 27, 1863, in Philadelphia, the son of Robert Cooper Grier and Ada (Snyder) Sproul. He was graduated from the University of Yale with the class of 1883, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1886, and then admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. Was registered in Allegheny county November 13, 1883. He was admitted December 24, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was Malcom Hay.

Charles M. Thorp, son of Lewis Hale and Anna Atkinson (Wise) Thorp, was born March 16, 1863, at Hawley, Wayne county, Pa. He was educated in the common schools and the Oil City high school and graduated from Cornell university with the class of 1884, taking the degree of Ph. B. Registered March 11, 1886. He was admitted December 26, 1886, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptor was William Scott.

Adolphus Leopold Weil attended a log cabin school and boarding-school in Virginia until his thirteenth year; then the high school at Titusville, Pa., where he graduated in his sixteenth year; then a three years' course at the Virginia university, taking an elective course and graduating without a degree in 1879. He was admitted to practice in McKean county, Pennsylvania, in 1880, and to the Allegheny county bar January 8, 1887, on motion of James S. Young, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession here.

Edwin Lewis Porter, son of George McCandless and Elizabeth (Lewis) Porter, was born January 25, 1862, at New Cumberland, W. Va. He was graduated from the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, in 1880, and from Yale with the class of 1884. Registered September 12, 1884. Was admitted April 1, 1887, on motion of Walter Lyon. His preceptors were Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride.

Joseph A. Guignon was born August 2, 1859, at Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pa., the son of Lawrence E. and Elizabeth (Adwin) Guignon. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Pa., with the class of 1883. Studied law at Meadville, one year with John J. Henderson and two years with Joshua Douglass, and was admitted to the bar of Crawford county in September, 1886. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 2, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Charles W. Dahlinger was registered March 16, 1885, and admitted April 2, 1887, on motion of Thomas Herriott.

George H. Lepper was born May 8, 1861, in Pittsburgh, the son of Christian and Margaret (Gastvogel) Lepper. He was graduated from Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1878 and from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1883. He registered July 6, 1883, and was admitted April 2, 1887. His preceptor was John G. Bryant.

Robert J. Malone was born December 2, 1853, in Washington county, Pa., son of William and Ruth (Bavington) Malone. He was educated at Sewickley academy. Registered July 7, 1883, was admitted April 2,

Dana S. Bruce

1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. He commenced his studies with John D. Shafer and completed them with Henry T. Watson.

Knighton T. Mead was born October 2, 1858, at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pa., son of Gleason F. and Caroline L. (Hotchkiss) Mead. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with the class of 1884. Registered March 14, 1885, and studied law one year with A. M. Brown. He completed his course with John M. Kennedy, and was admitted April 2, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Charles A. Robb was born April 30, 1862, in Pittsburgh, the son of Charles W. and Caroline A. (Gilbert) Robb. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered January 20, 1883, and was admitted April 2, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was S. A. McClung.

Archibald D. Wilkin was born August 21, 1861, in Coshocton, Ohio, the son of Andrew J. and Mary M. (Wilcox) Wilkin. He was educated in the schools at Newcomerstown, Ohio. Studied law in New Philadelphia, Ohio, with J. F. Wilkin, and was admitted to the Ohio bar at Columbus in June, 1885. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1886, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar April 5, 1887, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Robert A. Murphy was admitted May 26, 1887, on motion of Walter Lyon, on certificate from Cambria county.

William McBride Perrin, son of Samuel and Susan (McBride) Perrin, was born May 16, 1852, in Washington county, Pa. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1875, and from Harvard law school with the class of 1878. He was admitted to the Washington county bar in October, 1878, and practiced in Washington until April 1, 1887, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 18, 1887, on motion of Walter Lyon.

J. Houston Johnston was born March 28, 1861, in Richland township, Allegheny county, Pa., son of the Rev. Thomas and Sarah Getty (McNaughton) Johnston. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, with the class of 1883, registered as law student with Thomas M. Marshall November 13, 1883, but completed his course with Cicero Hasbrouck. He was admitted June 25, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff.

Harry S. Lydick was born April 23, 1860, at Georgeville, Indiana county, Pa., the son of Joseph M. and Hettie E. (Silvis) Lydick. He was educated at Glade Run academy, Dayton, graduating in 1881. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1886. Admitted to the bar at Indiana, Pa., November 27, 1886. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 25, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff. His Pittsburgh preceptors were S. A. & M. Johnston. He served in the Spanish-American war in Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Hon. Elliot Rodgers was born December 12, 1865, in Allegheny City, Pa., son of Thomas L. and Clara (Scott) Rodgers. He was educated in the public schools, by private tutors and in the Pittsburgh academy. Registered April 24, 1884, and was admitted June 25, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff. He was elected city solicitor of Allegheny City in April, 1896; re-elected in 1898 and 1900, resigning upon appointment to the bench. He was commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county, Pa., January 30, 1901; qualified and took his seat February 9, 1901. In November, 1901, he was elected judge of the same court for a term of ten years from the

first Monday of January, 1902. He qualified January 6, 1902, under commission for full term.

John Dickson Watson was born June 21, 1860, in Allegheny City, son of Alexander McLeod and Mary Way (Dickson) Watson. He was educated at Western University of Pennsylvania, Westminster college, Pa., and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Registered July 30, 1881, and was admitted June 25, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff. His preceptor was his father. Between registration and admission to his legal studies Mr. Watson's time was largely given to writing and reporting.

James W. Clark was admitted June 27, 1887, on certificate from Washington county, on motion of Levi Bird Duff.

Edwin Stanton Carpenter was born February 16, 1862, in Allegheny City, the son of Casper A. and Mary Ann (Douglas) Carpenter. He was educated at Pennsylvania Military academy, Chester, Pa. Was graduated from Columbia law school, New York, with the class of 1887. Registered December 18, 1884. He was admitted June 27, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

John L. Ralph was born October 2, 1862, at Mendota, Illinois, son of Thomas and Susan D. (Armstrong) Ralph. He was graduated from the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa., with the class of 1882. Registered March 25, 1885. He was admitted June 27, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff. His preceptor was Thomas Herriott. He removed from Illinois to Allegheny county in 1865.

George J. Dengler was admitted July 2, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams and Levi Bird Duff on certificate from Philadelphia.

George A. Allen, son of William and Mary (Steele) Allen, was born September 31, 1839, near Pulaski, then Mercer, now Lawrence county, Pa. He studied law with W. R. Bole at Meadville, Pa., and was admitted to the Crawford county bar in June, 1868, then he removed to Erie and practiced there until December 4, 1886, when he was appointed attorney for the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 1, 1887, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

James G. Hays was born January 11, 1864, in Allegheny City, the son of John and Miriam (Wilkins) Hays. He was graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1886, and from the law department thereof with the class of 1887, and was admitted to the Michigan bar on graduation there. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Weld. Allen Schoyer was born March 17, 1865, at Swissvale, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Solomon Schoyer, Jr., and Francis Palmer (Balkam) Schoyer. Registered June 16, 1884. He was admitted September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His death was announced to the courts February 1, 1895, by Thomas Herriott.

J. P. Hall was born November 29, 1859, in Beaver county, Pa. He was the son of Zachariah and Ellen (Barry) Hall. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. Was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Jacob Bowman Sweitzer, Jr., was born November 5, 1865, in Pittsburgh, son of Jacob Bowman and Mary Holmes (Stevenson) Sweitzer. He was educated at Pittsburgh Central high school. Graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. Registered June 19, 1884. He was admitted September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was his father.

Stephen E. Foster was admitted September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. He was a member of the Florida bar and removed to Pittsburgh shortly before his admission here. He remained about one year and returned to Jacksonville, Fla.

James Rodgers McCreery was born October 14, 1862, in Pittsburgh, son of William and Elizabeth (Rodgers) McCreery. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered September 19, 1885. He was admitted September 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was William B. Rodgers.

James Wesley Kinnear was born August 2, 1859, at Tidiout, Warren county, Pa., son of James and Jeannette (Parshall) Kinnear. He was graduated from Allegheny college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1882. He attended law school at the University of Pennsylvania one year. Studied law with Rasselas Brown and Charles W. Stone at Warren, Pa. He was admitted to the bar in Warren county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1885. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 15, 1887, on motion of Levi Bird Duff.

David A. Nelson was admitted November 14, 1887, on motion of Charles Kenny, on certificate from Beaver county.

William D. Evans was born October 7, 1862, in Pittsburgh, son of David F. and Eliza (Williams) Evans. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh high school in 1880. Was for a while in Western University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Amherst with the class of 1885. Registered November 6, 1885. Admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His legal preceptor was Hon. Jacob F. Slagle.

Hugh Singer Craig was born July 19, 1864, at Duncannon, Pa., son of William B. and Katherine H. (Singer) Craig. He attended normal school at Shippensburg, Pa., and Groton Military institute on Hudson river, New York, and graduated from the latter. Registered August 8, 1884, and was admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Thomas Herriott. His preceptors were Kennedy & Doty.

William C. McEldowney, son of Robert and Esther (McFarland) McEldowney, was born December 19, 1865, in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school with the class of 1884 and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. He registered December 13, 1887, and was admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was Charles F. McKenna.

Kier Mitchell was registered June 22, 1885, and admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was Charles Mitchell.

John P. Patterson was born May 28, 1864, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John and Esther Caroline (Pollock) Patterson, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1885. He was registered October 3, 1885, and admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was William S. Patterson.

Charles P. Robinson was admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Albert John Walker was born January 23, 1863, in Chicago, the son of Noah S. and Carrie (Evans) Walker, and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pa., with the class of 1885. He registered September 19, 1885, and was admitted December 24, 1887, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was Jacob H. Miller.

Cyrus C. Brock was born April 26, 1848, in Wayne township, Greene county, Pa., the son of John A. and Jane (Kiger) Brock, and was educated in the public schools and at Blacksville academy, West Virginia. He studied law at Waynesburg, Pa., with Samuel Montgomery, and was admitted to the Greene

county bar October 6, 1879. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar January 31, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

James H. Smith was born May 14, 1855, in Washington county, Pa., the son of C. D. and Ludia R. (Bryce) Smith. He studied law with George A. Hoffman at Washington and was admitted to the Washington county bar June, 1883. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar February 25, 1888, on motion of James S. Young.

Robert Haldane Douglas was born March 5, 1858, in Pittsburgh, the son of John Douglas, D. D., and Margaret Jane (McClurg) Douglas. He was educated in the public schools and the Pittsburgh Central high school. He registered January 12, 1881, and studied law with his father, having been previously registered with A. M. Brown. He was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of N. S. Williams.

Joseph Reid McQuaide, son of Thomas K. and Mary (Guthrie) McQuaide, was born May 9, 1858, at Delmont, Westmoreland county, Pa. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1883, and registered November 14, 1883. He was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was A. M. Brown.

George Piersol Murray was born February 23, 1860, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of James G. and Elizabeth (Boyer) Murray. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1882. Registered May 5, 1885, and was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was John G. Bryant.

Charles B. Payne was born April 26, 1860, in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Joseph and Theressa D. (Cochran) Payne. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered January 7, 1886, and was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptors were S. A. and M. Johnston.

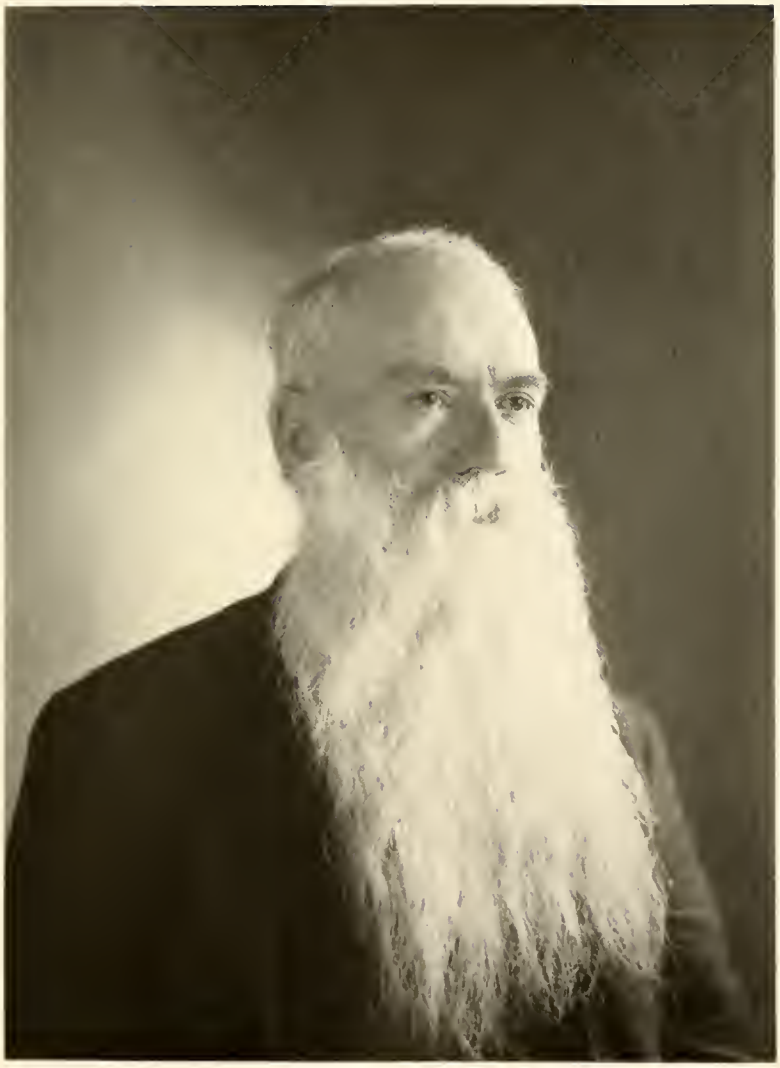
John S. Robb, Jr., was born February 4, 1860, at Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John S. and Mary A. (Hemingray) Robb. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania. Registered March 21, 1882, and was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptors were his father and James Fitzsimmons. He is now and has been for some time assistant or deputy district attorney for the county, assisting the district attorney in the trial of causes in the criminal courts.

John Beatty Owens, son of James and Elizabeth (Parkhill) Owens, was born August 8, 1862, in Pittsburgh. He was educated at Franklin, Marshall and Pennsylvania colleges. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887, upon which he was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 24, 1888, on motion of N. S. Williams. He practiced in the Allegheny courts until the spring of 1893, when he removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., and engaged in practice there.

Thomas C. Pitcairn was registered September 24, 1885, and was admitted March 24, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptors were John H. Hampton and John Dalzell.

James Joseph McAfee was born in Pittsburgh, and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1883. He registered July 28, 1883, and was admitted June 13, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptors were A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie.

George A. Hoffman, Jr., was born September 28, 1846, at Horshausen, Crailsheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, the son of George A. and Marie B. (Hofman) Hoffman. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware,



Yours Truly
Joseph Forsythe

Ohio, and at Washington and Jefferson college, Pa. He studied law with Thomas H. Baird and Thomas R. Hazzard at Monongahela City. He was admitted to the Washington county bar December 6, 1875, and to the Allegheny county bar June 23, 1888, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

George Fisher Stone, son of Warren Fay and Mary (Williams) Stone, was born December 25, 1850, at Groton, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at Lowell, and removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 25, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

A. E. Anderson was born October 28, 1861, in Clinton township, Butler county, Pa., the son of Samuel and Drusilla C. (Harper) Anderson, and was graduated from Westminster college with the class of 1882. He registered June 24, 1886, and was admitted June 30, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was Johns McCleave.

Francis X. Barr was born August 22, 1864, in Pittsburgh, son of James P. and Annie (Dunlevy) Barr. He was educated at Fordham college, New York. He registered April 24, 1885, and was admitted June 30, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was Willis F. McCook.

Edwin Graham Ferguson, son of John S. and Nannia A. (Graham) Ferguson, was born August 15, 1865, in Pittsburgh. He was educated at Pittsburgh Central high school and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He registered June 18, 1886, and was admitted June 30, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptor was his father. He died June 15, 1903, at his home in Pittsburgh. How sad that one so promising, so richly crowned with all that makes men good, great and useful should fall in the morning of the day that opened so auspiciously for him. Judges, lawyers and all who knew him will revere his memory while life lasts.

James Edmund Macdonald was born March 20, 1850, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, the son of Andrew and Jane H. (Irwin) Macdonald. He was educated in the common schools and studied law with Daniel Peek at Wheeling, W. Va., and was admitted to the bar there in June, 1855. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 30, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams.

Mark Schmid, son of Abraham and Frances (Mahler) Schmid, was born August 2, 1861, at Ravenna, Ohio. He registered March 13, 1885, and was admitted June 30, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. His preceptors were J. K. P. Duff and William J. Brennen.

Robert Stephen Martin was born November 9, 1854, in Wayne township, Armstrong county, Pa., the son of John and Rebecca (Martin) Martin. He was educated in the common schools and at the Dayton academy in Armstrong county. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1878, and was admitted to the Armstrong county bar January 7, 1879, and practiced there until July, 1888, when he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar July 14, 1888, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. He was elected district attorney of Armstrong county in 1882 and served three years, the full term.

Hon. William Wills Barr, a member of the Clarion county bar, removed to Allegheny county in the autumn of 1888 and was admitted September 10, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams. After practicing in this county for a few years, he returned to Clarion. July 27, 1891, Governor Pattison commissioned him president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, composed of Clarion and Jefferson counties, until the first Monday of January, 1892, to succeed Judge Wilson, deceased, which term he served. He died at Clarion, Pa., February 27, 1900.

William Speer Woods was born March 3, 1861, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of David

and Nancy (Speer) Woods. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., and read law with William S. Morlan, New Brighton, Pa. He was admitted to the Beaver bar in May, 1888, and to the Allegheny county bar September 22, 1888, on motion of A. M. Watson. In 1902 he was elected a member of the state Senate from the Forty-fourth Senatorial district.

James C. Boyer, son of Peter and Sarah Jane (Cochran) Boyer, was born January 14, 1855, at Library, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1880. He registered June 28, 1883, with Malcolm Hay, and after the death of Mr. Hay completed his course with George W. Guthrie. He was admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson.

Robert Fremont Clever, son of David Kemmerer and Lizzie Ann (Stoddard) Clever, was born January 20, 1864, on the "Clever tract," Stowe township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, at Forest Grove academy in Robinson township, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1888. He registered September 24, 1885, and was admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson. His preceptors were Thomas M. Marshall and Addison M. Imbrie.

Joseph Howley was admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson.

Frank Herman Kennedy, son of James and Sarah (Clark) Kennedy, was born August 1, 1865, in Pittsburgh. He was educated in the public schools, at Oakdale academy, by private tutors and at the University of Michigan. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. Admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson.

Frank M. McKelvey, son of Edwin W. and Sarah (Croft) McKelvey, was born August 20, 1864, in Allegheny City, Pa. He was educated in the public schools and the Pittsburgh Central high school. He registered September 17, 1886, and was admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson. His preceptors were William L. Bird and Louis K. Porter.

David Strachan McCann, son of James McCann, M. D., and Sarah (Boyd) McCann, was born April 18, 1865, in Pittsburgh. He was graduated from Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1884, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1888. He registered September 15, 1884, and was admitted September 22, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson. His preceptors were John M. Kennedy and James C. Doty.

William Henry Sponsler was born February 16, 1853, at Carlisle, Pa., son of William A. and Elizabeth F. (Burkholder) Sponsler. He was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1874; studied law with his father at New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there August 7, 1876. He practiced in Perry county until March, 1888, when he removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted September 29, 1888. He was a member of the state House of Representatives from Perry county from 1882 to 1884.

John Morrison Hunter, son of James and Susan (Kinly) Hunter, was born September 19, 1850, in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county, Pa. He was educated at Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county. He studied law at Kittanning with Edward S. Golden, and admitted to the bar of Armstrong county November 27, 1873, and to the Allegheny county bar October 10, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson, and is now in practice here.

Joseph Potter Splane, son of George and Jane Ann (Russell) Splane, was born July 4, 1852, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Washington and Jefferson college,

and by private teachers. He was graduated from the Albany, N. Y., law school with the class of 1880; admitted to the bar of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1888. He was admitted to practice in the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county October 13, 1888, on motion of Alexander J. Barton.

John A. Beatty, son of Robert M. and Sarah (Watson) Beatty, was born November 14, 1858, at "Spring Church," Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Elder's Ridge academy and Washington and Jefferson college. He studied law with Washington D. Brandon at Butler and with Joseph and Orr Buffington, Kittanning. He was admitted to the Butler county bar September 1, 1884, to the Armstrong county bar September 4, 1884, and to the Allegheny county bar October 16, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson, and is now in practice here.

Robert Black Ivory, son of Andrew and Catharine (Schroeder) Ivory, was born March 8, 1859, in Allegheny, now Gilpin township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools, the Classical institute at Slate Lick and at Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county. He studied law with J. H. Patrick in Clarion one year and with H. H. Goucher in Butler one year. He was admitted to the Butler county bar September 21, 1882, to the Armstrong county bar September 26, 1882, and to the Allegheny county bar October 16, 1888, on motion of Alexander M. Watson, and is now in practice here.

William C. Thompson, son of the Hon. John M. Thompson, of the Butler bar, and brother of Mr. O. D. Thompson of our bar, was admitted October 20, 1888, on motion of N. S. Williams. He resides and is in practice at Butler.

William J. Welsh was admitted December 10, 1888, on motion of Nathan S. Williams, on certificate from Butler county.

R. L. Crawford was admitted December 19, 1888, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter, on certificate from Greene county.

George N. Chalfant, son of the Rev. George Wilson and Sarah E. (Moore) Chalfant, was born August 6, 1864, at Martin's Ferry, Belmont county, Ohio. He was graduated from Martin's Ferry high school with the class of 1880, and from 1880 to 1882 in Lafayette college, with the class of 1884. He registered March 13, 1886, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was J. McF. Carpenter.

Andrew Fisher, son of William and Mary (Dunlop) Fisher, was born April 11, 1863, in Allegheny City. He was educated in the public and private schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania and Duff's Commercial college, Pittsburgh. He registered March 18, 1881, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were John Barton & Sons.

John Allen Murphy, son of Presley P. and Roxalina L. (Townsend) Murphy, was born April 1, 1866, at Flatwoods, Fayette county, Pa. He was graduated from Mount Pleasant institute, Westmoreland county, in 1866, and from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1888. He was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was D. L. Hertzog, Uniontown, Pa.

Nathan Alfred Means, son of James and Margaret G. (Fulton) Means, was born December 11, 1858, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1885. He registered December 20, 1886, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were William C. Moreland and John H. Kerr.

David Martin Miller, son of Charles and Rachel (Grimm) Miller, was born December 23, 1860, in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pa. He was educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania and Washington

and Jefferson college. He registered September 13, 1882, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was John D. Shafer.

David Smith, son of James A. and Elizabeth Young (McCall) Smith, was born January 12, 1856, at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, Tarentum academy, Oakdale academy, and state normal school at Edinboro. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1881. Admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr.

Robert L. Sleeth, Jr., son of Robert L. and Eleanor (Boyd) Sleeth, was born June 16, 1864, in Pittsburgh. He was educated at Elder's Ridge academy, Indiana county. He registered December 15, 1884. After registration, he studied one year in the law department of the University of Michigan. He was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were David Bruce, William B. Negley and James M. Shields.

Richard Brown Scandrett, son of William A. and Mary (Brown) Scandrett, was born June 30, 1861. His preliminary education was in the public schools of Allegheny and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1885. He registered March 20, 1886, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was Thomas M. Marshall.

W. S. Thomas, son of Evan D. and Mary Ann (Jenkins) Thomas, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1859. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1886. He registered September 18, 1886, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptor was Jacob F. Slagle.

William Thomas Tredway, son of Crispen and Melvina (James) Tredway, was born near Warsaw, Coshocton county, Ohio, February 12, 1862. He prepared for college at Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Pa., and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college with the class of 1886. He registered September 17, 1886, and was admitted December 22, 1888, on motion of Solomon Schoyer, Jr. His preceptors were Hugh W. Weir and James M. Garrison.

James McLaren, registered September, 30, 1886, was admitted March 30, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson. His preceptor was W. A. Lewis.

Harry L. Christy, registered December 18, 1885, was admitted March 30, 1889, on motion of A M. Watson. His preceptor was B. C. Christy, his father.

Austin Clark was admitted June 10, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson.

James Keating Wallace, son of John and Ellen (Keating) Wallace, was born at Chewtown, Beaver Co., Pa., May 19, 1847; educated in the common schools and at Locust Ridge academy. Legal preceptor, Robert McComb, New Castle, Pa. Admitted to the Lawrence county bar November 2, 1872. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 12, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson.

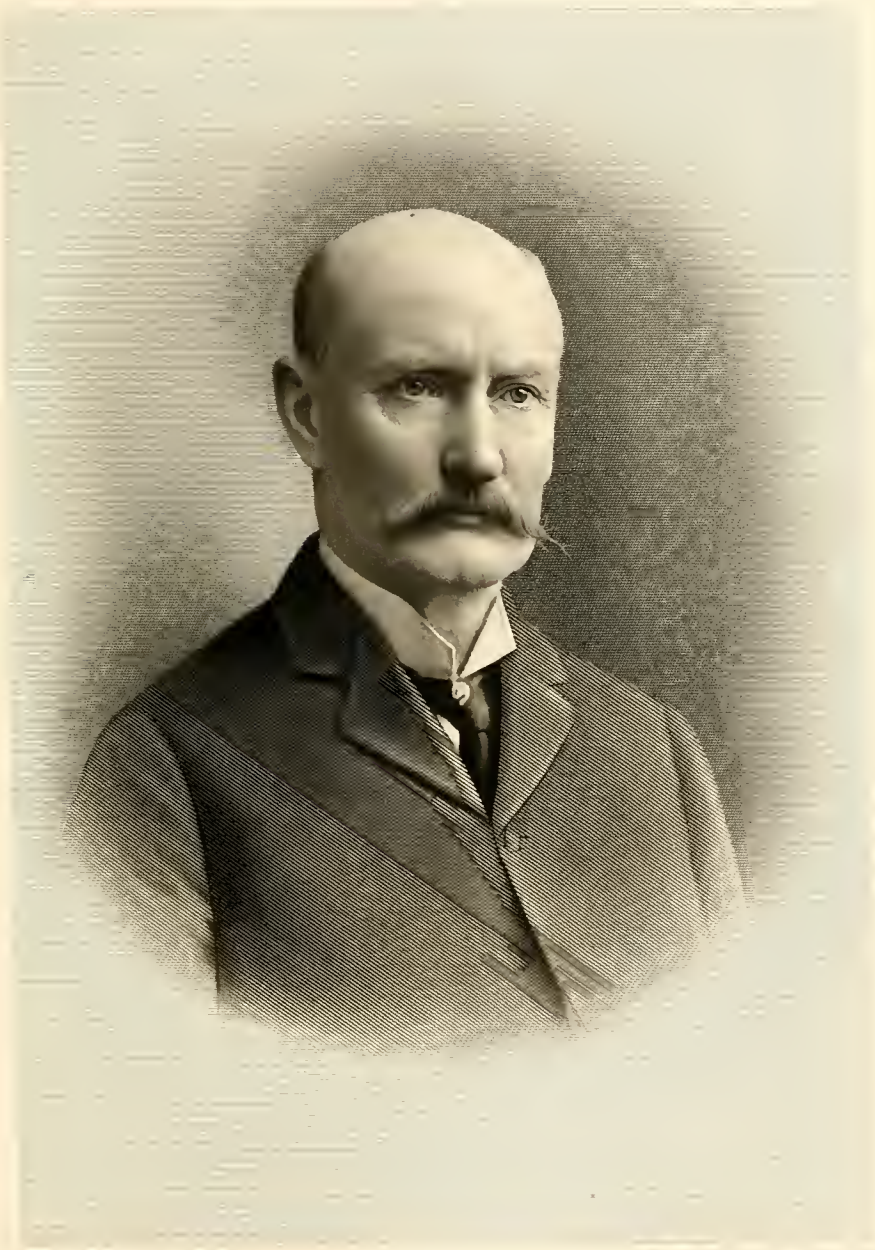
James Bredin McJunkin, son of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, of Butler, Pa., and a member of the Butler county bar. Admitted June 15, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Resides and in practice at Butler.

James F. Brittain, a member of the Butler county bar, was admitted June 15, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Resides and in practice at Butler.

Harry L. Goehring, registered January 11, 1887, admitted June 22, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. His preceptor was George W. Guthrie.

Thomas Marshall Brown, registered September 12, 1884, admitted June 22, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. His preceptor was A. M. Brown, his father.

Christopher Magee, Jr., son of Christopher



John Scott Ferguson

and Elizabeth Louise (McLeod) Magee, born October 3, 1863, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1887, with degree of A. B. and LL. B., in 1889; admitted to the Philadelphia bar June, 1889, and to the Allegheny county bar June 22, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Legal preceptors, Hon. Christopher Magee, his father, and Hon. George M. Dallas, Philadelphia.

Franklin Israel Gosser was born at Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., July 2, 1865, son of Albert M. and Susan (Hill) Gosser; educated in the Leechburg high school, Jefferson academy, Canonsburg, Washington and Jefferson college, Washington, Pa.; was graduated from the law department of Michigan university with the class of 1888. Preceptor, Hon. Samuel A. McClung. Admitted June 22, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

John Dean Brown, registered September 17, 1887; admitted June 22, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Preceptor, A. M. Brown, his father. He was born September 6, 1864, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; son of A. M. and Lucetta (Turney) Brown. Went through the schools of Pittsbugh, common and high, Harvard college and Harvard law school.

William Maclay Hall, Jr., was born at Bedford, Pa., on September 6, 1864; son of Hon. William Maclay and Ellen (Rowan Cramer) Hall; graduated from Phillips Exeter academy, 1882, and from Princeton, in 1885 A. B. and A. M. in 1888. Also partial course in the University of Virginia. Admitted to the Bedford county bar December 26, 1886; removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 24, 1889, on motion of William Scott.

Charles Edward Clarke was born March 19, 1858, at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.; son of A. H. and Sabina M. (Townsend) Clarke; was graduated from Columbia Law School, New York; registered September 17, 1886. Preceptor, his father. Admitted September 25, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Practiced in Allegheny and Beaver counties. Died March 27, 1890. He was a bright, studious and promising young man, stood well with all who knew him and there were no empty seats at his funeral.

Robert Duncan Totten, son of Robert Christy and Marie Louise (Mellier) Totten. He was born August 1, 1866, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; early education at preparatory school of the University of Western Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1886. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 25, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter, having been registered September 23, 1886. Preceptor, James I. Kay.

Walter D. Ashworth, registered December 24, 1885, and was admitted September 25, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson. Preceptors, Montooth Bros.

Frank K. McCance, admitted September 25, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

William Edmund Newlin, son of Benson H. and Anne (Vankirk) Newlin; was born May 30, 1861, at West Newton, Pa. He was educated at McKeesport academy, normal school and in law department of the University of Michigan; from the latter he was graduated with the class of 1889. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 28, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson.

James G. Montgomery, admitted September 28, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson. Preceptor, W. C. Erskine.

Robert M. Barnes, admitted September 28, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson.

James D. Murray, admitted September 28, 1889, on motion of A. M. Watson.

Ambrose Burnside Reid was born February 3, 1857, at Clarion, Pa.; son of Bernard J. and Letitia M. F. (Farran) Reid. Educated in common and parochial schools and at University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Admitted to the Clarion county bar February 3, 1878. Practiced in Clarion until 1890, then

at Fair Haven, Wash., one year, then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on motion of J. McF. Carpenter December 9, 1889. Preceptor, his father.

William Wilson Wishart, son of John Wilson and Annie (Green) Wishart, was born July 29, 1855, at Washington, Pa.; preparatory education in Third Ward Grant school, Pittsburgh, Pa., Rittenhouse academy, Washington, D. C.; graduated from the Columbian university law school, Washington, D. C., bachelor of laws. Admitted to the bar at Washington, D. C., December, 1881. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 9, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. He practiced at Devil's Lake, Ramsey county, N. D., from 1883 to 1889, and was city attorney and district attorney of same for two years. Also practiced in Washington, D. C., from December, 1881, to June, 1883. He removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 9, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

W. Howard Falkner came to the bar in Philadelphia. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 9, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. He was here but a short time when he commenced studying for the ministry in the Episcopal church, and was finally ordained and abandoned the practice of law.

Lawrence W. Bigham was admitted December 9, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

James Ross Bell was registered September 19, 1887, and admitted December 24, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Preceptors, Bruce and Shields, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born November 3, 1863, in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, Pa.; son of James H. and Elizabeth L. (Quigley) Bell. Graduated from Washington and Jefferson college in the class of 1887.

Walter M. Lindsay was registered September 20, 1887, and admitted December 24, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Preceptors, John S. Robb and James Fitzsimmons.

William R. McCormick was admitted December 24, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

Lewis George Calvert was registered December 23, 1889, and admitted December 24, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter. Preceptors, Young and Trent.

John L. Getty, member of the Indiana county bar, was admitted December 28, 1889, on motion of J. McF. Carpenter.

J. Snowden Bell was admitted January 3, 1890, on motion of William Scott.

Frank Rahm Stoner was admitted March 15, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William A. Challener was registered March 14, 1888, and admitted March 15, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

George W. Flower was registered April 23, 1885, and admitted March 15, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, George W. Guthrie.

Galen Campbell Hartman, son of Dr. Robert Lee and Rebecca J. (Perrine) Hartman, was born May 25, 1865, at Independence, Pa. In early life he had private tutors, was three years at Bethany college, West Virginia; studied engineering in the University of Michigan and was graduated from the law department thereof in 1885. Admitted to the Michigan courts on graduation there; admitted in West Virginia and practiced two years at Wellsburg; then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 15, 1890.

Edmund Bishop Patterson was born March 2, 1867, at Pittsburgh; son of William W. and Kate (Riley) Patterson; was graduated from Yale with the class of 1887. Admitted March 22, 1890. Preceptors, Lazear and Orr, Pittsburgh.

James C. Boyce was born October 7, 1839,

at Oldtown, Me., the son of Michael and Ruth H. (Dyer) Boyce and was educated at the public schools of Bangor, Me., and Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. His legal preceptor was Abraham Sanborn, Bangor, Me. Admitted in the city of New York, November 19, 1860; Venango county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1872; Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1890. He practiced in Venango and McKean counties before coming to Allegheny. Is now and has been for twenty-five years general attorney for the Oil Well Supply Company.

Jesse Thomas Lazear, born February 17, 1866, son of Thomas Clay and Alice (Chambers) Lazear, was graduated from Yale in 1888 and was registered September 17, 1887. Admitted May 10, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. Preceptors, Lazear and Orr, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. G. Gross was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson.

Andrew Clifford Robertson, son of Robert and Jennett (Christie) Robertson, was born May 4, 1850, at Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in the parish school of the Presbyterian church. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson, having been registered March 14, 1887. Preceptor, Frederick M. Magee. Before coming to the bar he followed his trade, glass blower. He was a member of the state house of representatives in the sessions of 1883, 1885 and 1887, and was a member of the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh for six years.

John Lawrence Ritchey was born in East Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa., son of John and Mary (Denny) Ritchey. He was graduated from Edinboro State Normal school in 1886, read law with Samuel A. McClung, Pittsburgh; registered June 28, 1888, and was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson.

J. H. Bredin was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson.

Bruce Millard, born October 29, 1868, at Torphine, Scotland, son of the Rev. Alexander and Elizabeth A. (Bruce) Millard, was educated at Torphine public schools, Gordons college, Aberdeen and Aberdeen university, registered June 14, 1887, and was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. Preceptor, William B. Negley.

Oliver P. Scaife, Jr., was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. He has been a member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny City.

George Watson Herriott was registered June 20, 1888, and admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. Preceptor, Thomas Herriott.

James A. Wakefield was registered August 31, 1887, and admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. Preceptor, John F. Edmundson.

Albert Joseph Edwards was born June 16, 1858, at Brady's Bend, Pa., the son of the Rev. Henry and Hannah (Miles) Edwards. He was educated in our public schools. He was registered January 9, 1888, and was admitted June 14, 1890, on motion of Thomas Patterson. Preceptors, N. S. and G. W. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was assistant district attorney of Allegheny county since 1895.

John Scott Wendt was born at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., the son of Christian J. and Agnes (Scott) Wendt. He was educated in the public, grammar and high schools at New Brighton, followed by a four years' course at Geneva college, from which he graduated with the class of 1887. He was registered September 19, 1887, and was admitted September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, W. R. Blair.

Edward J. McKenna, son of Edward M. and Margaret (Manning) McKenna, was born September 16, 1868, in Allegheny City, Pa., and was educated in the public schools of the Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, and at the University of Ottawa, Canada. He was

graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with class of 1890, registered September 15, 1888, and was admitted September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

John Foster Milliken, son of David Foster and Sarah (Garver) Milliken, was born December 29, 1860, at Reedsville, Mifflin county, Pa. He prepared for college at Kishacoquillas seminary and was graduated from Lebanon Valley college in June, 1883, and admitted to the Lewistown bar in April, 1888. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Jesse Hook Wise, son of Hon. Morgan R. and C. H. (Hook) Wise, was born at Waynesburg, Pa., May 1, 1860, and educated at Waynesburg college, West Point and the schools of Washington, D. C. He studied law in Columbia Law school, Washington, D. C., and with R. C. Downey, Waynesburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Greene county bar in 1884. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

James S. McCreary registered September 15, 1888, and was admitted September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, C. W. Robb.

John A. Wilson registered March 14, 1888, and was admitted September 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, J. J. Miller.

J. D. Jack registered September 14, 1888, and was admitted September 14, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, J. J. Miller.

W. H. Lemon registered March 18, 1887, and was admitted September 17, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, George N. Monro.

James H. Pershing registered September 14, 1888, and was admitted September 17, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John Scott Ferguson.

Simon Rinehart Russ, son of D. R. P. and Mary Jane (Lentz) Russ, was born at Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., and was graduated from the public schools of Waynesburg in 1878 and from Waynesburg college in 1883; admitted to the Waynesburg bar in 1886, was assistant district attorney of Greene county from 1886 to 1890, removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar October 9, 1890. Preceptor, his father.

James F. Sanderson was admitted December 12, 1890, on motion of Thomas B. Alcorn.

Oscar Herman Rosenbaum, son of Leopold and Sabine (Dreschfeld) Rosenbaum, was born September 14, 1868, at San Francisco, Cal., and was educated in the public schools of San Francisco and Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the Pittsburgh High school in 1887 and also attended school at Stuttgart, Germany. He was two years at the law school of the University of Virginia and was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, having been registered on December 12, 1887. Preceptor, A. Leo Weil.

Richard Henry Jackson was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Charles Phillip Lang, son of Frederick and Agnes (Schlotter) Lang, was born November 29, 1862, in Allegheny City, Pa., and was educated in the public schools of the Third ward, Allegheny, and Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa. He was graduated from Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1886, with the degree of A. B. Registered September 17, 1886, and was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride (Miller &

McBride). He is president of the board of school controllers of Allegheny City and solicitor for said city.

James A. Isreal was registered September 13, 1888, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, and admitted December 13, 1890. Preceptor, S. Schoyer, Jr.

Horace G. Durbin was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph I. Feltwell was registered March 13, 1888, and admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

Harris Buchanan was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Harry Edward Carmack was registered September 12, 1888, and was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Thomas C. Lazear, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born March 27, 1864, at Brownsville, Pa., the son of Zachariah W. and Mary (Wall) Carmack. He was educated in the schools of Brownsville, Western University of Pennsylvania (preparatory department), was graduated from the Columbian University Law school with the class of 1890 (Washington), and was three years (1887-1890) in the office of the secretary of the interior, Washington, D. C.

Charles C. McCarnes, a member of the Butler bar, was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Allen B. Angney was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William Gates Reynolds, a member of the Armstrong bar, was admitted December 13, 1890, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Edward Joseph Kent, son of Thomas and Margaret (Ruffner) Kent, was born March 2, 1868, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and had a five years' collegiate course at St. Vincent college, Latrobe, Pa., and two years in the law department of Michigan university, graduating in 1890. Admitted January 3, 1891.

E. E. Craumer was admitted January 3, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, on certificate from Lebanon county.

John Bethell Uhle was admitted January 16, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William Norwood, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Doak) Norwood, was born April 15, 1843, at Lisbon, county Down, Ireland, and was educated at Eaton and Cincinnati, Ohio, by private tutors. He was admitted to the bar of Cincinnati in 1877 and practiced to 1890; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 14, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. Jackson A. Jorden, Cincinnati, Ohio. He served in the United States army from 1861 to 1865.

William Evans Minor, son of George and Sarah (Cosgray) Minor, was born April 3, 1861, in Waynesburg, Pa., was graduated from Waynesburg college in 1881 at the head of his class and then taught one year in the college. He read law at Waynesburg with J. A. J. Buchanan and was admitted to the Greene county bar October 8, 1884. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 14, 1891.

Robert Harper McLarn, son of Harper and Alice B. (McBride) McLean, was born July 20, 1867, in Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa. He received his education in the public schools, Prof. James Dickson's academy and a year at the Western university. Registered September 14, 1888, and was admitted March 14, 1891 on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, W. D. Porter.

Phillip Cooper was registered January 1, 1879, and was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Gazzam and Cochran. He was born June 1, 1847, in New Sheffield, Beaver county, Pa., the son of John F. and Sarah (Johnson) Cooper. He went through the Third ward schools of Allegheny City, Pa., and was graduated from the Columbia college law school with the class of 1877.

Elmer Ellsworth Fulmer, son of Wesley

and Jane (Conch) Fulmer, was born June 28, 1861, near Claysville, Washington county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Washington and Allegheny counties, Oakdale academy and graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania Ph. B. with the class of 1887, receiving also the degree of Ph. M. in 1891. He read law with Jacob H. Miller and Archibald McBride, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 13, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

Charles L. Stevenson was registered March 18, 1889, and was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, H. T. Watson.

S. Duffield Mitchell was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

James Negley Cooke, son of William Creighton and Sarah (McCance) Cooke, was born January 6, 1865, in Allegheny, Pa., and was educated in the Fifth ward public schools, Allegheny, and Prof. Horris Lessing's institute (German), Allegheny, Pa., and Prof. John Davis' preparatory school, mechanical engineering. Registered March 14, 1888, and was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, James I. Kay.

Franklin August Ammon, son of August and Christiana (Kishale) Ammon, was born February 13, 1869, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and the academical department of the Pittsburgh High school. Registered June 21, 1888, and was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Samuel A. Ammon, his brother.

W. W. McElhenny was registered September 14, 1888, and admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, W. C. McEldowney.

J. F. Calhoun was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William Augustus Blakeley, son of Archibald and Susan D. (Mechling) Blakeley, was born February 24, 1866, was educated at Sewickley academy, Western University Pennsylvania and Michigan university; registered June 21, 1888, and was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Stephen Cummings, a member of the Butler bar, was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John Burt Chapman, admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, was born at Conneaut, Ohio, June 29, 1856, the son of William B. and Cynthia (Olds) Chapman; was graduated from the high school of Erie, Pa., in 1876. Admitted to the McKean county bar March 1, 1879; practiced at Bradford, McKean county, until 1891, when he located in Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John D. Marshall, a member of the Butler bar, was admitted June 13, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Matthew Harbison Stevenson, son of the Rev. Ross and Martha Ann (Harbison) Stevenson, was born December 19, 1859, at New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., was two years at the Elder's Ridge academy, Elder's Ridge, Pa.; two years at Franklin college, Athens, Ohio, and three years at Washington and Jefferson, graduating with the class of 1883. He read law at Washington, Pa., with M. L. A. McCracken and Hon. John A. McIlvaine, and was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1885, practiced there until March, 1891, then removed to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 13, 1891, on motion of Charles S. Fetterman.

William Addison Way, son of John Way, Jr., and Catherine E. (Wilson) Way, was born January 16, 1867, in Leet township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, preparatory education in Sewickley academy, was

graduated from Williams college with the class of 1888, and was admitted June 14, 1891. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

Robert Ellis Irons, son of Miles and Eliza (McAlister) Irons, was born December 30, 1860, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Beaver county and academies at Bridgewater and Ingleside, in the same county, read law with John S. Robb and James Fitzsimmons, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 20, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman, having been registered March 12, 1899. He resides at Coraopolis, Allegheny county, Pa.

J. R. Braddock was admitted September 19, 1891, on motion of W. S. Pier.

William Alexander Hudson, son of James Wickliffe and Elizabeth (Abraham) Hudson, was born August 20, 1850, in Augusta county, Virginia. He graduated at Roanoke college, Virginia, and was graduated in law from the Virginia university with the class of 1874. After graduation he practiced at Stanton, Va. In 1883 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas of Augusta county by the legislature for the term of eight years; resigned in 1886 and resumed practice. In 1891 he removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Edward Breck Vaill, son of Timothy D. and Isabella M. (Breck) Vaill, was born January 15, 1868, at Bound Brook, N. J., was graduated from Amherst college Massachusetts, with the class of 1888, read law with E. Y. Breck at Pittsburgh, Pa., registered September 13, 1889, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 23, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

W. L. Monro was registered September 13, 1889, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, George N. Monro, his father.

John F. Miller was registered September 12, 1889, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Frank E. Reader was registered October 11, 1888, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Brown and Lambie.

F. N. Weddell was registered September 14, 1888, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Elisha P. Douglas.

William C. Dicken, son of J. Charles and Mary L. (Chambers) Dicken, was born January 24, 1866, in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated from the old South school, Second ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1881, and from the Central High school in 1885, and from Amherst with the class of 1889. He was registered December 20, 1888, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his father.

Joseph S. McGeagh was registered September 14, 1889, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Robb and Fitzsimmons.

Charles Schlegel, son of Charles and Henrietta (Schmidt) Schlegel, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1869. He was educated in the schools of the city, graduating from the high school. He was registered September 19, 1887, and admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He practiced for a while at Colorado Springs, Col., but returned to Pittsburgh on the death of his father in 1902. Mr. Schlegel spent one year in Columbia Law school, New York.

W. A. Applegate was admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

George W. Brown was admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Harry D. Rankin was admitted September 23, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph R. McCance was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, William Scott.

Livingston Griffin was registered December 18, 1889, and admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, R. B. Carnahan.

Leon James Long was born December 11, 1848, in Allegheny City, Pa. Son of James Nelson and Harriett L. (Harrison) Long. He was educated in the common schools of Allegheny and the Davis academy. He was Criminal court clerk thirteen years, during which time he read law at nights and was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman, having been registered in 1882. Preceptor, Hon. F. H. Collier. Enlisted seven times during the Civil war. He was rejected six times on account of his age, but was accepted the seventh time and assigned to the Negley Mounted Scouts, but were kept within the state.

Harry McMasters Scott was born December 7, 1867, in Pittsburg, Pa., the son of James and Tillie J. (Miller) Scott. He was educated in our public schools, was registered December 19, 1889, and admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Francis S. Bennett. He resides at Braddock, and was solicitor for that borough in 1892-93-94. He was a member of the state house of representatives two successive terms, 1900 to 1904.

Samuel J. Graham was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph C. Forse was registered December 22, 1885, and was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Henry A. Davis.

James N. Jarvis was born July 28, 1866, in Harrison county, West Virginia, son of Lemual D. and Martha L. (McCann) Jarvis. He was educated in private schools and the United States Military academy. He was registered June 18, 1889, and admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, L. M. Plumer.

John W. Holmes was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William Maurice Randolph, son of William H. and Frederica (Wright) Randolph, was born January 7, 1866, at Richmond, Va., and educated in the public schools and the University of the City of New York, graduating from the university May 26, 1888. He read law with Henry E. Freeman and Mason W. Tyler, New York City, N. Y. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York, and admitted to the New York bar May 8, 1888. He practiced from admission to November, 1891, and then removed to Pittsburgh. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

W. P. Carter was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thaddeus C. Noble was admitted December 19, 1891, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Albert N. Hunter was registered September 12, 1889, and admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John P. Hunter.

H. McD. McCue was admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John H. Henderson was registered March 25, 1889, and admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Harvey Henderson, his father. He was born at Meadville, Pa., September 9, 1866, the son of Harvey and Jennie (Hogobone) Henderson. He was elected from Allegheny City to the state house of representatives for two terms, 1899-1900 and 1901-1902.

Frank V. McMullen was admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

F. B. Hargrave was admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Harry Ralph Phillips was born April 2, 1876, in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, the son of Harry Thomas and Maria Margaret (Hill) Phillips. He was graduated from the Verona schools, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1891; from Curry college, Pittsburgh, 1897, and the Pittsburgh Law school

in 1902. He was admitted January 21, 1902. Preceptors, A. H. and H. H. Rowand of Pittsburgh.

Arthur E. Linhart was registered September 14, 1898, and admitted March 21, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

Edward F. Parkman was admitted June 18, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Henry Gerding, Jr., was admitted June 18, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John H. Thompson was admitted June 18, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Came to the bar in Butler county.

Horace Jacob Miller was born March 7, 1868, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Jacob Henry and Antoinette (Frew) Miller. He received his preliminary education at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., and attended also Wooster university, Wooster, Ohio; he was two years at the Columbia Law school, New York, but did not graduate, a third year being requisite for graduation. He was registered March 15, 1890, and admitted June 18, 1892, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his father.

Thomas Lawry was born March 28, 1857, at St. Ives, Cornwall, England, the son of Henry and Mary (Lawry) Lawry. Education, two years at parish school, England; four years public school at Johnstown, Pa.; three years night school at Johnstown, Pa.; one year night school at Braddock, Pa., and two terms at High school, Ann Arbor, Mich. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1892. He was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 17, 1892, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Francis S. Bennett. He practiced about two years at Seattle, Wash.

Jeremiah Carney, born December 12, 1870 in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of James J. and Jane (Evans) Carney. He was educated in the public schools and the Curry institute. Was admitted September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Walter Lyon.

S. Blaine Ewing was admitted September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He was born May 5, 1864, at Canonsburg, the son of the Rev. William and Isabella McCormick (Quail) Ewing. Prepared for college at Jefferson academy, Canonsburg and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1889, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1892. Preceptors, Pittsburgh, David Q. Ewing; Philadelphia, J. Bayard Henry and George Wharton Pepper. He was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia courts on graduation there.

Walter E. Billows was admitted September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

James McKirdy was admitted September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thomas Ewing, born July 13, 1869, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Thomas and Julia R. (Hufnage) Ewing. He was graduated from Amherst with the class of 1889 and from Harvard Law school in 1892. Was registered September 12, 1889, and admitted September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John G. Bryant.

William Kaufman, born March 9, 1871, in Allegheny City, Pa., was the son of Simon and Sibilla (Marks) Kaufman. He attended the public schools of Allegheny City, Pa., graduating from the High school in 1887; in the Western University of Pennsylvania two years, the University of Michigan two years, graduating from the law department with the class of 1891, and afterwards a special course of one year at the Harvard Law school. Registered September 16, 1890, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 17, 1892, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. He was registered from the office of S. Schoyer, Jr.

William Monroe Benham was born April 8, 1866, at Auburn, N. Y., the son of DeWitt C. and Cynthia (Arne) Benham. He was

graduated from Geneva college, Pennsylvania, in 1887, also from the law department of Columbia college in 1892, after a three years' course, winning first prize of $250 for the greatest knowledge and highest attainments. He was admitted to the New York bar on graduation there, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Carter, Hughes and Kellogg, New York.

Edmund Earl Kiernan was born March 3, 1863, at Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset county, Pa., the son of Edmund and Rebecca Shreve (Earl) Kiernan. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1892, and admitted to the bar of Somerset county December 21, 1891, and to the Allegheny county bar September 17, 1892. Preceptor, Hon. Francis J. Kooser, Somerset, Pa.

George Andrew Sturgeon was born June 1, 1852, at Girard, Erie county, Pa., the son of Andrew and Eliza J. (Caughey) Sturgeon. He was educated at the Girard academy and by private tutors, commenced the study of law with his brother, J. C. Sturgeon, at Erie, Pa. He removed to McKean county and was admitted there September 17, 1892. Was elected and served three years as district attorney of McKean county. He removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Alfred W. McCreary was registered June 14, 1890, and admitted October 18, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Harbison and Watson.

E. R. Edmundson was registered April 9, 1889. Preceptor, John F. Edmundson, his father. He was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

George Maurice Harton was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He was born November 5, 1865, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Theodore Marshall and Emily (Rinehart) Harton. Was graduated from Adrian college, Michigan, in 1890, and from the law department of Michigan university in 1892. Was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan on graduation there.

Lawrence Bert Cook was registered December 13, 1890, and admitted December 17, 1892 on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John W. Echols.

Harry Willard McIntosh was born September 6, 1869, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of John and Elizabeth (Barclay) McIntosh. He was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1890 with the degree of Ph. B., and from Yale Law school in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. Was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of Hon. C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Joseph A. Langfitt.

Edward J. Stebick was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John P. Wilson was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph T. Donley, born December 23, 1840, at Pulaska, Lawrence county, Pa., was educated in the common schools and at Westminster college. He came to the bar at Franklin, Pa., December 2, 1872, and afterwards practiced at Butler. Removed to Allegheny county and was admitted here December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He was the author of "A Concise Summary of the Principles and Decisions Relating to Realty Practice in Pennsylvania and Adjoining States," which he published in 1899 and was highly commended, his chapter on the "Rule in Shelly's Case" receiving especial attention and favorable comment. Mr. Donley was a member of the state house of representatives from Butler county in the session of 1883, serving on the judiciary and other important committees. He died in May, 1901, at Towanda, Pa., while on a visit there.

J. Frank Peffer was born January 18, 1857, at Harmony, Butler county, Pa., the son of C. G. L. and Louisa (Fiedler) Peffer. He received an academic education, read law at

Butler, Pa., and was admitted in June, 1883. Emigrated to Kansas and practiced there, serving two years as district attorney of Geary county, to which office he had been elected. Then he came to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Kennedy Marshall of Butler, Pa.

Carroll Preston Davis was registered September 13, 1890, and admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, D. T. Watson. He was born February 1, 1868, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of George C. and Westana (Preston) Davis. Educated at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., and Yale college, graduating from the latter in 1891.

Rody Patterson Marshall was born November 7, 1870, at Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Patterson) Marshall. He was educated principally at the Pittsburgh academy and the University of Michigan law department. He was registered July 2, 1889, and admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his father. Mr. Marshall has the same name of his maternal grandfather, Rody Patterson.

John J. O'Donnell was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph R. Henderson was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

H. E. Brown was admitted December 17, 1892, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Frank A. Blackstone was admitted February 18, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

J. Warren Hunter was admitted March 18, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Leander Trautman, born February 17, 1865, at Canton, Ohio, the son of Rev. Louis and Kate W. (Nobbs-Weimer) Trautman, was graduated from the O'Hara public schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., and attended the High school, but did not graduate. By tutoring he went through the usual classical college course. He was registered March 14, 1891, and admitted March 18, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Hon. Jacob F. Slagle and James F. Robb.

Charles H. Hays was registered December 21, 1889, and admitted March 18, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John C. Slack.

W. S. Haymaker was registered September 14, 1889, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John C. Haymaker.

William Warren Wyant, born August 23, 1867, in Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John and Elizabeth (Sutter) Wyant, was educated in the common schools, Covode academy and Union seminary, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Ohio Normal university in 1888. Admitted to the Jefferson county bar in 1891, and to the Allegheny county bar March 18, 1903, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Alexander C. White, of Brookville, Pa.

Henry Grant Wasson was born November 4, 1868, at Harlansburgh, Pa., the son of William Henry Harrison Wasson and Estrida Catherine (Vogan) Wasson. He was graduated from the Central High school, Philadelphia, in 1888. Admitted to the Lawrence county bar in January, 1891, and to the bar of Allegheny county April 5, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. J. Norman Martin of Newcastle, Pa.

Willis James Hulings was born July 1, 1850, at Rimersburg, Clarion county, Pa., the son of Marcus and Margaret (McElwee) Hulings. He received an academic education in the Pennsylvania Polytechnic school, Philadelphia, and came to the bar in Venango county, Pa. Was admitted to the Allegheny bar June 14, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He was a member of the state house of representatives from Venango county in 1881-85. Commanded the Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war. Was

promoted to brigadier-general for gallantry in the battle of Coamo, Porto Rico, August 9, 1898.

G. A. Johnson was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Alfred Lawrence Pearson, born July 10, 1865, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Alfred L. and Elizabeth H. (Stewart) Pearson. He was registered April 18, 1891, and admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptors, William L. Chalfant and George P. Hamilton, Jr.

Robert M. Ewing, admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman, was educated in country schools, Saltsburg academy and Washington and Jefferson college in the class of 1891. He was admitted to the Indiana county bar in 1892. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Watson and Keener of Indiana, Pa.

Henry McClure Davidson, born October 2, 1869, at Culmerville, West Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Harry and Mary (Porter) Davidson. Was two years at the Pennsylvania State college, and was graduated from the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1891. He was registered June 15, 1891, and was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, L. K. Porter.

Samuel L. Dille was registered September 22, 1890, and admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, J. McF. Carpenter.

Robert T. M. McCready, born October 23, 1867, the son of Robert and Rachel C. (Miller) McCready, was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1890, and the New York Law school in 1893. He was registered September 15, 1890, and admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, D. T. Watson.

Walter Scott, registered June 14, 1890, and was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, William Scott.

Frank R. Agnew, registered December 31, 1890, and was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, James M. Nevin.

William S. Dalzell, registered September 30, 1891, and was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon.

John Russell Wheeler, born March 24, 1864, at Ashland, Ohio, the son of Alfred and Lydia (Curtis) Wheeler, was educated in the Pittsburgh common and high schools, and admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Morton Hunter.

Martyn Kerfoot Coster was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., 1867, the son of Rev. Robert John Coster, D. D., and Henela Marie (Wardensburg) Coster. Preliminary education, Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa. He was graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., with the class of 1887, and was admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, W. S. Pier and William R. Blair.

Edwin Walford Stowe, born July 18, 1870, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Hon. Edwin H. and Emma (Vick) Stowe. Educated at Sewickley academy, Western University of Pennsylvania and Trinity college. Registered July 9, 1890, admitted June 17, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his father. Has been indictment clerk in the office of the district attorney for Allegheny county since 1889. First as clerk but now under the law as an assistant district attorney but the duties remain the same.

William Bredin Kirker was admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Was a member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny county.

Horace Joseph Thomas was born April 25, 1866, in Sugar Creek township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, the son of Evan and Agnes (Framerose) Thomas. Education commenced in the public schools and was gradu-

ated from Grove City college with the class of 1889. Read law at Butler, Pa., with Hon. Charles McCandless and was admitted there in 1892 and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

Alexander Abram Patterson, born July 15, 1869, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of David L. and Dunie (Dean) Patterson, was educated in the public schools in the Fifth ward, Allegheny City; Allegheny High school, 1885, and Pennsylvania State college, 1889. He was admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his uncle, Isaac N. Patterson.

Howard Walton Mitchell, born April 5, 1867, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Joseph and Adelaide V. (McKee) Mitchell, was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, including the High school, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania State college in 1890. He was admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Lyon, McKee and Mitchell.

William George Negley, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Felix Casper and Margaret A. (Dickson) Negley, was educated in the public schools of the city, graduating from the Central High school in the class of 1900. Registered September 15, 1890, and admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, William B. Negley and W. K. Jennings.

Andrew Gilfillan Smith was born in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1868, the son of John Scott and Sarah (Gilfillan) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of the township, the borough of Mansfield, Jefferson academy, Canonsburg; Pittsburgh academy, Pittsburgh. He was registered August 26, 1893, and admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Thomas M. Marshall.

John Nesbit Dunn was born January 9, 1868, at Utica, Venango county, Pa., the son of Frank and Margaret J. (Nesbit) Dunn. He was graduated from McElwain institute in 1885, and was graduated in the classical course at Westminster college, Pennsylvania, in June, 1888. He was registered September 15, 1888, and was admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, C. S. Fetterman.

Benjamin A. Winternitz, a member of the Lawrence county bar, was admitted here September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. He resides and is in practice at New Castle, Pa.

Alexander H. Anderson was registered May 1, 1890, and was admitted September 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Johns McCleave. He was born July 3, 1866, at Finleyville, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of David Miller and Charity S. (Wright) Anderson. He received his education in the common schools, then at Trinity Hall, Washington, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1879; he was also graduated from Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1887, and from Columbia Law school in 1873. Served in the Spanish-American-Philippine war in the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Edwin H. Lamberton was admitted October 6, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Allison Sibley Moorhead was born in Kittanning township, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. His education was commenced in the public schools, and he was graduated from the Normal school at Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., in June, 1889. He was first admitted to the McKean county bar and then to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptors, R. B. Stone and the firm of Walf & George, Bradford, Pa.

A. J. Gillespie was admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

David Lee Star, born July 12, 1866, at Athens, Ohio, the son of Dr. David L. and Sarah (Harper) Starr, was educated at

the public schools of Allegheny and Bellvue and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. He read law with H. J. Humes and Frank J. Thomas at Meadville, Crawford county, Pa., and was admitted to the Meadville bar May 22, 1893, and to the Pittsburgh bar December 16, 1893.

John A. Scott was admitted December 16, 1893.

Haines Allen Machesney was born November 7, 1886, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Charles and Mary (Allen) Machesney. He was graduated from the law department of Yale with the class of 1893, and was admitted at New Haven, Conn., on graduation, and to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Ernest Elbert Jones, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of David and Sarah Adaline (Herr) Jones, was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., graduating from the High school in 1889. He was registered March 5, 1890, and admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Frederick M. Magee.

George Elias Alter, born May 8, 1868, at Springdale, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Elias and Martha (Ferson) Alter. He was educated in the common schools and self-instruction at home. He was admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, William Yost.

John Lindsay Prestly was born November 4, 1870, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of the Rev. James Prestly, D. D., and Martha (Lindsay) Prestly. Preliminary education in the public schools of Carnegie and Pittsburgh. He was graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, with the class of 1891. He was registered September 26, 1891, and admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. J. J. Miller. He served in the Spanish-American war in Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Craig Smith was born at Waterford, Erie county, Pa., August 10, 1870, the son of J. Nelson and Sarah (Wilson) Smith. Education commenced in the public schools of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and he was graduated from the Allegheny High school in 1885, and also from Westminster college in 1891 after a full four years' course. He was registered September 26, 1891, and admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson. He has been assistant city solicitor of Allegheny since March, 1901.

George R. Waters was registered March 14, 1891, and admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John B. Chapman.

Thomas Maxwell Henry, born April 22, 1858, in Beaver, Pa., the son of Evan James and Lucy (Maxwell) Henry, was educated at Edgehill Grammar school, Princeton, N. J.; various schools in continental Europe, and was graduated from Princeton in 1879, and was graduated from the Columbia Law school, New York, in 1881, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

Joseph Davis Hern, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1871, son of John and Catharine (Keefe) Hern. Graduate of Second and Third Ward public school and spent two years under private instructions; registered May 14, 1891; admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Frederick M. Magee. Mr. Hern is a great-grandson of William Cecil, who was a settler in Pittsburgh during the Indian wars of our earlier days.

J. D. O'Bryan, admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Starling Winston Childs, born March 25, 1870, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Albert H. and Anne McDonald (Price) Childs. Preliminary education at Shady Side academy,

Pittsburgh, Pa.; was graduated from Yale with class of 1891; at Harvard law school 1891-93; registered December 14, 1891; admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, J. H. White.

Isaac Sturgis Stentz, born August 14, 1861, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, son of Lewis F. and Sarah C. (Sturgis) Stentz. Was a student at the West Virginia university and Monongahela college, at Jefferson, Pa., being three years at the college; read law at Waynesburg, Pa., with George L. Wylie, J. A. J. Buchanan and D. S. Walton, who were then partners; admitted to the Greene county bar in April, 1889, and to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Practiced three years in Greene county before removing to Pittsburgh.

James Francis Burke, born October 21, 1867, at Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pennsylvania, son of Richard J. and Anna (Arnold) Burke. Educated in common school and afterwards by private tutors while serving as an office boy, also learned stenography and was for a time when quite young, court stenographer; was graduated from the law department of the Michigan university, fourth in the class of over 100, in 1892; on graduation there, was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman; was secretary of the National Republican committee in 1892, and Secretary of the National Republican conventions of 1892, 1896, and 1900. Preceptor, Walter Lyon.

Stephen G. Porter, registered June 15, 1891, and was admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, L. K. Porter.

Matthew James Donaldson, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of James and Elizabeth M. (Bigger) Donaldson. Was graduated from Westminster college with class of 1890; registered December 12, 1890; admitted December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, S. B. Donaldson.

George Lewis McCleary, born April 25, 1860, Meadville, Pa., son of Robert S. and Jane E. (Long) McCleary; graduated from Meadville high school June, 1880; admitted to the Crawford county bar May 16, 1889. Removed to Pittsburgh, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1893, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, H. L. Richardson and Sons, Meadville, Pa.

George Mechlin Hosack, born October 7, 1866, at Dayton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, son of Alexander Blackburn and Eliza (Wrigley) Hosack. Was graduated from the public schools of Connellsville, Pa., from which he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and later the law department, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. with class of 1891. He was admitted to the Fayette county bar in 1892; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 17, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. S. Leslie Mestrezet, Uniontown, Pa. Member of the state house of representatives from Allegheny county in sessions of 1897, 1899, 1901.

James Mathers was admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

William H. Seward Thomson came to the bar in Beaver county; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Frederick T. Gilbert, registered March 19, 1892, and was admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thomas Ebenezer Finley, born December 22, 1862, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas G. and Elizabeth (McClure) Finley. Took a special course of three years at Washington and Jefferson; registered June 30, 1891, and was admitted

March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, C. S. Fetterman.

George R. Wallace, born December 5, 1865, at Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. William L. Wallace, D. D., and Elizabeth (Riddle) Wallace; was graduated from Princeton with class of 1891; registered September 17, 1890, and was admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of Hon. Chas. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, George D. Riddle.

Thomas Jefferson Wilson, born June 9, 1864, in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, son of Jefferson and Lizzie (Couch) Wilson. Educated at Geneva college, Beaver Falls, Pa.; was graduated from law department of Michigan university with class of 1891, and was admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

Charles Gibbs Carter, born April 14, 1867, at Titusville, Pa., son of John J. and Emma (Gibbs) Carter; was graduated from Titusville high school 1885, from Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., 1887, and from Yale in 1891. Admitted to the bar of Tioga county, December 1, 1892, and to the Allegheny county bar March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. M. F. Elliott, Wellsboro, Pa.

H. L. Hegner was admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thomas P. Trimble, born June 17, 1869, Allegheny City, Pa., son of William F. and Margaret Ann (Freer) Trimble; education commenced in the common schools followed by a classical course in Westminster college, graduating with the class of 1891; registered June 13, 1891; admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John S. Robb. Assistant solicitor of Allegheny City from February 4, 1901, to April 6, 1903.

John Drennen Douglass, born January 14, 1867, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Sarah S. (McKinley) Douglass. Education in country schools of native township, at Pittsburgh academy and was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with class of 1891. Admitted March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Elisha P. Douglass. Solicitor for city of McKeesport from May, 1899, to May, 1903.

Byron J. Costley, born October 5, 1856, at Knoxville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, son of Levi and Betsey (Cook) Costley; was graduated from the State Normal school, at Mansfield, Pa.; read law with J. B. Niles, Wellsboro, Pa.; admitted to the Tioga county bar in 1883; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Died in Pittsburgh, January 4, 1902, and buried at Harrisburg, Pa.

James Wilson Lee, born July 17, 1845, at Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, son of Silas and Jane (Holmes) Lee. Educated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa.; read law with Myers & Kinnear, Franklin, Pa.; was admitted to the Venango county bar April 29, 1869; member of the Pennsylvania senate from Venango district, 1878-86; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 17, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thomas L. Kerin, born at Snow Shoe, Center county, Pennsylvania, son of Cornelius and Mary (Kelley) Kerin. Took a course of a year and a half at St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. After a four years' course at St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., was in 1883 conferred the degree of A. M.; was one year at West Point after leaving St. Mary's; registered May 21, 1890, and was admitted May 17, 1894, on motion of Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

H. E. Lineaweaver was admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Benjamin Jarrett, born in Wales, 1869, son of John and Margaret (Price) Jarrett. Grad-

uated from Pittsburgh high school 1889, and from Columbia law school 1894; registered June 16, 1892, and admitted June 16, 1894. Preceptor, Edward A. Montooth.

Edwin Lafayette Mattern, born August 10, 1869, at Huntingdon, Pa., son of Wesley and Harriett (Snyder) Mattern; was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., with class of 1890, and from the law department of the University of the City of New York, in 1894; admitted in Huntingdon county, September 12, 1893, and admitted in Allegheny county June 16, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

James Callow Gray, son of Alexander and Jesse (Callow) Gray, was educated in Ohio State university, and admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Elmer L. Kidney, born January 14, 1872, eastern shore of Maryland, son of Rev. Josiah E. and Julia A. (Nichols) Kidney. Was graduated from Wilmington Conference academy, Dover, Del., with class of 1889; registered June 14, 1891, and was admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Harvey Henderson.

Andrew Ward Robb, born February 4, 1869, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Andrew Donaldson and Matilda (Sturgeon) Robb. Education in North Fayette public schools, Ingleside academy, Washington and Jefferson college; graduated from Westminster with class of 1890; registered June 22, 1888, and was admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John Scott Robb. Died January 27, 1898.

James Guy Bassett, born March 21, 1872, city of Allegheny, Pa., son of Edwin and Sara (Guy) Bassett. Educated at Union seminary, Poland, Ohio; registered April 14, 1892; admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Louis Kossuth Porter.

Thomas Christian Gabler, born November 13, 1855, Monongahela township, Greene county, Pennsylvania, son of Allen Kramer and Marie (Jones) Gabler; educated in public schools, Waynesburg college, Greene county, and was graduated from Bethany college, West Virginia, in class of 1896; admitted to the Greene county bar, October term, 1877; removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, J. A. J. Buchanan, Waynesburg, Pa.

Charles D. Gillespie, registered June 17, 1890, and was admitted June 16, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, W. J. Curran.

Harry Hamilton Rowand, born April 8, 1871, at Verona, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Archibald Hamilton Rowand, Jr., and Sarah M. C. (Howard) Rowand, was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with class of 1892; registered April 8, 1892, and was admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, his father. Served in Company D, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war.

Alfred Cohen, admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Thomas L. Kane, born at Pittsburgh, Pa., November, 1873, son of William and Ellen Kane. Educated in Pittsburgh public schools and the Central high school. Admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Howard Q. Turner, born October 1, 1870, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. James D. and Rebecca J. (Murdoch) Turner. Educated in Pittsburgh public schools, with two years in the high school and two years in the Western university of Pennsylvania. Admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Johns McCleave.

Marion Hayleigh Murphy, born January 27, 1875, Allegheny City, Pa., son of William T. and Elizabeth (Hayleigh) Murphy. Educated in the common schools and high school of the city of Pittsburgh; registered Septem-

ber 19, 1890, and admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, A. V. D. Watterson and A. B. Reed.

Daniel J. Buckley, admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

George Herbert Rankin, born August 11, 1869, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of John Stevens Rankin, M. D., and Louisa (Giffin) Rankin. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh central high school with class of 1887, then for a time at the University of Virginia, studying law under John B. Minor, and finished course of law at the University of Pennsylvania; registered September 16, 1892, and was admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, John Wilson.

Van Voorhis A. Powell, admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John Archibald Coleman, born January 25, 1867, at Indiana, Pa., son of James M. and Mary J. (Moore) Coleman. Educated in public schools and high school and the State Normal school at Indiana, Pa.; was graduated from the law department, Michigan university, in class of 1892, and admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

John M. Prescott, registered June 14, 1890, and was admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, James W. Prescott.

Oliver Reed Johnston, registered September 26, 1891, and was admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Marshall Johnston, his father.

W. H. Dodds, registered December 15, 1888, and admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Walter Lyon.

Alfred Jerome Niles was born November 27, 1866, in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., son of Jerome Bonaparte and Phoebe Anna (Toles) Niles. Was graduated from Wellsboro high school in 1885; at Harrisburg academy, Pennsylvania, 1885-86; was graduated from Harvard law school 1890; admitted to the Tioga county bar September, 1890, where he practiced until his removal to Pittsburgh, and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Was assistant city attorney for the city of Pittsburgh from October 1, 1895, to April 1, 1903.

William Payne Blair, born June 10, 1870, Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., son of John F. and Adelaide (Ventress) Blair. Was educated in Curry university, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the University of North Carolina, law department, and admitted September 22, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Huston Quail Walker, born November 4, 1862, Butler county, Pennsylvania, son of William H. and Caroline (McCafferty) Walker. Educated at Witherspoon institute, Butler, Pa., and Washington and Jefferson academy, Washington, Pa.; read law with Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin and Hon. J. M. Galbreath, at Butler, Pa.; admitted to the Butler county bar, May 25, 1891, and practiced until January, 1895, when he removed to Pittsburgh, having been admitted to the Allegheny county bar, September 22, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

James B. Mates. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Elmer E. Young. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

James M. Galbreath. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. A member of the Butler bar. Now president judge of the Butler county courts.

George Pearson was born April 3, 1850, at Mercer, Pa., son of Johnson and Sarah Jane (Templeton) Pearson. Prepared for college in the schools of Mercer. Entered Haverford college, September, 1865, and remained there to September, 1868, then entered the university and graduated therefrom with the class of 1870. Admitted to the Mercer county bar

Geo. C. Nelson

in December, 1872. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Is now prothonotary of the Supreme and Superior Courts for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

William Watson Smith was born September 7, 1871, at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, son of William P. and Virginia (Watson) Smith. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1892; registered December 17, 1892. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, P. C. Knox and J. H. Reed. Assistant city attorney for the city of Pittsburgh since October 1, 1899.

Robert Tindle McElroy, born May 17, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of Edward Francis and Katherine Elvira (McGrew) McElroy. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Madison, Indiana, graduating from the city high school of Madison, June, 1888, and from Hanover college, Hanover, Indiana, June, 1892. Registered December 17, 1892; admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, George Shiras, third, and Charles C. Dickey.

Harry James Nesbit, born September 8, 1871, at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of John Woods and Jennie (Chubbie) Nesbit. Preliminary education in the public schools, Oakdale academy, and was graduated from the Washington and Jefferson college with class of 1892. Registered September 15, 1892; admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, William M. McGill. Served in Company C, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war.

Ralph P. Tannehill, born December 28, 1873, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, son of Reese C. and Viola A. (Eshelman) Tannehill. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh academy and from Michigan university, 1894. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

J. W. Craine. Admitted December 15,1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Joseph Audley Pierce. (Incorrectly entered in court as James.) Was born August 31, 1874, at Gill Hall, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Henrietta (Torrence) Pierce. Preparatory education at the Pittsburgh academy. Was graduated from Lafayette, Pennsylvania, and in law from the University of Tennessee with class of 1901. Admitted to the Tennessee bar on graduation there and to the Allegheny county bar December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Wright E. Payton. Admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of C. S. Fetterman.

Albert Barnes Smith, was born November 11, 1871, at Waterford, Erie county, Pa., son of J. Nelson and Sarah (Wilson) Smith. Was graduated from the Allegheny High school, in 1886, and from Westminster college with class of 1891. Registered September 29, 1891, admitted December 15, 1894, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Ed. G. Hartje.

John Curry Bane was born November 6, 1861, Amwell township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of Aaron and Mary W. (Curry) Bane. Educated at Hoge's Summit academy and a special course at Washington and Jefferson class of 1882. Admitted to the Washington county bar January 13, 1890. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted here December 29, 1894. John D. Braden, Washington, Pa., preceptor.

A. T. Scott. Admitted March 15, 1895.

A. B. C. McFarland. Admitted March 15, 1895.

J. M. Painter. Admitted March 15, 1895.

George H. Kane. Admitted March 15, 1895.

E. G. Coll. Admitted March 15, 1895.

J. H. W. Simpson. Admitted March 15, 1895.

Benjamin Hiram Pettes, born in Bradford

county, Pennsylvania, son of Reuben and Emeline (Beeman) Pettes. Was graduated from Susquehanna collegiate institute, Towanda, Pa., 1888, and from Colgate university, Hamilton, New York, in 1893. Admitted at Towanda, Pa., in February, 1894. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 15, 1895. Preceptor, Rodney A. Mercur, Towanda, Pa.

James H. Gray, born August 20, 1872, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph H. and Mary (Kuhn) Gray. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh. Admitted March 15, 1895. Preceptor, Robert B. Petty.

Edward McSweeney was born February 24, 1855, son of John and Elizabeth (Queen) McSweeney. Educated in the public schools of Armstrong and Venango counties, Pennsylvania, and was two years at Notre Dame university, Indiana, receiving degree LL. B. Admitted to the Butler county bar in October, 1875. Practiced in Butler and McKean counties, was district attorney of McKean county, one term, 1882 to 1885. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar, March 15, 1895. Preceptor, Kennedy Marshall, Butler, Pa.

Ernest Whitworth Marland was born May 8, 1874, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Alfred and Sara (McLeod) Marland. Was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools, Park institute, Allegheny, Arnold college, Rugby and the University of Michigan, graduating from the law school thereof in June, 1893. Admitted June 15, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Kirk Q. Bingham.

William McNair. Admitted June 15, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Henry A. Davis.

Ernest Ethelbert Crumrine. Born April 14, 1861, at Canonsburg, Pa., son of Boyd and Harriet (Kirk) Crumrine. Was graduated from the public schools of Washington, Pa., and from Washington and Jefferson college. Admitted to the Washington county bar February 8, 1886. Practiced in Washington from admission there to June 15, 1895, when he was admitted to the Allegheny county bar on motion of Wm. R. Blair, and has since been in practice here. Preceptor, his father.

Harry George Tinker, born April 15, 1868, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Francis and Amelia C. (Haller) Tinker. Commenced in the public schools of Pittsburgh, graduated from the High school in 1888. Was graduated from Amherst college, Massachusetts, with the class of 1893, after a full four years' course. Registered June 23, 1888. Admitted June 15, 1895, on motion of Wm. R. Blair. Preceptors, Shiras and Dickey. Elected secretary of Allegheny county bar association, March 6, 1903.

William Addison Magee, born May 4, 1873, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Edward S. and Elizabeth A. (Sees) Magee. Educated in the common schools and High school of the city. Admitted June 15, 1895, on motion of Wm. R. Blair. Preceptor, Hon. Robert S. Frazer. Was assistant district attorney of Allegheny county from 1897 to 1899, when he resigned. Elected to the state senate in 1901 and served two sessions.

S. H. Huselton. Admitted June 15, 1895, on motion of Wm. R. Blair.

Levingston McQuistion came to the bar at Butler, his native town. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar, June 15, 1895, on motion of Wm. R. Blair. In practice in both counties.

Elmer W. Moore was born in Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pa., son of John and Isabell (Crawford) Moore. Education at Grove City college, Mercer county, Pa., and Michigan university. Admitted to the Butler county bar 1894, and to the Allegheny county bar June 15, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Superintendent of schools for four years. Was attorney for the Department of Agriculture in the administration of Governor Daniel H. Hastings. Preceptors, James Moore, Butler, and R. T. McCready, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George Lane Roberts was born January 7, 1852, at Rushford, Allegany county, N. Y., son of Benjamin Titus and Ellen Lois (Stow) Roberts. Educated in Satterlee institute and Rochester university, Rochester, New York. Admitted to the McKean county bar, Pennsylvania, in 1880. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 14, 1895, on motion of Noah W. Shafer. Has been in practice here since his admission. Preceptors, M. F. Elliott and Wm. Wallace Brown, Bradford, Pa.

Alvin Alexander Morris was born January 7, 1869, at Quincy, Illinois, son of George Morris, M. D., and Mary E. (Beebe) Morris. Graduated from the High school at Oakland, California, spent one year in the University of California. Graduated A. B. from Harvard in 1892, and LL. B. from same in 1895. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Feterman.

William O. McNary, born August 10, 1870, Wilkins township, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Rev. William P. and Elizabeth M. (Graham) McNary. Was graduated from the public schools of Bloomington, Indiana, the High school of St. Louis, Mo., Tarkio college, Missouri, and the law department of the University of Michigan. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of N. W. Shafer.

Harry James McAllister was born January 28, 1868, at Merryall, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, son of James H. and Sarah (Brakey) McAllister. Educated in common schools of native county, prepared for college at Susquehanna collegiate institute, Towanda, Pa.; also attended Colgate university, Hamilton, N. Y., and was graduated from Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., with class of 1893. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman, having been admitted in Bradford county in the preceding May. Preceptors, McPherson and Angle, Towanda, Pa.

William Henry Stanton was born April 9, 1873, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Henry and Margarett (Crowe) Stanton. Educated in the common schools and High school of Pittsburgh. Registered September 16, 1892. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of Noah W. Shafer. Preceptor, C. F. McKenna.

James K. T. Galbraith, registered October 6, 1893. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of Noah W. Shafer. Preceptor, C. B. Kenney.

Lee Clark Beatty, registered September 16, 1893. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of N. W. Shafer. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

William Wallace Ford, registered September 28, 1891. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of N. W. Shafer. Preceptor, Robert S. Frazer.

Pier Dannals, born February 26, 1873, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Henry Franklin and Margaret (Nelson) Dannals. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh High school with class of 1892. Also from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with class of 1895. Registered September 16, 1892, admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of Noah W. Shafer. Preceptor, William R. Blair.

Miss Agnes F. Watson. Admitted September 14, 1895, on motion of N. W. Shafer.

William C. Gell. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

W. W. Baker. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

John B. Thompson. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Ulysses Grant Vogan was born October 6, 1868, in Butler county, Pa., son of William P. and Kezia (Trevitt) Vogan. Education commenced in the little red school house, then at Edinboro State Normal school, from which he graduated in 1890, and from Grove City college in 1893, and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1895. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor J. M. Shields.

William H. Leahy, born July 12, 1874, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of William H. and Mary

E. (McKenna) Leahy. Educated in the preparatory and public schools of Pittsburgh, graduating from the High school in 1892. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

Frederick L. Kahle. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Samuel Blair Griffith was born March 12, 1862, Mercer, Pa., son of Samuel and Caroline (Foster) Griffith. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in class of 1873, also from Harvard with class of 1874. Admitted to the Mercer county bar March, 1867. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Was assistant United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, October, 1890, to January, 1897. Resides and in practice here.

Richard Allen Hitchens was born at Johnstown, Pa., November 12, 1866, son of Richard A. and Mary A. (Sleep) Hitchens. Educated in McKeesport public schools and at Waynesburg college, Pa. Was also graduated from Michigan university in class of 1895. Admitted, December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

J. D. Buckley. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Edward A. Lawrence. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Charles Forsythe Patterson was born February 4, 1873, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of J. B. and Mary (Forsythe) Patterson. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1894; from law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1895. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Lyon, McKee & Samson, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marcus Wilson Acheson, Jr., born August 27, 1873, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Hon. Marcus Wilson and Sophie (Reiter) Acheson. Preliminary education at Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, class of 1890. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with class of 1894. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, George C. Wilson.

Edward B. Goehring was admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Edward Lee Kearns was born March 31, 1873, at Harrisburg, Pa., the son of Edward P. and Martina (Burke) Kearns. Education at Harrisburg academy and Pittsburgh college. Registered June 15, 1891. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, David T. Watson.

Harvey Allen Miller was born February 10, 1870, at Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., the son of Andrew and Mary J. (Baker) Miller. Educated at Elders Ridge academy and Grove City college, graduating from the latter in the class of 1892. Was also graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1895. Admitted December 14, 1895, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Edwin L. Porter.

Edward Parson Young was born December 9, 1871, at Middleton, Ohio, the son of John Mumma and Caroline (Van Patten) Young. Was graduated from the High school at Williamsport, Pa., in 1880, also from the Williamsport Dickinson seminary in 1890. In Cornell university two years and in the Cornell Law school two years, graduating from the latter in 1894. Admitted to the Lycoming county bar in 1895 and to the Allegheny county bar March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, J. Artley Beeber, Williamsport, Pa.

William J. Stevenson was born November 14, 1871, in Moon township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of P. H. and Elizabeth (McCormick) Stevenson. Was graduated from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, with the class of 1874. Registered December 25, 1893. Admitted March 24, 1896, on motion of Hon. Charles S. Fetterman. Preceptor, Hon. Charles S. Fetterman.

R. H. Welsh was admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Nelson McVicar was born January 25,

Jas Young

1871, at Chatham, Ontario, Canada, the son of John and Catharine (Grass) McVicar. Educated in the common schools and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1896. Admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Benjamin Charles Weinhaus was registered June 16, 1892, and admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, O. H. Rosenbaum.

W. K. Vance was admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

John Newell Piatt was born January 14, 1874, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of James Wilbur and Mary Elizabeth (MacLaughlin) Piatt. Prepared for college at Kiskiminitas academy and Indiana State Normal school. Was graduated from Yale in 1895 with the degree of LL. B. and in 1896 with the degree of M. L. Admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

David James Marshall was born in Imlay City, Mich., February 8, 1871, the son of Charles Spiers and Elizabeth (Grant) Marshall. Educated in the public schools at Imlay City and Ann Arbor, Mich. Was graduated from Ann Arbor High school with the class of 1892. Was also graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1894. Admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Francis S. Bennett.

John N. Radcliffe was born March 8, 1867, in Banks township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the son of James and Annie (Nealen) Radcliffe. Was graduated from the State Normal school, Indiana, in 1890, having also passed through the common public schools. Registered March 24, 1894, and admitted March 14, 1896, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptor, C. S. Fetterman.

Walter J. O'Donnell was admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

John Taylor Wilson was admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, W. W. Ford.

Harry Howard Patterson was born December 13, 1874, at Beaver Falls, Pa., the son of Samuel Robertson and Jane (Stewart) Patterson. Prepared for college at public and private schools. Was graduated from Geneva college, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1892 and from law department of Michigan university, 1894. Admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, W. K. Jennings, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James H. Payne was admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Clarence L. Cochran was admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

Joseph Francis Mayhugh was born December 1, 1868, at Long Bottom, Meigs county, Ohio, the son of William and Mary (Applegate) Mayhugh. Was graduated from the State Normal school, California, Pa., with the class of 1887 and from Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1893. Registered September 16, 1893. Admitted June 13, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Robert E. Stewart.

John McB. Donaldson was registered December 23, 1893. Admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, S. B. Donaldson.

James F. Kane was born August 28, 1868, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of William and Ellen (McKeever) Kane. Educated in Pittsburgh public schools and St. Vincent's college, Beatty, Pa. Registered June 15, 1894. Admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, W. J. Brennen.

Joseph McClure was born September 29, 1870, at Venango county, Pennsylvania, the son of William J. and Margaret (Zuver) McClure. Spent one year in the law department of Michigan university. Registered June 15, 1891, and admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, William M. Galbraith.

James E. Brown was registered September 15, 1894. Admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, J. J. Miller.

Benjamin Franklin Mevay was born July 13, 1871, at Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Benjamin F. and Agnes (Arnold) Mevay. Was graduated from the Fifth Ward school, Allegheny, in 1885; from the Allegheny High school in 1887; from Washington and Jefferson in 1893, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. Registered October 25, 1893, and admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, Hon. J. J. Miller.

J. M. Freeman was registered June 15, 1894, and admitted September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptors, Stone and Potter.

Arthur Osman Fording was born at Doylestown, Ohio, the son of Lee and Martha S. (Griffith) Fording. Graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio. Admitted to the Ohio bar in 1888. Practiced at Youngstown, Ohio, from 1888 to 1895. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair.

James W. Rankin was registered March 22, 1893. Admitted December 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, John D. Brown.

George Brinton Parker was born October 2, 1862, in West Finley township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of Warren and Margaret (Sutherland) Parker. Was graduated from the State Normal school at California, Pa., with the class of 1888. Was also graduated from the Dickinson Law school at Carlisle, Pa., in June, 1896. Registered February 28, 1891, and admitted December 19, 1896. Preceptor, Thomas D. Chantler.

Harry A. Pratt was registered September 26, 1894, and admitted December 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, George W. Acklin.

Henry K. Seibeneck was registered September 22, 1894, and admitted December 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, George W. Guthrie.

John McCartney Kennedy was born August 10, 1873, at Parnassus, Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of Rev. John P. and Mary J. (McCartney) Kennedy. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1894. Registered December 14, 1894, and admitted December 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, D. T. Watson.

Robert M. Curry was registered September 26, 1891, and admitted December 19, 1896, on motion of W. R. Blair. Preceptor, E. P. Douglass.

H. D. Atwood was registered June 19, 1893, and admitted March 13, 1897. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

F. C. Hodkinson was registered March 17, 1894, and admitted March 13, 1897.

Charles H. McIlwain was registered September 22, 1894, and admitted March 13, 1897. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon.

Dennis A. E. Behen was registered December 20, 1894, and admitted March 13, 1897, on motion of C. S. Fetterman. Preceptors, Watterson and Reid.

Ralph Longenecker was born October 6, 1873, at Bedford, Pa., the son of J. H. and Nannie Rebecca (Russell) Longenecker. Was graduated from Bedford High school, Blair Presbyterial academy, Yale and Pittsburgh Law school; Academy, 1890; Yale, 1894; Law school, 1897. Admitted March 13, 1897. Preceptors, W. H. McClung and J. A. Evans.

Ralph Montgomery Strawbridge was born December 9, 1863, at Lewisburg, Pa., the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bosler) Strawbridge. Was graduated from Bucknell university in 1885, and admitted at Lewisburg in September, 1894. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted here March 13, 1897. Regis-

tered September 12, 1896. Preceptor, J. R. McCreary.

Bayard Henderson Christy was born April 21, 1872, at Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of George Harry and Sarah (Marshall) Christy. Preparatory education at Sewickley academy. Was graduated from Williams with the class of 1891; was at Harvard from October, 1894, to June, 1896. Registered October 1, 1894. Admitted March 13, 1897. Preceptor, his father.

Alexander Stewart Mabon was born April 23, 1867, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, the son of Samuel S. and Martha C. (Stewart) Mabon. Education commenced in common schools of Indiana county and was graduated from the State Normal school of Indiana in 1891. Admitted to the Indiana bar July 6, 1896. Removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 13, 1897. Preceptors, Samuel Cunningham, Indiana, and Edward Z. Smith, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. M. Thompson was registered March 24, 1894, and admitted March 13, 1897. Preceptor, Albert H. Clark.

Harry C. Levey was born July 22, 1871, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of Joseph and Phoebe (Cohen) Levey. Educated in the schools of Allegheny City, including the High school, and at Washington and Jefferson and the Columbia Law school, City of New York. Registered September 28, 1891, and admitted June 19, 1897, on motion of Hon. Josiah Cohen, his preceptor.

Thomas Carlisle Moore was born March 3, 1873, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Robert C. and Ellie M. (Carlisle) Moore. Was graduated from Yale with the class of 1895, and admitted June 19, 1897. Preceptor, Joseph A. Langfitt.

Harry Scott Loughrey was born May 12, 1872, at Manor, Westmoreland county, Pa., the son of John Nelson and Matilda (Duff) Loughrey. Admitted June 19, 1897. Preceptors, Montooth Bros. Was in the public schools of Pittsburgh and graduated from the commercial department of the Pittsburgh High school with three years in the academical department and a special course of one year in the Curry institute.

William L. McConegly was born July 23, 1870, at Freeport, Pa., the son of P. G. and Catharine (Sweeney) McConegly. Educated in the common schools of Fayette and Washington counties and was graduated from the State Normal school, California, Pa., in 1886. Was also graduated from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1897. Registered June 16, 1892, and admitted June 19, 1897. Preceptor, W. J. Brennen.

Henry Oliver Evans was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Dr. Cadwallader and Margaret (Oliver) Evans. Educated in the Pittsburgh schools, including the High school. Was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1894, A. B., and from the law department of the Michigan university, LL. B., in 1896. Registered September 12, 1896, and admitted June 19, 1897.

Gifford King Wright was born March 19, 1874, at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., the son of the Rev. J. Elliot Wright, D. D., and Ellen M. (Kerr) Wright. Was graduated from the Germantown academy, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1889 and from Haverford college, Germantown, with the class of 1893, A. B. Registered December 15, 1893, and admitted June 19, 1897, on motion of E. W. Smith. Preceptor, Thomas W. Bakewell.

John Wilson Thomas was born March 31, 1868, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of John S. and Frances E. (Brown) Thomas. Attended public schools at Etna, Allegheny county, Pa., taking private tuition, etc., and was graduated from the State Normal school, Lock Haven, Pa., with the class of 1891. Also graduated from the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania with

the class of 1897. Registered March 17, 1894, and admitted June 19, 1897, on motion of E. W. Smith. Preceptor, Hon. John D. Shafer.

Arthur L. Over was registered June 15, 1894, and admitted June 19, 1897. Preceptor, John C. Slack.

John M. Kennedy, Jr., was born December 8, 1871, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Hon. John M. and Elizabeth B. (Miller) Kennedy. Preparatory education at Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, Pa. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1894, graduated from the Pittsburgh Law school with class of 1897. Registered December 29, 1892, admitted June 19, 1897. Preceptors, his father and James R. Sterrett. Died suddenly at Pittsburgh, December 3, 1901.

Thomas McCurdy Benner was born May 7, 1873, in Allegheny City, Pa., the son of Thomas and Mary (Armstrong) Benner. Educated in the schools of Allegheny, common and high. Was graduated from the law department of Michigan university in the class of 1896. Registered September 19, 1896, and admitted September 18, 1897. Preceptor, Robert B. Scandrett, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Benjamin Lewis Hirshfield was born January 23, 1873, in Wheeling, W. Va., the son of Henry and Lina (Berg) Hirshfield. Was graduated from the Steubenville (Ohio) High school in 1891. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1895, also from Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1897. Registered September 16, 1895. Admitted September 18, 1897. Preceptors, Weil and Thorp.

Benjamin F. Thompson was registered March 12, 1897, and admitted September 18, 1897. Preceptors, Lyon and McKee.

Charles Adam Locke was born December 8, 1875, in Philadelphia, Pa., the son of John Jacob and Emma (Wise) Locke. Educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, graduating from the High school in the class of 1893. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Western Pennsylvania with the class of 1897. Registered June 15, 1894, and admitted September 18, 1897. Preceptor, George Elphinstone.

Harry Diamond was born May 7, 1876, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Jacob and Pauline (Schwerin) Diamond. Was graduated from the Fourth Ward public school, Pittsburgh, in June, 1889; from the academical department of Pittsburgh High school in June, 1893, and from the commercial department June, 1894, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1897. Registered June 15, 1894, and admitted September 18, 1897. Preceptor, Clarence Burleigh.

Charles Weir Hamilton was born March 11, 1873, at McKeesport, Pa., the son of James Burnett and Jennie A. (Barron) Hamilton. Educated in the schools of Elizabeth, common and high, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and at the Pittsburgh academy. Was graduated from the Dickinson Law school, Carlisle, Pa., with the class of 1897. Registered March 17, 1894, and admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 18, 1897. Served in the Spanish-American war in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Preceptor, J. Scott Ferguson.

Edmund Watts Arthur was born at Allegheny City, Pa., July 15, 1874, the son of Hugh W. and Anna (Watts) Arthur. Was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania in his twenty-first year. Registered June 15, 1891, and admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, W. K. Jennings.

Charles G. Beale was registered September 19, 1896, and admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, J. H. Harrison.

William Oliver Bollinger was born in Union township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the son of George H. and Eva (Folk) Bollinger. Educated at St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Registered March 15, 1895, and admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptors, Frank S. Gosser and W. S. Woods.

A. E. Boyd was registered December 18,

1896, and admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Willis F. McCook.

James Stoner Crawford was born May 24, 1872, in Blair county, Pennsylvania, the son of John A. and Elizabeth (Stoner) Crawford. Was graduated from the Blair Presbyterial academy, Blairstown, N. J., in 1891, and from Princeton in the class of 1895, also from the Pittsburgh Law school in 1897. Registered December 14, 1895. Admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

Ralph W. Davis. Registered September 4, 1894, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, M. A. Woodward.

Gordon Fisher. Born November 2, 1873, at Swissvale, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel Jackson and Annie (Shreve) Fisher. Commenced in the Swissvale public schools; was graduated from Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1891, also from Princeton in class of 1895, and from the New York Law school in 1897. Registered March 15, 1895. Admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon.

Edgar Charles Gerwig was born September 13, 1870, at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, son of Charles W. and Henrietta (Taylor) Gerwig. Was educated in the Allegheny public schools and the Allegheny high school. Was graduated from the National University Law school, Washington, D. C., in 1895, after a three years' course. Registered September 19, 1896, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Hon. Wm. A. Stone. Was secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Wm. A. Stone, from 1899 to January, 1903.

Harry A. Jones, born June 9, 1873, in Carroll township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, the son of Isaac W. and Mary Agnes (McIlvain) Jones. Graduated from Washington, Pa., high school in 1890 with first honor. Also from Washington and Jefferson college in 1895 with first honor and from the Pittsburgh Law school in 1897, delivering the class oration. Registered October 14, 1895, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptors, Charles G. McIlvain, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. J. A. McIlvain, Washington, Pa.

Charles E. McConkey, born 1871 in Ohio, the son of W. J. and Hettie H. (Pringle) McConkey, was graduated from Grove City college with class of 1892, and from the law department of Michigan university, with class of 1896. Registered September 12, 1896, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, John S. Robb.

Charles T. Moore was born September 27, 1868, Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, son of Alexander L. and Elizabeth M. (Thompson) Moore. Early education in the public schools. Was graduated from Geneva college Beaver Falls, Pa., with the class of 1895, also from the law department of the Western university of Pennsylvania with class of 1897. Registered December 14, 1895, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptors, Frank and W. H. S. Thomson.

Franklin Taylor Nevin was born April 2, 1867, Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of Theodore H. and Hannah (Irwin) Nevin. Graduated from the public schools of Sewickley in 1883, spent one year in the University of Western Pennsylvania. Was graduated from Williams college in 1890, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, after a a three years' course. Registered September 12, 1896, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

Charles Anthony Poth was born October 3, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Charles and Catharine A. (Miller) Poth. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh high school in 1890 and from Harvard with the class of 1895 and from the Harvard Law school with the class of 1897. Registered September 22, 1894, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, W. G. Negley.

Walter Dudley Neil Rogers, born at Scott-

dale, Pa., January 31, 1875, son of Dr. Alexander J. and Margaret (McCormick) Rogers. Preparatory education at the University of West Virginia. Was graduated from Lafayette college with class of 1894, and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with class of 1897. Registered September 12, 1896, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptors, Hon. John A. Evans and William H. McClung.

Alexander Spiro, registered September 22, 1894, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Joseph Stadtfeld. Died August 18, 1903.

Stephen Stone, born July 27, 1873, Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, the son of Hon. William A. and Ellen (Stevens) Stone. Was graduated from Lafayette college with class of 1895 and from the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania with class of 1897. Registered September 18, 1895, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Hon. W. P. Potter.

Howard Zacharias, born March 19, 1897, Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Ivor and Jane (Thomas) Zacharias. Graduated from Pittsburgh high school June, 1893. Registered November 20, 1893, admitted December 18, 1897. Preceptor, Joseph R. McQuaide.

William R. Murphy, registered September 22, 1894, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, Joseph Langfitt.

Edward C. Chalfant was born April 29, 1872, Bridgeport, Ohio, son of the Rev. George Wilson Chalfant, D. D., and Sarah E. (Moore) Chalfant. Was graduated from Pittsburgh academy 1891, and from Lafayette college in 1895, and the Pittsburgh Law school in 1898. Registered September 18, 1895, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, J. McF. Carpenter.

James Shaw Campbell, born December 8, 1871, Monongahela City, Pa., son of the Rev. William Oliver Campbell, D. D., and Mary (Shaw) Campbell. Educated in Monongahela City public schools, Sewickley academy. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1894 and from Harvard Law school with class of 1897. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted March 19, 1898. Preceptor, Hon. James Bredin.

Charles Elmer Bown, born February, 1875, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Charles T. and Louisa A. (Alter) Bown. Educated at Pittsburgh high school, Harvard college and Pittsburgh Law school. Registered June 15, 1894, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, Kirk Q. Bigham.

John Lincoln High was born July 12, 1868, Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Rev. John C. and Mary (McMillan) High. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, the Western University of Pennsylvania and Amherst college. Was graduated from the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania with class of 1897. Registered December 14, 1892, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, James W. Kinnear.

Bertrand Hunter Smyers, born at Marion Center, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, son of William R. and Mary E. (Hunter) Smyers. Education commenced in the county schools. Was graduated from Bucknell academy at Lewisburg, Pa., in 1889, and from the Western University of Pennsylvania with class of 1893. Registered June 16, 1893, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, Hunter, Ivory & Beatty.

William Gamble Liggett, born September 5, 1872, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of John and Frances B. (Kelly) Liggett. Was graduated from Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, 1890, and from Princeton 1894. Admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, James S. Young, Samuel U. Trent.

Robert Roy Elder was born March 3, 1872, at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, son of Robert Y. and Mary E. (Spalding) Elder. Educated in the common schools, Elder's Ridge academy and was

graduated from Grove City college with class of 1892. Registered December 14, 1895, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, John M. Hunter and John A. Beatty.

A. W. Gardner, admitted March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans.

John Austin Keys was born January 16, 1856, Greene county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Hannah (McClelland) Keys. Education commenced in common schools. Prepared for college by a course at Monongahela college. Took the classical course in Washington and Jefferson, graduating in 1877. Was graduated from the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, with class of 1880, and then admitted to the Missouri bar. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar March 19, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, Brown and Stewart.

George Julian Shaffer, born July 2, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Albert C. and Sophia A. (Van Horn) Shaffer. Educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, common and high, including a course in the Pittsburgh Law school. Registered March 16, 1896, admitted June 25, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, Ed. G. Hartje.

John A. Blair, registered March 16, 1896, admitted June 25, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, Ed. G. Hartje and G. H. Quaill.

D. I. Shaw, registered August 26, 1893, admitted June 25, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, R. B. Petty.

Charles Walter Valentine Feigel was born December 12, 1877, at Butler, Pa., son of William and Mary (Walter) Feigel. Educated in the public and high school of the city and at the Shady Side academy. Was also two years in the Pittsburgh Law school. Registered June 22, 1895, admitted June 25, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptor, Charles F. McKenna.

William Dermitt Grimes, born March 25, 1868, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of James F. and Annie J. (Hagerman) Grimes. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, including the high school. Was graduated from the law department of the Western university of Pennsylvania with the class of 1897. Registered December 18, 1896, admitted June 25, 1898. Has been assistant district attorney of Allegheny county since May 19, 1899. Preceptors, John L. Mattox, Oil City, Pa.; John C. Haymaker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ernest Warren Beach, born September 23, 1868, at Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, son of Gaylord M. and Gertrude (Nichols) Beach. Graduated from public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, prepared for college at Bridgeman's academy, Cleveland, entered Adelbert college, leaving it, went to Oberlin, where he remained until his junior year. Registered September 16, 1890, admitted June 25, 1898, on motion of J. A. Evans. Preceptors, Hon. Philander C. Knox, Hon. James H. Reed.

Warren I. Seymour, registered October 14, 1895, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptors, Jennings and Wasson.

Dwight W. Morrow, registered September 18, 1895, admitted September 17, 1898, on motion of J. R. Sterrett. Preceptor, Richard B. Scandrett.

Frederick C. Perkins, registered December 17, 1897, admitted September 17, 1898, on motion of J. R. Sterrett.

James Kelso McBride, born April 17, 1872, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of Vincent and Margaret C. (Borland) McBride. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with class of 1896. Registered September 16, 1895, admitted September 17, 1898, on motion of J. R. Sterrett. Preceptor, James P. Crawford.

Isadore L. Aronson, registered October 14, 1895, admitted September 17, 1898, on motion of J. R. Sterrett. Preceptors, Cassidy and Richardson.

John Reed Scott, born September 8, 1869,

at Gettysburg, Pa., son of Hugh Daniel and Mary (Harris) Scott. Was graduated from Pennsylvania college in class of 1889. Admitted to the bar of Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1891, and practiced there until he removed to Pittsburgh, December, 1898. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 12, 1898, on motion of J. H. White. Preceptor, Hon. David Wells, Gettysburg, Pa.

Charles H. Sachs, born September 28, 1877, in Europe, the son of Hyman D. and Libbie Sachs. Graduated from the Second Ward school, Pittsburgh. Was two years in academical department of the Pittsburgh high school. Was graduated from the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania with class of 1897. Registered June 22, 1895, admitted September 24, 1898, on motion of J. R. Sterrett. Preceptor, James Fitzsimmons.

James F. McNaul, admitted September 17, 1898. Preceptor, R. B. Petty.

John Bruce Orr was born March 20, 1877, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Robert Lesly and Rebecca (Lindsay) Orr. Educated in the public schools of Allegheny City, graduating from the high school with class of 1895. Registered September 17, 1895, admitted December 17, 1898, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptors, Thos. C. Lazear and Charles P. Orr.

Thomas Leggate, registered September 14, 1895, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptors, Shiras and Dickey.

Samuel Gilmore Bailey, born at Bavington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, son of William S. and Esther Ann (Galbraith) Bailey. Primary education, Beach Hollow County school, Washington county, Pennsylvania, 1898-99; then at Ingleside academy, graduating from Westminster college in 1894. Registered June 16, 1896, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptor, Hon. Samuel S. Mehard.

J. Merrill Wright, born January 9, 1876, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Joseph Enoch and Rachel Luella (Diehl) Wright. Educated at Wellsburg, West Virginia high school; Freeport, Pa., academy and Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa. Was graduated from the law department of the Western Pennsylvania university, 1897. Registered June 16, 1896, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptors, Lyon & McKee and J. Erastus McKelvy.

George L. Sutter, registered September 19, 1896, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptor, George H. Quaill.

George H. Clavert, registered September 19, 1896, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptor, Samuel McClay.

Charles W. Reamer, registered December 18, 1896, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptors, McClung and Evans.

Fred J. Galloway, registered June 18, 1897, admitted December 17, 1898. Preceptors, Lee and Chapman.

George O. Calder, registered February 27, 1898, admitted December 17, 1898.

C. E. Theobald, admitted December 17, 1898.

Marcus Cunningham Acheson was born June 11, 1844, at Washington, Pa., son of Hon. Alexander W. and Jane (Wishart) Acheson. At Washington college, 1859-64, but owing to disturbed conditions during the Civil war did not graduate. Read law with his father, then president judge of the Washington and Beaver judicial district, and was admitted to the Washington county bar, February, 1869. Practiced in Washington, then at Omaha, Neb. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar, December 17, 1898. Resides and practices here. Served in Company B, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment in the Civil war.

Conrad Miller was born March 23, 1876, at McKeesport, Pa., the son of Henry J. and Elizabeth (Ditmer) Miller. Educated in the the public schools of McKeesport, graduating from the high school in 1895. Was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1898.

Admitted June 17, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

M. L. Walter, registered September 28, 1895, admitted June 17, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptors, Kennedy and Smith.

James B. Kennedy, admitted June 17, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

George W. Perkins, admitted June 17, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

Harry R. Wilson, admitted June 17, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

L. H. Burnett, born September 14, 1874, at Springfield, Ohio, son of W. R. and Mary (Monahan) Burnett. Educated in Kenyon (O.) Military academy and Kenyon college. Was two years, 1896-98 at Columbia Law school. Registered September 13, 1898, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion A. C. Johnston.

Albion E. Best, registered June 13, 1896, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptors, L. K. and S. G. Porter.

Herbert Arthur Davis, registered June 16, 1897, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, T. H. Davis.

Herman L. Grote, registered March 18, 1893, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptors, Montooth Bros.

John Gates, Jr., was born January 10, 1875, at Youngstown, Ohio, son of John and Mary (Irwin Painter) Gates. Was graduated from Wilkinsburg high school, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1890, and from Washington and Jefferson college with class of 1876. Registered June 16, 1896, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, Joseph A. Langfitt.

George John Kamback, registered September 18, 1895, admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, Henry Meyer.

Joseph Jennings Kintner was born September 4, 1870, the son of Jacob C. and Mary A. (Jennings) Kintner. Education, common schools, then at Wyoming seminary, finishing in the Pennsylvania State college. Admitted to the bar in Perry county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1894. Practiced in Perry and Clinton counties until 1898, then removed to Allegheny county and admitted to the bar here September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, Hon. Charles H. Smiley, New Bloomfield, Pa.

D. W. Kuhn was admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

Howard D. Montgomery was born July 3, 1872, near Wheeling, W. Va., the son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth A. (Caswell) Montgomery. Educated in the public schools of Martins Ferry, Ohio, graduating from the high school in 1892. Was graduated from the Ohio State university in June, 1896. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1899, and admitted September 16, 1899. Preceptors, Edwin L. Mattern and Lewis McMullen.

George W. Porter was registered November 12, 1898, and admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptors, C. F. and E. J. McKenna.

Robert R. Reed was registered August 26, 1893, and admitted September 16, 1899. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

Albert C. Rohland was registered September 19, 1896, and admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, William Yost.

Maurice Leslie Thompson was registered September 12, 1896, and admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston. Preceptor, William M. Hall, Jr.

S. L. Webb was admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

William I. Berriman was admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston.

H. H. Goucher was admitted September 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston, a member of the Butler bar.

George W. Brawner was registered September 12, 1896, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, John F. Cox.

John W. Chalfant, Jr., was registered December 18, 1896, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptors, Watson and McCleave.

Robert Davis Elwood, Jr., was born July 6, 1872, in Leechburg, Armstrong county, Pa., the son of Robert Davis and Mary (Lewellyn) Elwood. Took the course at Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1896. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Law school with the class of 1899 and admitted December 16, 1899, on motion of A. C. Johnston, Esq. Preceptor, Thomas D. Chantler.

Charles H. Kline was registered June 16, 1899, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptors, Jackson and Lang.

William H. Le Goullon was registered September 17, 1898, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, J. H. White.

Samuel W. Miller was admitted December 16, 1899.

George Nugent Monro, Jr., was born May 18, 1874, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of George Nugent and Sarah A. (Morgan) Monro. Was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1896, and from Harvard Law school with the class of 1899. Registered December 21, 1893, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, his father. Is now professor of Legal Medicine in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Harry Slocum McKinley was born August 1, 1876, at West Brownsville, Pa., the son of William H. and Rebecca (Jollife) McKinley. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Central High school in 1894 and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1899, and then admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia. Registered in Allegheny county September 22, 1894. Admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, George C. Burgwin.

William Marshall McJunkin was born February 3, 1870, in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of James and Mary Elizabeth (Carpenter) McJunkin. Was graduated from Grove City college with the class of 1896. At Pittsburgh Law school two years, 1897-98 and 1898-99. Registered December 4, 1896, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, J. McF. Carpenter.

Hyde Glenn Sample was born in Shaler township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of Hyde K. and Margaret (Ewalt) Sample. Attended public schools at Millvale, Pa., and was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1896 and from the Pittsburgh Law school with the class of 1899. Registered December 14, 1896, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, Hon. Walter Lyon.

Joseph F. Wallace was registered December 14, 1896, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptor, T. D. Carnahan.

James Elder Barnett was born August 1, 1856, at Elder's Ridge, Indiana county, Pa. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with the class of 1882. Came to the bar in Washington county. Was deputy secretary of the commonwealth from July, 1895, to October, 1897. Was elected state treasurer in 1899 and served the regular term. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 16, 1899. Resides and in practice here. Served in the Spanish-American and Philippine war as lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

William A. Ralston was admitted December 16, 1899.

Harry M. Stein was born December 15, 1877, in Russia, the son of Solomon and Sarah (Levin) Stein. Graduated from Third Ward public school, Pittsburgh, Pa., and from the academical department of the Pittsburgh Central High school after a four years' course. Was also one and a half terms at the Pittsburgh Law school. Registered De-

cember 14, 1895, and admitted December 16, 1899. Preceptors, J. Scott and E. G. Ferguson.

John Braden McAdoo, born October 31, 1876, West Lebanon, Indiana county, Pa., son of Archibald Blair and Sarah Ann (Clowes) McAdoo; education in the common schools, the Parkwood Select school, Elder's Ridge academy, graduating from the Grove City college with class of 1897. Attended law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1897-98. Was graduated from law department of Michigan university with class of 1900. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted March 16, 1900. Preceptor, James Francis Burke.

William A. Jordan was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted March 23, 1900. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

David Eaton Mitchell was born January 15, 1876, at Titusville, Pa., the son of C. A. and Dora (Eaton) Mitchell. Was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1897 and from Harvard Law school with the class of 1899. Registered September 12, 1899, and admitted March 23, 1900. Preceptor, F. W. Hastings, Bradford, Pa.

Chauncey Lobingier was born July 30, 1873, at Mount Pleasant, Pa., the son of Jacob Smith and Mary I. (Cochran) Lobingier. Education commenced in the public schools of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, then at Mount Pleasant institute, and was graduated from Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., with the class of 1896. Registered September 12, 1896, and admitted March 23, 1900. Preceptors, Murphy and Hosack.

John Charles Sheriff, born February 1, 1874, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Charles F. and Ellen (Breedon) Sheriff. Prepared for college Allegheny City common and high school, East Liberty academy, and was graduated from Princeton with class of 1896. Also graduated from the Pittsburgh law school with class of 1900. Registered December 14, 1895; admitted March 24, 1900. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, and W. K. Jennings.

Robert Pitcairn Watt, registered May 26, 1894; admitted March 23, 1900. Preceptors, Breck & Vail.

Curtis Moore Willock, born December 17, 1875, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Samuel Moore and Linda (Haines) Willock. Preliminary education at public schools, Allegheny City and East Liberty academy. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1896 and from Harvard Law school with class of 1899. Registered September 12, 1896; admitted March 24, 1900. Preceptor, J. Scott Ferguson.

Sion B. Smith, born December 8, 1865, Meadville, Pa., son of James Wilson and Anna E. (Salisbury) Smith. Was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1886. Admitted March 23, 1900. Preceptor, James Wilson Smith, his father.

Harrison Bock, registered December 15, 1899; admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, Thomas J. Ford.

Meredith R. Marshall, born January 25, 1873, Allegheny City, Pa., son of Thomas M. and Mary M. (Patterson) Marshall. Was graduated from Pittsburgh academy, 1892, and from Michigan university in 1895. Registered June 16, 1899; admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, his father.

John Michael Haverty, born September 27, 1877, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Thomas F. and Margaret (Heeney) Haverty. Educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, graduating from the high school, academical department, 1896. Was graduated from the law department of the Michigan university with class of 1899, then admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 16, 1900, having been registered December 15, 1899. Preceptors, William A. Magee, Frank I. Gosser.

Edward Schreiner, registered December 15, 1899; admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

J. Harvey Scott, registered December 18, 1896, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptors, Jackson & Lang.

George William Jones, Jr., was born August 2, 1876, Allegheny City, Pa., son of George W. and Jane (Gould) Jones. Educated in the public schools of Allegheny and four years at the Pittsburgh academy, from which he was graduated in 1895. Was graduated from the Michigan university (law department) with class of 1898. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 16, 1900, after due registration. Preceptor, A. W. Duff.

Andrew W. Forsythe, registered March 11, 1894; admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, Montooth Bros.

Clarence Elmore Wallace, born Fort Palmer, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1873, son of William Menhester and Ellen Mary (Smith) Wallace. Was graduated from the State Normal school, California, Pa., 1894. At Michigan university law school, 1898-99. Was graduated from the law department of the Pennsylvania Western university with class of 1900. Registered June 15, 1896, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptors, George W. Flowers, George C. James.

Joseph B. Weddell, registered June 16, 1896, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, Marshall Johnston.

Samuel Dalzell, registered March 15, 1895, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott & Gordon.

Samuel Glenn Nolin, born Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., July 31, 1869, son of Arthur Morrow and Elizabeth (Glenn) Nolin. Prepared for college by J. C. Boyer, Esq., now of the Allegheny county bar. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson with class of 1891. Registered December 21, 1891, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptor, Joseph A. Langfitt.

Ulysses G. Marks, registered September 13, 1898, admitted June 16, 1900. Preceptors, Brown & Stewart.

Samuel S. Robertson. Admitted June 16, 1900.

George W. Allen. Admitted June 16, 1900

Hugh M. Stilley, born August 6, 1877, Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Dr. Hugh M. and Annie M. (Albertson) Stilley. Took scientific course in Pittsburgh academy, graduating with class of 1895. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh law school in class of 1897. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, Alex. Gilfillan.

Robert Ferguson Sample, born August 25, 1871, at Wildwood, Allegheny county, Pa., son of Silas and Eliza Jane (Stewart) Sample. Was graduated from the commercial department of Curry institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1890; from the Pittsburgh academy in 1893; from Washington and Jefferson college June, 1897, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1900. Registered September 15, 1897; admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, Hon. Marshall Brown.

Dale S. Tate. Admitted September 22, 1900.

Watson B. Adair, registered September 20, 1897, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, William M. Hall.

William Strite McDowell, born December 17, 1874, at Millerstown, now Chicora, Butler county, Pa., son of Andrew Turner and Anna Marilla (Davidson) McDowell. Graduated from the Butler public schools in 1890, from the Butler high school, 1893, from the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1897, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in 1900. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, A. W. Duff.

Lawrence Peter Monahan, born July 2, 1876, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, son of Daniel and Gertrude (Brandt) Monahan. Was graduated Mater of Accounts at Loretta, Pa., June 1892. Took degree A. B. at

Fordham college, City of New York, 1897, with A. M. in 1900. Was graduated LL. B. in June, 1900, from the law department of the University of Western Pennsylvania. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptors, A. M. Brown & Sons.

James McMiller, registered September 15, 1897, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, W. S. Miller.

Samuel McElvaine Meals, born December 17, 1865, Washington township, Butler county, Pa., son of Isaiah N. and Nancy (McElvaine) Meals. Educated in the public schools, North Washington academy and was graduated from Grove City college with degree of B. S. and later A. M. Admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptors, Horace J. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Hon. John M. Greer, Butler, Pa.

Stewart Montgomery Cunningham, born Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Stewart and Eliza (Hunter) Montgomery. Education commenced in the common schools and completed at Grove City college, from which he was graduated with class of 1897. Admitted September 22, 1900, having been registered September 15, 1897. Preceptor, John S. Robb.

S. R. McClure, registered March 17, 1894, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, R. E. Stewart.

Thomas Marshall David Macloskey, born January 7, 1873, at Somerville, Massachusetts, son of Thomas and Abigail (Warnock) Macloskey. Was graduated from grammar and Latin high schools of Somerville, Geneva college and Law School of Harvard, the latter in 1899. Was admitted in Massachusetts and practiced three months in Boston. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar, September 22, 1900.

William T. Pierce, registered June 16, 1896, admitted September 22, 1900. Preceptor, J. B. Patterson.

Boyd Ross Ewing, born November 11, 1870, at New Alexandria, Pa., son of Rev. T. R. Ewing, D.D., and Minnie H. (Hilts) Ewing. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1894. Admitted to the Indiana county bar, July 6, 1896, and practiced there two years. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar September 22, 1900, and in practice here.

Bernard J. Reid, born April 24, 1823, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, Pa., son of Meredith and Eleanor (Hanlon) Reid. Educated in subscription and common schools in the village and neighborhood, and at St. James academy, Brown county, Ohio. Read law with Thomas and Robert Sutton at Clarion, Pa., and admitted to the Clarion county bar December 9, 1853. Practiced in Clarion and other northwestern counties of the state until 1900, when he removed to Pittsburgh and admitted to the Allegheny county bar December 15, 1900, since which time he has resided and is in practice here. Served in the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and in the Fifty-seventh Emergency Regiment in the war of the Rebellion.

Daniel E. Nevin, registered September 15, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptors, Young & Trent.

Thomas M. Gealey, registered June 16, 1896, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, J. T. Donley.

W. W. Stoner, registered December 17, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, J. M. Stoner.

Edwin M. Stanton, registered June 24, 1900, admitted December 15, 1900.

Charles Allen Lewis, born May 12, 1871, Monongahela, Pa., son of Albert G. and Hettie L. (McCurdy) Lewis. Education in the common schools of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., and the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy. Now occupies the chair of pharmacy in the Western University of Pennsyl-

vania. Registered as law student December 17, 1897. Admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptors, J. P. Patterson and E. J. Kent.

A. W. Powell, registered June 18, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, C. A. O'Brien.

John A. Emery, Jr., registered October 14, 1895., admitted December 15, 1900.

William C. Boyd, registered December 17, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, Hon. James Bredin.

Jacob J. Voeghtley, registered September 15, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, W. B. Rodgers.

Albert B. Graver. Admitted, December 15, 1900.

John T. Moore, born November 15, 1877, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of George Edward and Sarah (Esler) Moore. Education commenced in the Twenty-ninth Ward public schools, Pittsburgh; continued at Greensburg high school and East Liberty academy. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1897 and from the Law School of Harvard with class of 1900. Admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, Clarence Burleigh.

Frederick W. Miller, registered December 17, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, John F. Robb, Jr.

George B. Lewis, registered September 15, 1897, admitted December 15, 1900. Preceptor, J. M. Swearingen.

George T. Hildebrand. Admitted December 15, 1900.

A. M. Christley. Admitted March 16, 1901.

Samuel M. Myers, registered September 19, 1900, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptors, Murphy & Hosack.

Frederick Philip Glasser, born January 9, 1872, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Christian and Elizabeth (Karch) Glasser. Was graduated from the Twenty-fifth Ward Sub-district school, Pittsburgh, 1887; the Academical Department of the Pittsburgh high school, 1891, and from the Michigan university, 1900. Registered January 17, 1893, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, William E. Minor.

Marcus W. Stoner, registered March 18, 1898, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, J. M. Stoner.

J. P. Fife, registered September 21, 1900, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, E. P. Douglass.

Robert Taylor Houlden, born August 20, 1875, Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Robert and Harriett (Harrison) Houlden. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh high school in 1896, and from Harvard Law school in 1900. Registered June 18, 1897, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, Clarence Burleigh.

Frank J. Orth, registered June 18, 1897, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, James M. Cook.

William Henry Pratt, born March 10, 1876, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, son of John Irwin and Hannah (Miller) Pratt. Educated at Greensburg seminary, Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., 1892 to 1896; Columbia University Law school, New York, 1896 to 1899. Registered December 15, 1899, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptor, Willis F. McCook.

Richard T. Griffiths, registered March 23, 1900, admitted March 16, 1901. Preceptors, Jackson and Lang.

William B. Pearsall, born January 23, 1874, at Clarington, Pa., son of James B. and Mary (Anderson) Pearsall. Educated at Edinboro State Normal school 1890, Grove City college, 1895; law department University of Pennsylvania, 1899, graduating in June of the latter year, and then admitted to practice in the courts of Philadelphia. Registered September 12, 1899, admitted to Allegheny county bar March 16, 1901. Preceptors, Slack and Jarvis, Pittsburgh; William Draper Lewis, Philadelphia.

Eugene Mackey. Admitted June 8, 1901.

Mark R. Craig, registered March 23, 1900, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, John C. Slack.

Edmund Burke Smith, born February 22, 1879, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of William J. and Anna M. (Koenig) Smith. Educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and the Central high school, and the Pittsburgh Law school, graduating from the latter June, 1900. Registered September 17, 1897, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, William J. Brennen.

Jacob Greenberger, registered December 18, 1896, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, James M. Cook.

George B. Kennedy was born June 3, 1876, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Hon. John M. and Elizabeth B. (Miller) Kennedy. Preparatory education at Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, Pa. Was graduated from Princeton and from the University of Virginia and from the Pittsburgh Law school in 1901. Registered March 18, 1898, and admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptors, his father and Knox & Reed. Died suddenly at Pittsburgh October 1, 1902.

The death of Judge Kennedy's two young sons within a year was a bereavement which seldom falls to the lot of man or woman. Large in stature, with commanding mentality, thorough academic, collegiate and legal training, their future was all promise with fair sailing under cloudless skies. Almost in the twinkling of the eye their earthly careers were ended. Their hosts of awe-stricken friends were powerless, speechless, but silent prayers wafted from all for consolation and comfort to the stricken parents and friends.

Albert P. Meyer, registered June 27, 1898, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptors, Stone and Potter.

Conway S. Hodges, registered October 16, 1900, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, George W. Guthrie.

Abraham Cass Stein, born September 25, 1879, Russia; son of Charles Jacob and Esther Minnie (Rosenthal) Stein. Passed through Grant public school and graduated from the Pittsburgh Central high school, and from the law department of the University of Western Pennsylvania with the class of 1900. Also graduated from Porter's Shorthand school. Registered December 18, 1896, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, John O. Petty.

Jacob W. Krause, registered September 21, 1900, admitted June 8, 1901. Preceptor, Jere Carney.

F. G. Patterson, admitted September 28, 1901.

William Sherman Maxey was born at Clifford, Pa., November 26, 1868, the son of Thomas and Ann (Price) Maxey. Educated in common schools, Keystone academy, and was graduated from the State Normal at Mansfield, Pa. Was also graduated from the Southern Law school at Huntingdon, Tenn. Admitted to Susquehanna county bar in 1893. Removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar, September 28, 1901.

Ferd. H. Phillips, registered September 10, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, John S. Robb.

Robert S. Chess, registered September 13, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Thomas Herriott.

Thomas Joseph Tierney, born at Ion, Iowa, May 18, 1876, son of Michael John and Mary Jane (Joyce) Tierney. Was graduated from Homestead high school, Allegheny county, Pa., May, 1892, and from Adrian college, Michigan, with class of 1897, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1901. Admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Hon. William A. Sipe.

Charles M. Clark, registered September 17, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901.

A. L. Cramer, registered March 15, 1901, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Charles M. Johnston.

Vernon Hazzard, registered September 12, 1896, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Samuel S. Mehard.

Benjamin Harvey Thompson, born September 24, 1873, at Pittsburgh, Pa., son of John A. and Sarah (McLain) Thompson. Was graduated from Princeton with class of 1897. Registered September 15, 1897, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, O. S. Richardson. Was one year at the Ohio Wesleyan university.

H. R. Gamble, registered June 27, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptors, Stone & Potter.

Albert G. Colvin, registered September 13, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, W. S. Woods.

Joseph H. Barton. Admitted September 28, 1901.

Malcolm Grierson, born December 13, 1878, Birmingham, England, son of Donald and Celena (Allman) Grierson. Was graduated from Braddock high school, Allegheny county, Pa., in 1896. Admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Thomas Lawry.

Alvan C. Purdy, registered June 25, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptors, Thomson & Thomson.

James B. Weaver, registered March 23, 1900, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, J. J. Miller.

Charles G. Kiskaddon, born March 12, 1875, Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., son of William J. and Clara H. (Morrison) Kiskaddon. Education commenced at Freeport academy and was graduated from Grove City college with class of 1898. Registered September 15, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Robert B. Ivory.

Edmund Englert, registered September 17, 1898, admitted September 28, 1901. Preceptor, Henry Meyer.

George P. Herriott, admitted October 19, 1901. Preceptor, R. H. Jackson.

William C. McClure, admitted October 19, 1901. Preceptor, R. H. Jackson.

John S. Weller. Admitted, November 30, 1901.

John Magill Ralston, born at Freeport, Pennsylvania, son of John and Sarah (Magill) Ralston. Educated at the Western University of Pennsylvania; was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, with class of 1901. Registered September 21, 1900, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Oliver William Gilpin, registered September 21, 1900, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, Hon. Jos. Buffington.

Karl Frick Overholt, born April 19, 1877, Wooster, Ohio, son of John S. R. and Maria O. (Frick) Overholt. Was graduated from Wooster high school June, 1893, and from Wooster university, June, 1897; and from Harvard, June, 1900, LL. B.; and from the University of Pennsylvania, June, 1901, LL. B. Admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, December, 1900, and to the courts in Philadelphia Supreme Court, etc., September, 1901, and to the courts of Allegheny county, December 21, 1901. Member and president of Pittsburgh Law academy, an association among young attorneys for formal discussion, organized March, 1902.

M. W. Stewart. Admitted, December 21, 1901.

A. M. Wyant, registered September 12, 1899, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, J. M. Hunter.

Robert B. Elliott, registered September 15, 1898, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, J. A. Beatty.

Edward H. Flood. Admitted, December 21, 1901.

John B. Eichenauer, registered September 15, 1897, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, John M. Goehring.

Clark A. Beggs, registered September 21, 1898, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, James H. Porte.

Albert C. Troutman, registered June 29, 1901, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, M. W. Acheson, Jr.

John W. Coulter, admitted December 21, 1901.

P. D. Overfield, registered December 19, 1900, admitted December 21, 1901. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

Jere V. Dunlevy, registered September 10, 1898, admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, Willis F. McCook.

Robert F. Graham. Admitted March 22, 1902.

John Duncan Evans was born at Youngstown, Ohio, July 14, 1874, the son of Daniel Henry and Sarah Jane (Livingston) Evans. Was graduated from the Western Reserve university in 1897, and from Harvard Law school in 1901. Admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, A. M. Neeper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Karl E. Wilson was registered September 26, 1901, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, C. S. Crawford.

Peter M. Lippert was registered December 19, 1900, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, W. M. Galbraith.

John Randolph Speer was born December 15, 1870, at Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of Josiah and Mary C. (Barker) Speer. Educated at the Elizabeth public schools, the Pittsburgh academy and the Western University of Pennsylvania, taking a two years' Latin scientific course in the latter. Admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, E. P. Douglass.

Henry Hull Negley was born November 12, 1868, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Felix Casper and Margaret A. (Dickson) Negley. Education commenced in the ward schools and high school, Pittsburgh, Pa. Was two years at West Point Military academy. Was graduated from the Ohio College of Law with the degree of LL. B. Registered March 23, 1890, and admitted March 22, 1892. Preceptors, S. A. Axline, Ada, Ohio, and W. G. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

James Long Wehn was born September 29, 1879, at Philadelphia, Pa., the son of George and Amelia Wehn. Was graduated from the Central High school of Philadelphia. Registered December 15, 1899, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, W. A. Blakeley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur D. Rodgers was registered June 27, 1898, and admitted March 22, 1902.

Ralph S. Wallace was registered October 3, 1898, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, Charles E. Cornelius.

Henry A. Jones was registered September 26, 1901, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, F. P. Iams.

Matthew Lowrie was born November 3, 1875, at Warriors Mark, Pa., the son of J. Roberts and Matilda (Massan) Lowrie. Was graduated from Lawrenceville school, New York, in 1894; from Princeton university in 1898; from Pittsburgh Law school in 1901. Was also one year in the Law school of the University of Pennsylvania. Registered December 16, 1898, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, William Scott, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. B. Harkman was registered March 17, 1899, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, W. A. Challener.

J. Smith Christy was registered December 18, 1896, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptors, Stone and Potter.

James Raymond Dunn was born March 12, 1878, at Scroggsfield, Ohio, the son of William Crane and Mary (Ashenhurst) Dunn. At Geneva college 1892 to 1895; at University of Wooster 1895 to 1897; was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1898; 1899 to 1901 in the Pittsburgh Law school. Registered in September, 1898, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, John N. Dunn.

Robert Franklin Wendel was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., the son of Dr. Robert Searey and Emma (James) Wendel. Educated at Georgetown college, Kentucky, and Washington and Lee university. Registered June 15, 1900, and admitted March 22, 1902, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Preceptors, John E. Richardson and W. S. McLemore, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Springer H. Moore was registered June 19, 1900, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, John C. Slack.

S. Leo Ruslander was born April 16, 1879, at Bradford, Pa., the son of Moses and Phoebe (Katz) Ruslander. Graduated from the High school of Olean, N. Y., in June, 1896. Attended Pennsylvania State college two years in the class of 1900. Registered September 24, 1900, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptors, A. Leo Weil and C. M. Thorp, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robert L. James was registered December 18, 1897, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, S. S. Mehard.

Albert J. Loeffler was registered January 26, 1899, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, A. B. Reid.

Thomas W. Neeley was registered March 17, 1899, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, George H. Kane.

Fred W. Scott was registered March 17, 1899, and admitted March 22, 1902. Preceptor, John S. Ferguson.

Robert M. Gibson was admitted March 22, 1902.

Miss Suzanne S. Beatty was admitted March 22, 1902.

Daniel Alfred Phillips was born November 27, 1878, at Buffalo, Iowa, the son of Edward and Margaret A. (Lee) Phillips. Educated in Pittsburgh schools, graduating from the High school, academic course, in 1897. Registered December 17, 1898, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, L. K. and S. G. Porter.

Charles Marshall Johnston was born November 19, 1867, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of S. A. and Julia (Burtt) Johnston. Was graduated from the academical department of the Pittsburgh Central High school in 1869. Registered March 18, 1898, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, A. C. Johnston.

Charles A. Teplitz was registered June 11, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, Spiro and Sachs.

James A. Dougan was registered September 26, 1901, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, T. C. Noble.

Harry Weisberger was born July 11, 1879, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Max Louis and Hannah (Horr) Weisberger. Graduated from Grant public school, Pittsburgh, 1894, and from the academical department of the Pittsburgh High school, 1899. Registered November 21, 1898, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, Thomas M. and Rody P. Marshall.

George Elliott Peebles was registered June 22, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, James Erastus McKelvey. Born November 26, 1877, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the son of William and Margaret (McKelvey) Peebles. Graduated from Shady Side academy, Pittsburgh, Pa., with the class of 1895; from Princeton with the class of 1899, and from the Pittsburgh Law school with the class of 1902.

John J. McAlinney was registered June 16, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, Lewis M. Plumer.

Harry R. Phillips was registered March 17, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, A. H. and H. H. Rowand.

L. S. Levin was registered June 16, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, Joseph Statfeldt.

James Francis McKenna was born March 8, 1877, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of Hon. Bernard and Mary (McShane) McKenna. Educated in the public schools, the Church Parochial school and the Pittsburgh High school. Was graduated from the Pittsburgh Law school with the class of 1902. Registered June 16, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, Charles F. and E. J. McKenna.

Richard Carlys Long was born September 21, 1877, at Allegheny City, Pa., the son of

Leon J. and Ann Jeannette (Howard) Long. Was graduated from Pittsburgh High school in 1897; the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1901, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in 1902. Registered March 18, 1898, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, his father.

John Howard Neely was born September 28, 1878, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of John H. and Ada L. (Wakefield) Neely. Was graduated from the Soho public school of the Fourteenth ward, June, 1893, and from the academical department of the Pittsburgh High school in June, 1897, and from the Pittsburgh Law school in June, 1902. Registered June 27, 1878, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, Clarence Burleigh.

Alfred M. Lee was admitted June 21, 1902.

George McCague Newmeyer was born May 14, 1877, at Swissvale, Allegheny county, Pa., the son of John C. and Anna M. (McCague) Newmeyer. Was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1898. Attended Pittsburgh Law school a year and a half. Registered December 16, 1898, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, Joseph M. Swearingen and E. B. Goehring.

Owen S. Cecil was registered December 21, 1901, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, G. F. Shaffer.

Arthur Evelyn Young was born March 12, 1873, at Haddam Neck, Conn., the son of Hezekiah Russell and Sarah M. (Andrews) Young. Was graduated from New Britain High school with the class of 1893, and from the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., commercial and classical course, with the class of 1898. Registered December 19, 1900, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptor, William Scott.

Robert Gailey Woodside was born July 10, 1876, in Brooklyn, N. Y., the son of Rev. Nevin and Mary Maud (McNeely) Woodside. After a course in the Pittsburgh public schools entered Washington and Jefferson, graduating therefrom in the class of 1898. Was graduated from the law department of the Western University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1902. Registered September 12, 1899, and admitted June 21, 1902. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon. Enlisted in Company H, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at close of college course, going with it to and returning with it from the Philippine Islands August 28, 1899.

Lafayette B. Worley was born at Cadiz, Ohio, the son of Daniel and Mary (Goodwin) Worley. Was two years at Franklin college, Athens, Ohio. Read law with Judge Worley, Cadiz, Ohio, where he was admitted. Removed to Chicago and practiced there until 1902, then removed to Pittsburgh and was admitted here June 21, 1902.

Henry S. Thayer was born October 15, 1856, at Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., the son of Daniels and Syrena (Osgood) Thayer. Was graduated from Cary Collegiate seminary, Oakfield, N. Y. Admitted to the bar of New York, at Rochester, in 1883. Practiced in Buffalo from 1883 to 1902. Admitted to the Allegheny county bar June 21, 1902, and in practice here. Preceptors, Cleveland and Bissell, Buffalo.

Harry M. Aronson was registered March 17, 1899, and admitted June 22, 1902. Preceptors, J. Leonard Aronson, L. K. and S. G. Porter.

Ralph C. Davis was registered September 15, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, L. L. Davis.

James B. Drew was registered December 12, 1900, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, George E. Elphinstone.

Berine H. Evans was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, Henry O. Evans.

H. D. Hamilton was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, John L. Ralph.

Charles E. Martin was registered September 15, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptors, Lyon and McKee.

John Bavington McBride was born September 8, 1876, at Canonsburg, Pa., the son of John Bavington and Almira Jane (Scott) McBride. Was graduated from Washington and Jefferson in 1898 and from the Pittsburg Law school in 1902. Registered September 12, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptors, James M. Nevin and Stone and Potter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Malcolm J. McGriffin was registered January 6, 1898, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, Thomas Patterson.

J. Audley Pierce was registered December 21, 1902, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptors, Jackson and Lang.

Sylvester J. Snee was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, George W. Guthrie.

Frank W. Stonecipher was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, N. W. Shafer.

William Metcalf, Jr., was born April 16, 1870, at Pittsburgh, Pa., the son of William and Christiana Dager (Fries) Metcalf. Was graduated from Shattuck school, Faribault, in 1889. At University of Michigan, 1889-90, and Cornell, 1890-91, graduating, LL. B., from the latter in 1901. Registered December 17, 1898, and admitted October 4, 1902. Preceptor, W. A. Blakeley. Passed New York state examination when he graduated from Cornell, 1901.

Moulton J. Hosack came to the bar in Westmoreland county. Admitted October 4, 1902.

Harry A. McKee came to the bar in Centre county. Admitted October 4, 1902.

Joseph McSweeney came to the bar in Venango county. Admitted October 4, 1902.

Edward Stener came to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio. Admitted October 4, 1902.

Robert K. McConnell was registered June 21, 1902, and admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson. Preceptor, Robert M. Ewing.

John M. Russell was admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

James E. McCloskey, Jr., was admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

John S. Cort was admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

Henry C. Todd was admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson, Philadelphia bar.

William Vokolik (Scranton, Pa. bar), admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

James Lane Bunnell was born May 1, 1863, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, the son of Aaron and Clementine (Lane) Bunnell. Attended public schools and Wyoming seminary, Luzerne county, and was graduated from Coleman college, Newark, N. J., in 1886. Admitted April 12, 1897, in Wyoming county; June 26, 1897, in Luzerne county, and removing here was admitted December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

Oscar T. Taylor came to the bar at Buffalo, N. Y. Admitted here December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

Charles Albert White came to the bar at Washington, D. C. Admitted here December 20, 1902, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

William A. Griffith came to the bar in Westmoreland county. Admitted here February 2, 1903, on motion of R. H. Jackson.

Albert J. Evans was registered September 15, 1899, and admitted March 21, 1903, on motion of R. H. Jackson. Preceptor, Thomas M. Marshall, Jr.

Oliver K. Eaton was registered March 23, 1900, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, W. A. Challener.

Charles S. Garrison was registered March 21, 1900, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, J. W. Garrison.

Raphael N. Gwynn was registered June 26, 1902, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptors, C. F. and E. J. McKenna.

Samuel J. Hibbs was admitted March 21, 1903.

Thomas E. Keating was registered December 21, 1901, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, H. L. Grote.

J. H. Marshall was registered September 27, 1901, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, W. A. Hudson.

James M. Magee was registered March 23, 1900, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, Harry O. Evans.

William K. McNaulty was registered October 3, 1902, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, Charles W. Hamilton.

Francis H. Woods was admitted March 21, 1903.

Chester L. Kerr was admitted March 21, 1903.

Edward J. I. Gannon was registered December 17, 1898, and admitted March 21, 1903. Preceptor, A. M. Brown.

Howard F. Johnston, El Paso, Texas, was admitted March 21, 1903.

R. H. Cotton, Brook county, West Virginia, was admitted March 21, 1903.

G. C. Bradshaw was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptors, Thompson and Thompson.

Clarence W. Burleigh was registered December 18, 1899, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Clarence Burleigh, his father.

Adam M. Carline, Jr., was registered June 27, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptors, Langfitt & McIntosh.

Clarence M. Cooke was registered December 15, 1899, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, O. R. Cooke.

Robert J. Dodds was registered September 15, 1899, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, William M. Hall, Jr.

Samuel A. Gilmore was registered December 18, 1902, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, John D. Brown.

Harry A. Gibansky was registered December 15, 1899, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, James Fitzsimmons.

Allen T. C. Gordon was registered October 4, 1902, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptors, Dalzell, Scott and Gordon.

James Edward Hindman was registered December 18, 1902, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Bruce Millard.

Richard Hays Hawkins was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903.

D. C. Jennings was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903.

Frank W. Jarvis was registered March 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptors, Stone and Potter.

Robert H. Leitch was registered June 15, 1890, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, A. B. Hay.

Walker S. Lobinger was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Chauncey Lobinger.

Harry R. Miller was registered September 12, 1889, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, R. E. Stewart.

Samuel J. McKim was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Samuel S. Mehard.

Fleming Nevin was registered September 17, 1897, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, W. B. Rodgers.

Lewis J. Portman was registered June 15, 1896, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Charles A. O'Brien.

D. A. Reed was registered March 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptors, Knox and Reed.

W. M. Robinson was registered March 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, W. W. Smith.

William H. Thompson was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, A. M. Thompson.

Thomas Watson was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, J. Boyd Duff.

George E. Reynolds was registered October 3, 1902, and admitted June 20, 1903. Preceptor, Harry A. Miller.

A. Bruce Coffroth (Somerset, Pa.), was admitted June 20, 1903.

S. B. Cochran (Armstrong county, Pennsylvania) was admitted June 20, 1903.

Frank Ewing (Macon county, Illinois) was admitted June 20, 1903.

John W. Cunningham was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, James W. Collins.

Nicholas R. Criss was registered September 26, 1901, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptors, Crumrine and Patterson.

Bernard Friedman was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, W. J. Brennen.

Charles B. Fernald was registered June 21, 1902, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, E. L. Mattern.

Joseph Hall Hill was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, William M. Hall, Jr.

Samuel J. Kornhauser was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, Josiah Cohen.

Augustine M. Kossler was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, J. L. Ralph.

John J. McCloskey was registered March 20, 1903, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, John D. Watson.

Newton Byron Madden was registered March 20, 1903, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, E. L. Mattern.

Paul G. McClelland was registered March 23, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptors, Brown and Stewart.

James G. Marks was admitted September 26, 1903.

William L. Miller was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, John W. Chalfant, Jr.

Warner Marshall was registered March 20, 1903, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, A. M. Neeper.

William Frazer Petty was registered June 16, 1899, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, R. B. Petty, his father.

Robert Blakeney Petty, Jr., was admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, R. B. Petty, his father.

W. Wallace Patterson was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, James R. McFarlane.

Walter P. Rainbow was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, B. F. Thompson.

Charles K. Robinson was registered March 20, 1903, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, John D. Brown.

Lewis Miller Shafer was registered September 12, 1899, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, N. W. Shafer, his father.

Thomas M. Shultz was registered June 15, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, D. T. Watson.

William E. Schoyer was registered July 5, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, S. Schoyer, Jr.

William A. Seifert was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, T. C. Jones.

Harry B. Wassel was registered September 21, 1900, and admitted September 26, 1903. Preceptor, William M. Hall, Jr.

T. Mercer Morton was admitted September 26, 1903.

And now for a few generalizations before we close. And first as to the bench of Allegheny county.

Here are the names of forty-one judges, covering our past judicial history of one hundred and fifteen years:

*Alexander Addison, *John H. Bailey, Marshall Brown, Frederick H. Collier, †Josiah Cohen, *Trevanion B. Dallas, *Thomas Ewing, John A. Evans, *Walter Forward, *Charles S. Fetterman, Robert S. Frazer, *Robert C. Grier, *Hopewell Hepburn, *Moses Hampton, William G. Hawkins, *John M. Kirkpatrick, John M. Kennedy, *Walter H. Lowrie, James R. Macfarlane, *William B. McClure, Samuel A. McClung, *John W. Maynard, John J. Miller, †Thomas Mellon, †Christopher Magee, James W. Over, *Benjamin Patton, William D. Porter (promoted to Superior Court), *Samuel Roberts, *David Ritchie, Elliot Rodgers, *Charles Shaler, *James P. Sterrett, †Edwin H. Stowe, *Peter C. Shannon, John D. Shafer, *Jacob F. Slagle, *George Wallace, *William Wilkins, *Henry W. Williams, *J. W. F. White.

A roll of illustrious names.

Their learning, integrity and zeal in the discharge of their duties has hallowed their memories in the minds and hearts of our people. If all were not great and wise, all were good and honest.

Twenty-four of these judges, marked *, have been called hence, and doubtless have received from the Great Judge of All the comforting salutation, "Well done, good and faithful servants; enter ye into the joys of the Lord."

The Hon. Thomas Mellon, Christopher Magee, Edwin H. Stowe and Josiah Cohen are with us yet in honored retirement. The Hon. William D. Porter has been promoted to the bench of the Superior Court of the state, and the remaining twelve are on duty holding in high equipoise the scales of Justice before the people.

Our bar to-day, in ability, learning, esprit de corps and morale, is a fit child of its wise, intelligent and patriotic founders.

We have more members now than I can count on my fingers, the equals, if not the superiors, of Ross, Baldwin, Brackenridge, Forward, Mountain, Shaler, Loomis, McCandless, Darragh, Stanton and others whose names are held, kept and cherished memories of the past.

One of our members is now a judge on the bench of the Supreme Court of the nation; another on the bench of a Circuit Court of the United States; another, young in years but ripe in wisdom, is the attorney general of the United States; and yet another, who won laurels at our bar, is gathering in a richer harvest from a greater field, the Congress of the nation. Another is upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the state.

We have given to the general government two secretaries of war, one first comptroller of the treasury, two attorneys general, three assistant attorneys general, ten ministers and charges d'affaires to foreign courts, two secretaries of the treasury, one first assistant postmaster general, three judges of the United States Supreme Court, ten United States attorneys for the western district of Pennsylvania, and seven judges of the same court; also five United States senators and forty-two members of the National House of Representatives.

We have also given to our state two governors, one lieutenant governor, four state treasurers, three attorneys general, ten Supreme Court judges, one Superior Court judge, thirty-five County Court judges, thirty judges to courts outside of the county and state, thirteen members of our state constitutional conventions, two secretaries of the commonwealth, three territorial governors, one governor to Michigan, eighteen members of our state senate, and sixty mem-

* Deceased. † Retired.

bers of our house of representatives; and the West is dotted over with lawyers and judges graduated from the Allegheny county bar.

Students for admission must be well equipped to avoid failure. Drones and others intellectually, educationally or morally unfit are inexorably rejected.

A member of our bar who breaks his word and deals dishonestly with court, client or fellow members is relegated as an ostracism more galling than disbarment itself.

The organization and conservative management of our Bar Association has a most wholesome effect in deterring from professional misconduct, and especially in relieving the courts from the investigation of complaints, mostly trivial and vexatious.

In the several wars of the country one hundred and twenty-nine of our enrolled membership volunteered and served on the fields of strife, blood and death in defense of our government.

MARTIN BELL.

BLAIR COUNTY

BY R. B. TWISS

It has been said that the history of a revolution is often but the history of one man. By proper antithesis, it is perhaps just as true that the history of a legal bar is the history of many men.

When it is remembered that the component parts are the judges, invested with the delegated powers of the law, the attorneys and barristers who invite the application of these powers to obtain for suitors a resultant product called justice, the officer who records and perpetuates the adjudications of the court, and that other executive department, which relentlessly enforces the law as crystallized into its peremptory mandate, many men with diversified minds give it body, efficacy and character. What they thus have done during fifty years constitutes its history for that period.

The bar of this county came into existence in the year 1846. It had been a long struggle whether there should be a Blair county. The subject was first discussed about the year 1839. Hollidaysburg was then a prosperous, growing town. It was at the head of canal navigation. It was the point of transhipment from canal to railroad transportation. It was on the only traffic thoroughfare in the state. These conditions brought many people here. The state employed many men to operate the public improvements. Large forwarding houses were erected, and their owners handled the ever-increasing freight tonnage passing east and west. Large capital was embarked in this business, and in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. Bituminous coal found upon the land of Samuel Lemon, near the Summit, became a leading article of trade for domestic use and transportation. Whilst it was the only great distributing point for a neighborhood of large radius, it was also the entrepot for the products of a rapidly developing territory. Its promise of a future urban population and wealth invited many from other parts, who came to share its generous and flattering fortunes.

This increased population and business necessarily gave rise to litigation, and applications for various purposes to the public officers and the courts. Huntingdon county, of which it was part, had its county seat at Huntingdon, which lay thirty miles away, to be reached by laborious and wearisome driving over two mountains. This inconvenience gave rise to the effort to have erected a new county, of which this busy and growing center should be the county seat.

During the six or seven years when the subject was discussed, whilst all were favorable to the project, many were active in the work until it was finally accomplished. Among them should be named William Williams, afterwards president of the exchange bank at this place; Peter Cassidy, a well-known surveyor; Peter Hewit, Silas Moore, Ed. McGraw, John Walker, Dr. Joseph A. Landis, Dr. James Coffey, Samuel Calvin, William McFarland, Joseph Dysart, George R. McFarlane, William C. McCormick, James M. Bell and R. A. McMurtrie.

The necessary legislation to erect the county having failed at the first session of the legislature in which a bill was presented, it was finally enacted at the session of 1846, and was approved by Governor Francis R. Shunk on the 26th of February, 1846. When

the news came to the people of the new county there was great rejoicing, and it was a day in this county capital in which the people were buoyant with an expectation they felt to be assured of great future development and prosperity.

This only in a measure was realized, for in a few years the colossus which reared itself but a few miles away cast its shadow upon the new plant and chilled and checked its young life. It can, however, assume to itself one comfort—that it lives to celebrate its survival of its disappointment, and the possession of many advantages, conveniences and benefits which others do not have and which keep it abreast with the day's civilization, socially, morally and intellectually.

The county, under the act, took from Huntingdon county the townships of Allegheny, Antis, Snyder, Tyrone, Frankstown, Blair, Huston, Woodbury, and part of Morris. Bedford was compelled to give up North Woodbury and Greenfield townships. Since then, the townships of Juniata, Freedom, Logan and Taylor have been formed from other townships. The boroughs of the county are Hollidaysburg, Gaysport, Martinsburg, Duncansville, Roaring Spring, Tyrone, East Tyrone, Williamsburg, Bellwood and Juniata. Altoona is the only incorporated city.

Thus, in 1846, a new county was added to the state's long list, with a population of some 17,000 and an area of 510 square miles. The population in 1890 was over 70,000.

It was, by the same act, made part of the Sixteenth judicial district. This district already comprised the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton. Judge Jeremiah S. Black was the president judge, and thus, by the enactment, he became the first judge of this county.

It is well, also, to remark that Huntingdon county formed part of one of the original districts of the commonwealth—the Fourth judicial district—which embraced many of the original counties, and which was justly noted for having furnished so many able and eminent judges and lawyers in both the supreme and common pleas courts.

Until the new court house should be completed court sat in the old Methodist church building on Walnut street west of Montgomery street. This was a one-story brick building perched upon the brink of a hill, thirty feet from the street. The approach to it was by a broad stairway, and for the temporary purpose was convenient and suitable. On the 27th of July, 1846, Judge Black with his associates, George R. McFarlane and Daniel McConnell, at 10 a. m., ascended the platform, and the crier opened the court with the usual formality. Colonel John Cresswell was the district attorney, but there was but little to demand his official attention.

The following persons were sworn to the bar:

List of attorneys composing the original Blair County Bar Association.

(Members sworn in July 27, 1846.)

J. P. Anderson, Thaddeus Banks, Samuel S. Blair, A. W. Benedict, David Blair, Ephriam Banks, Samuel M. Barkley, John Brotherline, J. M. Bell, Moses Canan, Samuel Calvin, A. G. Curtin, John Cresswell, T. J. Coffey, Joshua F. Cox, A. J. Cline, Theodore H. Cremer, William Doris, Jr., David Huff, John Fenlon, James T. Hall, David H. Hofius, Charles H. Heyer, Michael Hasson, Isaac Hughes, Robert L. Johnston, William J. Jacobs, Alexander King, F. M. Kimmell, Joseph Kemp, J. R. Lowrie, William Lyon, Job Mann, John G. Miles, M. D. Megehan, R. A. McMurtrie, John Mower, H. N. McAllister, A. J. Ogle, William P. Orbison, James M. Russell, Samuel L. Russell, William M. Stewart, J. S. Stewart, John Scott, Jr., Samuel H. Tate, John Williamson, A. P. Wilson, S. S. Wharton.

Making forty-nine in all: On Tuesday, the 28th, three more were added: George Taylor, afterwards president judge; Alex.

Samuel Calvin

Gwin and John A. Blodget; making fifty-two as the original number of the membership.

No cases were tried and the traverse jury was discharged, and the court adjourned on the 28th of July.

A glance at the personnel of this court and its bar in the light of their subsequent history will disclose a remarkable body of men. They were educated lawyers. They were nearly all proficient in their professional knowledge and experience. The same care, zeal, caution and research which the lawyer of to-day exerts, was practiced then. He strove to attain to the same acumen and success then as now. The professional ambition and ethics of that day are indeed made more conspicuous by the lower grade of principle and tarnished acts, which too often offend the honorable lawyer of the present.

We can recall the appearance of the president judge. His massive head and intellectual face were impressive to both acquaintance and stranger. He was the man of whom, under Dr. Johnson's conditions, it would be asked, who is he? He was learned, decided, courteous and dignified. He possessed the confidence of the bar, and during his remaining life he was the admiration of his many friends. He became a justice of the supreme court, attorney general of the United States and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1873. He continued, after leaving office, to be one of the busiest and most eminent lawyers in the land. He was of counsel in the argument before the presidential commission in 1877 and his effort before the tribunal exhibited many of his most conspicuous, as well as most valued, characteristics.

Among those who were sworn to the bar before him on that day was one who subsequently became as widely known as Judge Black. **Andrew G. Curtin** was then but a modest lawyer in Bellefonte. His career in state politics as the great war governor of Pennsylvania, minister to Russia, delegate to the constitutional convention of the state and member of Congress with national fame, is now easily recalled.

These two men met during the year 1873 in Philadelphia on the floor of the convention. With no partisanship, they vied in the responsible task of perfecting the fundamental law of the state. Both achieved fame, both had the respect and affection of their colleagues, and both left their impress upon the instrument which now constitutes our organic law. Both were often participants in many controversies on that floor. The writer recalls a scene of pleasurable excitement and surprise when, in the discussion of the question of legislative apportionment, the judge learned from his adversary that his vast learning was of no value compared to the governor's practical knowledge of men and things.

A well known figure at the bar in those days, and many years thereafter, was **Mr. Miles**. He was very fair in complexion, large and handsome. His reticence gave him a dignity which he never lost. He was laborious and indefatigable. His arguments were long and exhaustive. He stood at the counsel table to talk to the court, and sometimes stood at the witness box, requiring the judge to turn in that direction to face him. His voice was high and sharp and penetrated every part of the room. His manner was earnest and convincing, and to the boyish mind the wonder was that anything more need be said. He continued in active practice for many years and died in Peoria, Ill., in 1877, leaving an honored memory.

Samuel Calvin, son of Matthew and Mary Calvin, was born on July 30, 1811, in the village of Little Washington, in Columbia county, now Montour, Pa. His mother's people were of an old American family. In the Revolutionary war, three of her relatives fought with the immortal Washington for the Independence of America. Her fath-

er, Samuel Hutchinson, was a lieutenant in the Patriot army; an uncle, James Collier, was a captain, and her grandfather, John Rutherford, was also a captain. They were from Paxtung, Lancaster county, Pa. On his father's side he came from sturdy, honest stock. His father, Matthew, was born in Chester county, Pa., at the dawn of the Revolution. He removed to Columbia county, there entered into business, where he soon became a leading influential citizen.

Samuel Calvin after receiving elementary schooling at home, entered the Milton academy, then widely known as the leading educational institution in that part of the state, whose chief instructor was the scholarly Dr. Kirkpatrick. After leaving Milton, Mr. Calvin took charge of the Academy at Huntingdon, Pa., and was its principal for nearly two years, during which time he had as pupils, many men who afterwards became distinguished in public life. Among them were Judge William A. Porter, of Philadelphia; Titian J. Coffey, of Washington City, and Colonel William Dorris, of Huntingdon, Pa. He read law with James M. Bell, of Huntingdon, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1836. In July of that year he went to Hollidaysburg, where he successfully practiced his profession for many years. As a lawyer he gave considerable attention to the details of his case, and by a careful examination of his opponent's position prepared himself to meet any exigency which he thought might arise. In important cases, his preparations were elaborate. Although concerned in many cases in Blair, he also practiced in the adjoining counties, and during his active practice was a constant practitioner in the supreme court of the state. He was always strong on the "equities" of a case, and had but little patience with those who sought to win purely on technicalities. His friends regarded him as a man of high professional honor, a persuasive jury pleader, a wise, safe counsellor and an honest lawyer. He was a man of fine literary tastes and his extensive reading gave him a vast fund of knowledge upon which to draw for illustrations in his speeches and addresses. From early manhood he was active in politics and public affairs. He was always bold and outspoken, supporting with vigor what he thought right and earnestly denouncing what he believed to be wrong.

In 1848 he was elected as a Whig, a member of the Thirty-first Congress. His district was composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Center. In that illustrious Congress some of the most distinguished statesmen of the country were engaged in prolonged debate on the slavery question. Mr. Calvin gave close attention and study to the subject but perhaps more to the Tariff. The policy of protection to American industries and development of American resources was the subject considered by him of such vital importance to America, that he never ceased to advocate it during his life. At the expiration of his term in Congress, he was offered a re-nomination by his party, but declined in order to give more attention to his profession. He was a warm friend of the American school system, and served as a school director in the borough of Hollidaysburg for thirty years, nine of which he was president of the board. In 1862 he served as a private in the ranks of a militia company which went to Chambersburg to help repel a threatened Confederate invasion of southern Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1863, he again served as an emergency man when a Confederate invasion of Blair county was expected. May 14, 1873, he was chosen a Republican delegate at large to the state Constitutional Convention to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Hugh McAllister of Centre county. As a citizen he was always public spirited, aiding with his purse

M. Dean

and voice every enterprise he believed would be a benefit to the community. He was an earnest political economist of the school of Henry C. Carey, and, like Carey, wrote and spoke extensively on the tariff and currency. He opposed the National Banks as banks of issue, insisting that their business should be restricted to discounting paper and receiving deposits.

On December 26, 1843, he was married to Rebecca S., a daughter of John Blodget, Esq., a leading lawyer of Bedford, Pa. He died March 12, 1890, leaving as survivors his widow, Rebecca Calvin, one daughter, Eliza, married to Dr. G. W. Smith, of Hollidaysburg, and one son, Matthew. Matthew was educated in the public schools and Academy of Hollidaysburg and the University of Lewisburg. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Blair county in 1873, and is now practicing law in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

Colonel McMurtrie was a close friend of Mr. Calvin. He was for many years the commander of the militia under the old state system, and he mustered his undisciplined forces in the month of May for many years. He was a member of the legislature in 1863. He was long an active practitioner and stood in the bar and community as a man and lawyer of great probity and honor.

Robert L. Johnston, after many years of most active practice, became the president judge of Cambria county. Alex. King became judge of the Bedford and Franklin district, as did also F. M. Kimmell. Job Mann was a member of the Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses and state treasurer. Samuel L. Russell was also in the Thirty-third Congress and a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, was a member of the legislature of 1863. John Cresswell was a member of the state senate in 1857, and was speaker of the house in 1889, and Thaddeus Banks, a member of the legislature with John Scott in 1862. Mr. Scott afterwards became a United States senator, and at the close of his term became the general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Ephriam Banks was the auditor general of the state in 1851, and an associate judge of the court of common pleas of Mifflin county. He was a man of great decision of character and of great dignity and worth. On one occasion, on the bench in the trial of a case, he differed from the president judge in his views, and, carrying his associate with him, he charged the jury over the head of his chief.

Thaddeus Banks was long conspicuous at this bar and, during his very active career, was prominent in the most noteworthy litigation. He was a man of fine social qualities, and of a warm and generous heart. He was the democratic candidate for judge against Dean and Taylor in 1871, but was defeated.

John Williamson lived to be an octogenarian. Though he lived in Huntingdon, it was his habit for many years to visit this court and participate in the trial of cases—mostly in the quarter sessions. His arguments to the jury furnished the most delightful entertainment to his hearers. He was a nervous speaker, but as he progressed he was fluent and accurate. He abounded in both humor and pathos, and won for himself a popularity that long survived his retirement from our midst.

M. D. Magehan, familiarly known as "Michael Dan," with his contemporary, Michael Hasson, came to us from the Cambria bar. The wit and fancy of those well known and excellent Irish gentlemen were the admiration of many indulgent friends in their day, and form the effervescent sparkle of many a story which survives to this hour.

John Adams Blodget was born in Philadelphia on the 28th of December, 1797. He was a grandson of Samuel Blodget, a distinguished man of New Hampshire, who was born in New Hampshire in 1720 and died in 1807. On the maternal side, he was the grandson of Rev. William Smith, D.D., of Philadelphia, who was one of the most distinguished divines and orators of the Revolutionary period. He was the son of Samuel Blodget, an enterprising merchant and business man, and who was also one of the proprietors and founders of Washington, D. C.

The subject of this sketch was therefore the descendent of good stock and distinguished parentage. He received a complete education and with a fine memory and a critical mind, the well applied labors of his youth furnished him with ample educational resources throughout his life. After arriving at the proper age, he selected the profession of the law, and pursued his studies in the office of James M. Russell, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1822, in Bedford county. He soon stood in the front ranks of his professional brethren, and for, many years was one of the most active and leading lawyers at that bar. He represented his county in the state legislature for two or three terms; but having little taste for politics, he returned to the active duties of his profession, which he pursued interruptedly, until within a few years before his death, when the advancing infirmities of age precluded the regular and continued employment of his earlier professional activity. The last few years of his life were spent in Hollidaysburg, during which time and at the time of his death he resided with his son-in-law, Samuel Calvin.

In addition to Mr. Blodget's legal knowledge and attainments, he was a fine literary scholar. His tastes and familiarity with the English classics were well known to his friends, and gave evidence of his habits of study and research with the favorite authors of his day. He possessed a fine fancy, had a keen appreciation of the witty and humorous, and loved descriptive, emotional or satirical poetry with artistic ardor. Many a well-measured verse of facetious couplet of his own showed his own imaginative powers or noted the amusing side of some passing event. His manner was frank, genial and cordial. He was a man of very easy and courteous bearing. His was a natural—not a cultivated politeness. No one ever knew him to be impolite, and even in his last illness there was not forgotten the good breeding and kind courtesy of his earlier and palmy days. "True politeness springs from the heart," and so he was always a man of warm feelings, and was remarkably free from all prejudice or hatred—never descending below the level of a generous and charitable sentiment towards all men.

Mr. Blodget died March 5, 1870.

At a meeting of the bar held at the court house March 7, 1870, in relation to the death of John A. Blodget, late member of the Blair county bar, on a motion Colonel R. A. McMurtrie was called to the chair, and A. S. Landis, Esq., was appointed secretary. After appropriate remarks by the chairman and Thaddeus Banks, Esq., in relation to the deceased, the chairman submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

"Whereas, God, in his inscrutible wisdom and mysterious doings, has removed from our midst our late fellow citizen, John A. Blodget, whose life was extended beyond the period allotted by the Psalmist to man. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that in the death of John A. Blodget, Esq., the bar has lost an able member, a man of much more than ordinary brilliancy of genius, and distinguished for his professional courtesy.

Resolved, that the varied and extensive literary attainments of our departed friend, his kind, genial and generous nature and his

JOHN ADAMS BLODGET.

strong and warm sympathies for suffering humanity, made him many warm friends during a long and eventful life.

Resolved, that we hereby tender to the family of our departed friend our profound sympathy in their bereavement."

On a motion Thaddeus Banks, John Cresswell, Jr., A. S. Landis and S. S. Blair, Esqs., were appointed a committee to convey a copy of the resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Not many years after the organization of the county, there came from Bedford, **David H. Hofius.** His father was a German physician, and coming to this country as a young man, he married, and David was born and educated here, graduated at Franklin and Marshall College. He was, during his short life, for he died in 1859, concerned in nearly all the important litigation of his time. His erect and well apparelled form gave him an imposing appearance. He was a bachelor, but most loyally recognized the claims of society, which then was conspicuous for its refinement and amenities. He was the idol of the people and it was common to hear him extolled as the "model lawyer." The moment of his passing came early in his career, and as blindness became from day to day more imminent upon the unhappy man, the writer willingly helped him in his last work till the end came. It was my sad task to pen the sketch which told of his virtues and his frailties, to close his affairs, and place the stone that now marks his resting place.

In closing these reminiscences of the first lawyers, I cannot omit mention of **George A. Coffey,** though he was not one of the original members. He came from the ministry to the bar about 1850. He was then in the full possession of developed mental power and learning. He was gifted, unique and brilliant. He was a scholar, an orator, a lawyer, though he had not the time to become a great lawyer. He was cultured, social and admired. His conversational powers were a delight to all who knew him and won him a welcome everywhere. This faculty, and it was the chief of his gifts, never seemed to desert him. His cordial reception of the writer at his bedside, not many days before his death, and his pleasant, cheerful conversation though under the sad circumstances of a fatal illness, seemed to show it would abide till the end. He died in Philadelphia, whither he went in 1861 to accept the appointment of United States district attorney from President Lincoln.

Under the constitution of that date, laymen were appointed, afterwards elected, associate judges. They sat with the president judge and formed an important adjunct of the court. The first of this class of judges were **George R. McFarlane** and **Daniel McConnell.** The latter was a man of strong mind and great practical intelligence and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Judge McFarlane was then, and had been for years, a well-known man. He was the proprietor of a foundry and machine works in this town, and evinced great energy and uprightness in his business. He was engaged in many schemes of social reform and enjoyed a notoriety through all the neighboring counties. He was greatly loved by many, and respected by all who knew him. His untimely death—the result of an accident in his foundry in 1852—was deeply mourned by the entire community, and inflicted upon it a loss felt for many years.

In all the county has had nineteen associate judges. The constitution of 1873 dispensed with them by making this county a single judicial district.

Davis Brooke succeeded Judge McConnell in January, 1848. Judge Brooke was a man of fine personal appearance and great dignity. His snow white hair was in pleasing contrast with his florid complexion. The conventional black dress of that day, admirably supplemented those evidences of his

advanced age, and harmoniously accompanied the striking appearance of his chief, Judge Black.

In the second year of Judge Brooke's term there occurred a most interesting judicial incident. It served to demonstrate the existence then of a cerebral or psychical influence as hypnotism is now.

There came to the county seat one day a man of the name of Henry Loomis, and his wife, Submit C. Loomis. They advertised to give lectures on mesmerism, to be illustrated and manifested by exhibitions of its influence upon a susceptible subject. This subject was their daughter, Martha. Whilst these exhibitions were being nightly given with great success, one C. J. Sykes appeared upon the scene and employed Mr. Banks and Mr. Cresswell to take out, upon the allowance of Judge Brooke, a writ of habeas corpus, to take and restore to him his wife, Martha, who was 21 years of age, and who, by her father and mother, was deprived of her liberty. He further alleged that she was, under the spell of their mesmeric influence, deprived of her free will, her affections diverted from the relator, her husband, her health, physically and mentally, being sapped, and she herself was being sacrificed to the greed of her parents, who could not entertain their audiences without her.

To this the respondents replied that Martha was married to Sykes in New York, but immediately thereafter he began to abuse her and treated her with great cruelty, so that she fled to her parents for protection, and desired to remain with them.

The relator denied the allegations, alleging mercenary motives on the part of the Loomises and praying to be allowed the companionship of his wife. Mr. Calvin and Mr. Hofius represented the parents, and during two or three days' evidence was taken before Judge Brooke. Great interest was manifested by the public, not only whether there was such a thing as mesmerism, but as to what would be done with Martha. The courthouse was packed with people, and public opinion and sympathy were sharply divided. Nearly a day was consumed in the argument of counsel, and during the entire progress of the case not a word had been uttered by the judge, and speculation was rife as to when he would be prepared to decide the case. As soon as the last word was spoken by counsel, the judge immediately rose to his feet, and, bowing with great dignity and greater brevity, said, "Let Martha be discharged." The house instantly rang with cheers, and amid the wildest excitement Martha and her parents were fairly carried from the court room, while the wifeless Sykes was left to pursue his solitary way. It is remarkable that the record shows no final disposition of this case, and the writer recalls it only from memory.

The business of the court grew slowly, though thirty-four suits were brought to the first term. The first suit brought was that of Joseph and Daniel Holler vs. Thomas Crissman. "Debt." No. 11, July Term, 1846; but there is no record of any judgment.

The first record of a case tried was that of Matthew Miller vs. Henry Burt, assumpsit, with a verdict October 20, 1846, for plaintiff of $139.45.

The first record of an action of ejectment was that of James Stevens vs. J. Helfmitter, in which there was on the 20th of October, 1846, a verdict for plaintiff.

During that same week five cases were tried, and one non-suit entered after the jury was sworn. Names of counsel are not given.

The first divorce suit was brought by Mary Armstrong against her erring and delinquent husband, John. Mr. Coffey conducted the case and obtained for Mary the coveted decree.

The first execution was issued by James Murty vs. John Dougherty to obtain $23.75 and costs. The sheriff does not seem to have ever returned his writ.

A. S. LANDIS.

The first case in which was made a motion for a new trial was in Bride & McKeehan vs. Zechariah G. Brown. No. 23, August term, 1843, brought from Huntingdon county. The verdict was for plaintiffs for $663.53, and Mr. Brown's dissatisfaction is expressed by his motion for a new trial. Judge Black was possibly no more favorable to re-trials than modern judges, and the motion was refused. Mr. Brown was in his day a well-known citizen and litigant.

The first auditor appointed was Titian J. Coffey, on the 2d of January, 1847. This method of adjudicating many questions arising in the settlement of estates and distribution of moneys has grown in favor and is employed with frequency and with convenience to the court and bar to this time.

In the criminal department of the court there have been interesting cases, which, at the time of their disposition, elicited great professional as well as public attention. I recall some of them.

In June, 1855, a negro slave ran away from his master in Virginia, Mr. James Parsons. He reached this town on his way to Canada, but was closely followed by Parsons. As the negro entered a car early one morning to cross the mountain on the Old Portage railroad, he was discovered by Mr. Parsons, who entered the car at the other end at the same time. The negro instantly fled, pursued by Mr. Parsons, who caught him in Gaysport and brought him down to a point near the present Kellerman house. The occurrence produced great excitement. The entire colored population was aroused, and those stanch Democrats, General George W. Potts, Major J. R. Crawford and Colonel John Piper, with other prominent white citizens, at once came to the aid of the slave, and under the guidance of Snyder Carr, a colored barber, and others of his race, the refugee was taken in charge and spirited away, so that he was seen no more. Parsons, however, was arrested upon the charges of kidnaping, assault and battery and breach of the peace and bound over to appear at the July sessions. Bills were found by the grand jury, but the trials were continued to the October sessions. At the appointed time Parsons appeared with his counsel, Charles J. Faulkner and J. Randolph Tucker, appointed by the governor of Virginia. After the commonwealth had progressed in the trial, Mr. Hammond, the district attorney, by leave of court took non-suits and the prisoner was released.

At this time, in view of the fugitive slave law, public feeling ran very high, and runaway slaves all over the north were aided by the whites in their attempted escapes. Besides, the appearance of such eminent counsel sent by the great commonwealth of Virginia gave the occurrence a significance and an eclat entirely exceptional in the history of the bar.

Since the organization of this county there have been found by the grand jury forty-one indictments for murder. Of these four were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The others were either acquitted or convicted of manslaughter or murder in the second degree. The four who were convicted of murder in the first degree were: Alex Hutchinson, killing a negro; James Shirley, killing his wife; David S. McKim, killing his young traveling companion, Samuel Norcross; and Dr. Lewis U. Beach, killing his wife.

Hutchinson's case had a most unusual conclusion. He was convicted at the December sessions, 1850, near the close of Governor W. F. Johnston's official term. For some reason not explained, the warrant for the prisoner's execution was not issued by the governor before his term expired. Governor William Bigler succeeded him, and when his attention was called to the case, either for supposed legal reasons or from scruples of conscience, he declined to issue his warrant of death. Hutchinson remained a long time about the

prison, helping in the daily work and going freely about the town, refusing to leave. One day, however, he went quietly away, no man pursuing, and he died some years later in an eastern county.

Shirley was hanged in 1853, and his was the first capital execution. George A. Coffey was the prosecuting attorney, having been deputized by Joseph Kemp, who was the district attorney.

McKim's case attracted a good deal of attention. He had traveled to Altoona with young Norcross, a stranger there, won his confidence, beguiled him into leaving the train and going a short distance west of town, to obtain the little money he learned from him he possessed, he cruelly murdered him. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Hammond and William A. Stoke, then an eminent and able lawyer, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The defendant relied upon Mr. Hofius. McKim was a large, fine-looking man, and seemed incapable of committing such a crime. The jury, on the 7th of May, 1857, convicted him, and he was executed on the 21st of August, following.

The most celebrated, however, of the homicide cases of the county was the indictment and conviction of Dr. Beach. He was a practicing physician in Altoona, where he lived with his wife, but had no children. One morning at an early hour in the winter of 1884 he called at the house of Levi Knott, the brother of his wife, and informed him that he had killed his wife, but protested that he had done the deed without present knowledge of the act. He was arrested and tried during that year and was convicted. Mr. Spang, Mr. Stevens and the writer defended him—the latter two by direction of the court. Hon. J. D. Hicks was then district attorney.

The defense was insanity, and the proof showed that twelve of his blood relatives were either idiotic or insane, furnishing the argument that there was a hereditary taint, or predisposition. Counsel for defense asked the court to rule that if the jury had a doubt as to his sanity, it should operate to reduce the grade of the offense to murder in the second degree. Judge Dean refused the point. Counsel endeavored to have the case reviewed by the supreme court, but the preliminary requisites could not be complied with, and the judgment of the court was carried into effect on the 12th of February, 1885.

We might add that there has been a fifth conviction of murder in the first degree in the case of Commonwealth vs. Frank Wilson. As the case is still pending, we forbear to note it further.

Many other criminal prosecutions have been tried, which at the time engaged able counsel and elicited more than ordinary attention, but we do not find it necessary to particularize.

In 1874 we had the railroad riots at Altoona and along the line of the railroad to Pittsburgh. This gave rise to numerous prosecutions and the conviction of many persons engaged in those lawless and turbulent acts. These prosecutions were tried at the first court held in the present courthouse, which had just been completed and dedicated with the formal ceremonies reported and filed among the records of the court.

A great many civil cases have been tried, and some of them conspicuously memorable. The case of Summerville vs. Jackson, tried in 1849, was perhaps the first of that class. It was an action of ejectment to recover the possession of about 160 acres of land near Gaysport. The case turned mainly upon the question of fraud in defendant's acquisition of his title. And the jury found with the plaintiff. The judgment was affirmed in the supreme court in 1850. Mr. Miles represented the defendant, and Mr. Blair and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens the plaintiffs. It is said Mr. Blair's triumph in this case secured him his subsequent professional success and em-

Daniel J. Moff

inence as a lawyer. Though Mr. Stevens has acquired his greatest renown since that date, he was then distinguished for great professional ability. The writer, then a boy, remembers the peroration of his argument in the case. As he stood before the jury he was tall and imposing in his appearance, and his face, though white with impassioned feeling, impressed the possession of great intellect. He spoke in low and solemn tones, and he depicted so darkly what he denominated as the fraud in the case that he seemed to bring the jury under the spell of an unnatural power and left them terrified and bound.

The case of Rauch vs. Lloyd & Hill was long a familiar case. Little Charley Rauch, a boy of five years of age, crawled under defendant's car at the crossing, going for shavings for his mother. While just under the cars, defendant's servants moved the train and his legs were cut off. Mr. Blair and Mr. Banks were their respective counsel. There was long-protracted litigation, both in this and the supreme court, but the case was finally settled.

Farrell vs. Lloyd was also long a famous case. It arose upon the question whether there was a resulting trust in the purchase of land, and knowledge by the vender. In the name of Farrell vs. Lloyd and Lloyd vs. Lynch, it was tried several times in the court below, and was four times in the supreme court. Messrs. Hall and Neff appeared for Farrell and Lynch; and for Lloyd, Mr. Blair. With the latter gentleman, later, other counsel was associated.

Another case was Louden et al. vs. Blair Iron & Coal Co. It was tried three times below, and argued twice in the supreme court —the judgment for plaintiff being there first reversed, and finally affirmed. It was an action of trespass for removing ore from plaintiff's land. The verdict was for about $14,000.

The case involving the largest amount of money was the suit brought by James Gardnee for use vs. John Lloyd. The defendant was one of a large number of persons, who had entered into a written guaranty that William M. Lloyd, a suspended banker, would comply with the terms of a settlement by extension of time and pay the creditors certain sums periodically as therein stipulated. The aggregate of these guaranties was $425,000, and the suit against Mr. Lloyd was a test suit. The defense was, true it was the signers of the paper had offered to guarantee the faithful performance of the terms of extension entered into by W. M. Lloyd, but there had been no formal acceptance of the offer by the creditors, and lacking that element of completeness to give it binding efficacy, there could be no recovery.

About two weeks were consumed in the trial. The preparation of the case was one of unparalleled extent. There were over twelve hundred creditors of Lloyd, and the notices, exhibits and other papers in the case, many of which were printed, numbered over a thousand; and all this prodigious labor was performed mainly by the late George M. Reade, of Ebensburg. It seemed to suit his indefatigable nature. Mr. Blair, Mr. Neff and Mr. Baldrige represented the defendant and with Mr. Reade for the plaintiff, were associated the late Mr. Speer, of Huntingdon, Judge Bell and myself. It only remains to be said that Judge Dean affirmed the principle invoked by the defendant, and so instructed the jury. We carried the case to the supreme court, but that tribunal affirmed the judgment.

There have been other very important suits, among which were actions affecting the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the Wopsononock Railroad company, and the City of Altoona. Among the latter was the case of The City vs. Bowman, involving the legality of the passage of an ordinance. It was finally decided against the

city, causing a municipal loss of over $200,000. But we will not pursue this branch of our review further.

The legal business of the county has grown with the increase of population. Especially has this been the case during the period elapsing since Judge Dean's historical address in 1877. Beginning with January of that year and ending with the January term of the current year (1896), there have been entered suits and judgments 48,514. Of these the largest number was in 1894—3,816. The present practice of monthly return days with the requirements of the new procedure act has greatly facilitated the dispatch of business.

There was no equity practice till 1865. Since that time there have been filed 256 bills, of which the greatest number—28—were filed in 1893. The increased litigation has compelled longer sessions of court, and during the last two years the court has sat about 140 days in each year.

There have been but five judges since the organization of the county. Judge J. S. Black was the first to occupy the bench. He was succeeded by George Taylor and he by John Dean for two consecutive terms. In March, 1892, he was elected a justice of the supreme court and was succeeded in the court by A. L. Landis, who served till the election of the present incumbent, Martin Bell. Mr. Bell was the district attorney from January, 1887, to January, 1890.

The question then with the judge was, who had the honor of being the father of the bar? It lay between Banks, Calvin and McMurtrie, but these three prominent names have since disappeared from the roll. It is proper now to determine who is the father of the bar; and by virtue of my position as its latest historian, I may be allowed the right of decision, and henceforth my brethren are lawfully authorized to award that distinguished recognition to Brother Daniel J. Neff.

In March, 1890, Mr. Calvin died, and he was followed by Mr. S. M. Woodcock in February, Mr. H. H. Herr in October, and Mr. S. S. Blair in December of the same year. This was regarded as an unusual mortality. Mr. Banks and Mr. McMurtrie both died in 1880, whilst Mr. Cresswell, their contemporary, died in 1882, and Mr. Brotherline in 1879.

Mr. Hewit died after a very short illness in March, 1894, and Mr. Baldrige died suddenly in March, 1895.

Both Mr. Hewit and Mr. Baldrige were prominent members of the bar, and enjoyed the public confidence to a large degree.

Mr. Hewit was a gentleman of great political ambition. He was district attorney for two terms, and was a member of the legislature in 1871, 1879, 1881 and 1893, and speaker of the house in 1881. He was succeeded in his office by his son, Oliver H. Hewit.

L. W. Hall was for many years an active practitioner at this bar, and whilst here was elected to the senate, of which body he was speaker in 1867. He since removed to Harrisburg, where he practiced until his decease. He was the resident attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad company in Dauphin county.

J. F. Milliken was colonel of the Fifth Regiment and district attorney of the county from 1874 to 1877. It was during his term that the extraordinarily large number of prosecutions was brought for violation of the liquor law. The railroad rioters were prosecuted during the last year of his term. He afterwards went to Egypt.

Mr. Alexander was the district attorney who preceded him. He was long known as the senior partner in the law firm of Alexander & Herr. Within the last year he removed to Lancaster.

Thomas McCamant became the auditor general of the state in 1888 and now resides in Harrisburg.

Edmund Shaw, a prominent member of the

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bar, and a union soldier in the late war, was a member of the legislature for the terms of 1885 and 1887.

Mr. G. H. Spang removed to this county from Bedford in 1883. He was elected to the legislature from that county in 1875 and 1877.

J. D. Hicks came to the bar in 1873, after the close of the war, in which he served as a union soldier. He was district attorney from 1880 till 1886. In the fall of 1892 he was elected a member of congress from this congressional district, and re-elected in 1894.

J. K. Patterson was elected to the legislature in 1894.

The other older and prominent members of the bar are: Andrew J. Riley, one of the solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company; Thomas H. Greevy, N. P. Mervine, J. S. Leisenring, E. H. Flick, W. L. Woodcock, W. I. Woodcock, A. A. Stevens, A. V. Dively, W. L. Hicks and W. L. Pascoe.

I could with pleasure name other bright and rising members of the bar, but time will not permit, and besides I will be pardoned for grouping here a few only of those who are best known by their long and active professional services and residence in the county.

Thus I have endeavored to recall some of the persons and incidents of the past. The retrospect is a changeful one. The faces and voices which make up one period, gradually pass to give way to another; and those ever-changing series, like a relentless fate, destroy the familiar past, and replace it with the new and strange present.

But it must be so. This bar will grow with the county's growth. Increasing prosperity will be accompanied by increasing population, and the public business will be manifested in the courts.

The younger members of the bar to-day will impose upon themselves the industry and zeal of those who have preceded them. As there have been lustrious names in the past, there shall be more in the future. If to any extent the bar of the past has sought to maintain the highest grade of learning and integrity; so the future bar should jealously refuse to lower that standard. The entrance way to its privileges and powers is controlled by the membership, and when the unworthy or the ignorant seek to set their feet within these precincts—which are traditionally sacred to those only who have education, mind and learning, with high professional pride and honor—both court and bar will interpose their steadfast prohibition.

The perpetuation of a bar which is measured by such standard will not only add to its own high character and adornment, but will win the confidence of the great public, who intrust freely to the honest and capable lawyers that vast variety of intricate questions which constantly arise to affect their lives, their property and their liberty.

Gentlemen of the present bar—animated by such ennobling aims, what shall be said of us and those who follow us fifty years from to-day?—From the Address of Hon. Aug. S. Landis.

Hon. Augustus S. Landis was a native of Pennington, New Jersey, and was born on June 4, 1834. His death occurred on the 25th of April, 1897, and was the cause of universal sorrow to a wide circle of friends. The bar of Blair county, where he held a place of commanding influence among his professional brethren, suffered a great loss.

His father, Dr. Joseph A. Landis, an able physician of many years standing, settled with his family at Hollidaysburg in 1837.

After closing a thorough common school and academic education, Augustus, in 1851, entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, where he was graduated in 1853. On his return from college, he was appointed principal of the Hollidaysburg Academy, but resigned the position in 1854, and entering the office of Hon. Samuel Calvin, one of the pioneer lawyers of Hollidaysburg, began the study of law. A careful and conscientious

student, he laid broad and deep the foundations of his profession and in 1857, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. The following summer he opened his office for practice, and like that of most young lawyers, his rise in his profession was gradual, but he was energetic and conscientious in his work, and in March 1860, was chosen for the office of treasurer and city solicitor of Hollidaysburg, which he filled for thirty-three years with great credit to himself and satisfaction of the public. Mr. Landis was elected a member of the school board of the borough in 1868, and filled that office some twenty years. He was a member of the board of managers of the state Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon for a number of years. He was a Democrat in political sentiment, and in 1872 was chosen as Democratic delegate to represent the Twenty-first Congressional district in the Constitutional convention which met at Philadelphia in 1873, and framed the state constitution. The other representatives from this district, which comprised Blair, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties, were Hon. Samuel L. Russell, and Hon. J. W. Curry, of Altoona, and at his death, Hon. Samuel Calvin.

Mr. Landis was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Hollidaysburg, his membership dating from January, 1864. In 1865 Mr. Landis married Miss Eleanor Porter, a daughter of the late John Porter, of Huntingdon county.

Mr. Landis was appointed by Governor Pattison to fill the unexpired term of Judge Dean, who was elected justice of the supreme court. For one year he discharged the duties of his office in a most able and satisfactory manner, proving himself a worthy successor of Judge Dean, but was defeated in the following campaign of 1893 by Martin Bell, Esq., on account of his Democratic principles. He was, in the highest sense of the word, a Chritian gentleman, an able lawyer, a just judge.

Hon. Benjamin L. Hewit, who for many years was an active and influential member of the Blair county bar, was born at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa., on June 4, 1833, to Nicholas and Mary (Murphy) Hewit. He was of German and Scotch-Irish lineage tracing his paternal ancestry through his great-grandfather Nicholas Hewit to a still earlier progenitor who emigrated from the fatherland in early colonial times and settled in the then province of Pennsylvania. Nicholas Hewit, the great-grandfather served in the Revolutionay war from Berks county, afterwards settled in West township, Huntingdon county, and there died in 1837, his remains being interred in Manor Hill cemetery. Our subject's grandfather, David Hewit, married Elizabeth Graffins, a descendant of Martin Nicholas Graffins, a noted pioneer, who was born May 2, 1722, and died May 20, 1790. They were among the early settlers of Juniata Valley. Their son, Nicholas, our subject's father, was born July 24, 1809, and died February 19, 1883. He was a man of commanding influence, an old time Whig and an intimate friend of Thaddeus Stephens. During the administration of Governor Ritner, he superintended the building of the old Pennsylvania canal between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. He was a man of strong convictions, a thorough business man and able politician and always zealous in the interests of his party.

Our subject's maternal grandparents, Murphy, who lived to an advanced age, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and with others of their class, played an important part in the early history of central and western Pennsylvania. Their daughter Mary, our subject's mother, died April 30, 1871, in her fifty-ninth year.

Benjamin, who was an only child, prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy un-

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der Prof. David Wilson, and later under Prof. D. Williams, at Hollidaysburg. He was graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1854. He received his legal training under Hon. S. S. Blair, was admitted to the bar in October, 1856, and soon rose to an influential place in his profession.

He was somewhat active in political affairs, and in 1857 was elected district attorney, and re-elected in 1860. After the close of his second term, in 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he served for a time as a private in Company A, Independent Battalion, and during 1864 and part of 1865 was field paymaster with the rank of major of cavalry. Upon his discharge, in 1865, he resumed the active practice of his profession at Hollidaysburg.

In 1870, 1871, 1872, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881 Mr. Hewit, by successive elections, represented his county in the General Assembly of the state, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee during the sessions of 1878 and 1879, and was Speaker of the House in 1881. During all this time he was fish commissioner, being appointed by Governor Hartranft in 1873, and serving until 1882.

As a legislator, Mr. Hewit was fearless in the support of every commendable measure, and on account of his tactfulness as a parliamentarian and readiness as a debator, he wielded a great influence in the law-making body of the state. He served as chairman of the committee that in 1873 presented an elaborate report on the revision of the civil code, and of the committee that had in charge the noted George O. Evans war claim; and in 1879, with his associates, Messrs. Wolf and Napes, prevented the passage of the Riot bill which would have taken from the state treasury $4,000,000. Whether before a jury, or on the stump or in the hall of legislation, Mr. Hewit was always an entertaining and convincing speaker, having a fine command of language, sound logic, a pleasing manner and ready wit. Added to these were his well known probity, sincerity of purpose, and strength of character, all of which combined to make him the power that he was.

Mr. Hewit was twice married. On June 18, 1857, he married Miss Lilly Davis, daughter of Judge Davis, of Bedford, deceased. Mrs. Hewit died on March 25, 1873, leaving two sons, Oliver H. and Harry D. On December 4, 1874, Mr. Hewit married Mrs. Mary W. Smith, daughter of the late Joseph Smith, of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Hewit's death occurred in March, 1894.

Hon. John Dean, Hollidaysburg, the subject of this sketch, whose abilities have raised him from the ranks of his fittingly chosen profession to an honored place on the supreme bench of his state, is a native of Williamsburg, Pa., and was born on February 15, 1835. He is a son of Matthew Dean, whose father, John Dean, of Water street, in Huntingdon county, was a son of Matthew Dean, one of the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania during the stormy times of Indian troubles and warfare.

Our subject after leaving the public schools, attended the Williamsburg Academy and then spent a year at Washington College, Pennsylvania. After leaving college, he engaged in teaching school and at the same time devoted his spare moments to the study of law under the direction of Mr. James M. Bell, and Mr. D. H. Hofins, of Hollidaysburg, where, after his admission to the bar on March 21, 1855, he opened his first office. He was admitted to the Huntingdon bar August 16, 1861 and in May 1871, to the bar of the supreme court.

In May, 1857, young Dean was elected superintendent of schools of Blair county, but resigned the office in 1859, and formed with Hon. S. S. Blair, a co-partnership which continued until 1864. Mr. Blair serving, during that time, two terms in Congress. In

October, 1867, Mr. Dean was appointed district attorney, vice John H. Keatly resigned, and the following October was elected to the same office for a term of three years, without opposition.

In 1871 he was elected on the Republican ticket president judge of the Twenty-fourth judicial district, comprising Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties, and after serving a term of ten years, was re-elected without opposition to the same high office. At the expiration of a second term in 1891 he was again re-elected and then in 1892, Judge Dean was elected to the supreme bench of Pennsylvania for a term of twenty-one years.

Throughout his busy life Judge Dean has held a high place in the esteem of his brethren and associates on the bench, and wherever known is honored and beloved as an able lawyer, a wise and just judge, and a good man.

William S. Hammond, of Altoona, is a native of Catherine township, Blair county, Pa., born on February 24, 1851, to Henry K. and Jane (Davis) Hammond. His grandfather, William Hammond, Jr., who was a native of Virginia, was one of the pioneer settlers of Blair county, and a forgeman by occupation, though in later years he was engaged in farming. He was a man of considerable influence in his community; a Republican in political opinion and lived to be seventy-one years old. His decease occurred in 1871. Our subject's father, also a native of Virginia, was born in 1822, and after settling in Blair county, was for a time engaged in farming in Woodbury township. He was also for ten years manager of Franklin Forge and during the years 1855 and 1856 was engaged with Mr. Adolphus Patterson in mercantile business at Williamsburg. Since 1890 he has been a resident of Altoona. He is a Republican in politics, and in religious affiliations is connected with the Presbyterian denomination.

Our subject's mother, who was a native of Blair county, died in 1866, in her forty-fourth year. She was a daughter of Mr. George Davis, who was one of the early settlers of Blair county, whither he moved from his native county, Huntingdon. During the war of 1812 he served as a soldier in the American army on the northern frontier.

William S. spent his boyhood on his father's farm, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and later attending Williamsburg Academy and Dickinson Seminary, from which last named institution he was graduated in the classical course, in June, 1874. During the next three years young Hammond was employed as a clerk in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, at the same time devoting his spare hours to the study of law in the office of Messrs. Neff and Clark, who were the solicitors for the railroad company in that city. On finishing his course of law studies in March, 1877, he resigned his position with the railroad company, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Hammond at once opened an office and began the practice of his profession, and with the exception of six years, 1884 to 1890, when he was in partnership with Mr. W. P. Mervine, under the firm name of Mervine & Hammond, he has conducted his practice in his own name and became widely known as one of the successful and progressive lawyers of the Blair county bar.

Mr. Hammond, though in no sense a politician, has been an earnest and loyal supporter of the Republican party, and in 1888 served as a delegate from the Twentieth Congressional district to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency of the United States.

He was elected district attorney of Blair, his native county, in 1892, and was re-elected thereto in 1895 and retired therefrom in January, 1899. His service during two full

Wm. S. Hammond.

terms was most acceptable, and won for him his position among the leaders of the bar of his state. At present he is giving special attention to corporation cases. He is solicitor for the Altoona & Beech Creek Railroad Company and for the National Bank of Altoona, Pa.

In religious faith Mr. Hammond is a Presbyterian. On June 20, 1875, Mr. Hammond married Miss Annie M. Hileman, of Altoona, by whom he has six sons and two daughters.

Allison W. Porter is a native of Mifflin county, being born at Lewistown, in January, 1856. He was educated in the common schools and at the Lewistown academy. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life's work, he entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C. After graduating from that institution, he entered the law office of Joseph Alexander, at Lewistown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of that place in January, 1878. After practicing here for fifteen years, in 1893 he removed to Altoona where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession.

Mr. Porter is an active Republican and has taken a prominent part in the councils of his party. He was elected district attorney of Mifflin county in 1884, and re-elected in 1887, serving altogether six years.

At Lewistown in 1881, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Sophie, daughter of Rev. Dr. McClean, by whom he has had two daughters.

Thomas H. Greevy, a native of Birmingham, England, was born on April 4, 1850, to Luke and Mary (King) Greevy, both of whom were natives of county Roscommon, Ireland. After their marriage his parents, for business reasons, settled at Birmingham, England, whence, in 1856, they removed to the United States and settled at Williamsport, Pa. Here the father was employed in a mercantile house, being especially proficient in that line of work. A Democrat in politics, he was honored with several borough offices, and in his death which occurred in 1869 when he was fifty years old, his city lost a good citizen, and the Catholic church a devoted member. Thomas being six years old when his parents settled at Williamsport, received his education there in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged for a time in journalism, editing the "Legal Reform Journal," a weekly paper devoted to labor interests.

In 1871 young Greevy closed his editorial work, and entering the office of Mr. Samuel G. Morrison, of Williamsport, began the study of law. He finished his preliminary studies under the direction of Frank P. Tierney, of Altoona, and on January 29, 1874, was admitted to the Blair county bar.

Mr. Greevy at once engaged in practice at Altoona, which he has carried on uninterruptedly, with most gratifying success, attaining to a prominent and influential place among his professional associates, and being widely known as a conscientious, able and skillful lawyer.

Mr. Greevy has for many years been identified with political movements and in 1877 was elected as a Democrat, city recorder of Altoona, filling that place until 1882. During that time he served several times as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and in 1888 was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. During that same year he was the nominee of his party for Congressman from the 20th Congressional district, but failed of an election, his Republican opponent, Mr. Edward Scull, receiving a majority of only 4,200, while the average Republican majority of the district was 4,700. In 1890 Mr. Greevy was again the Democratic nominee of the Twentieth Congressional district, comprising Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford counties. The result of the contest which again decided in favor of Mr. Scull being close and involved in doubt Mr. Greevy took immediate steps to

contest his opponent's seat in the Fifty-second Congress.

Mr. Greevy is a man of broad sympathies, pleasing personality and possessing fine social qualities. And these added to his well-known ability as a lawyer, and high standing as a progressive and enterprising citizen, give him a far-reaching and well deserved popularity.

On November 3, 1874 Mr. Greevy married Miss Kate G. McNally, daughter of Mr. Peter McNally, formerly of Hollidaysburg. They have two children, Helen and Walter.

Daniel J. Neff, Altoona, ranks among the leading and influential members of the Blair county bar, a position to which he has attained by persistant and conscientious work along the line of his chosen profession.

He was born on January 3, 1831, in Huntingdon county, Pa. and is a son of Daniel Neff, also a native of that place. He enjoyed good educational advantages in early life, being sent to Alexander to school at the age of eleven, and finishing his preparatory studies at Huntingdon academy. Later he attended Marshall College at Mercersburg, where he graduated with honors in 1851. In 1854 young Neff began his law studies in the office of Hon. S. S. Blair, of Hollidaysburg, and two years later entered the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York, studying at the same time in the office of Mr. Homer A. Nelson of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and after practicing a short time at Hollidaysburg, removed to Tyrone, whence, in 1860 he went to Altoona and opened an office with Mr. L. W. Hall, and laid the foundation of what has grown to be an extensive and lucrative practice. Since 1868 Mr. Neff has been solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has come to be widely known as an authority on all matters involving corporation interests. His practice has been of a general character outside of his specialty of corporation work and his name is connected with a vast number of cases in the supreme, state and federal courts.

Mr. Neff was one of the founders of the Blair county bar association, and has always taken an active interest in all movements looking to the elevation and betterment of the profession in which he has always found ample scope for the gratification of his ambitions.

Samuel S. Blair, Hollidaysburg, the subject of this sketch, now deceased, was for many years an honored member of the Blair county bar, and one of Hollidaysburg's most respected citizens. His death occurred in December, 1890.

He was a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and was born on December 5, 1821, to the Reverend David and Margaret (Steel) Blair. He was one of a family of ten children, one of his brothers being Hon. John P. Blair, president judge of the Indiana district. His father, who was a native of county Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to the United States about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and in 1816 settled in Indiana county where he lived until his decease in 1882, as pastor of the United Presbyterian church. His wife was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Steel, a Scotchman.

Beginning at the age of eleven, Samuel spent one year at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, then studied a year at the Indiana Academy, after which he returned to Jefferson College where he was graduated in September, 1838. Soon after his graduation, young Blair went to the state of Georgia to engage in teaching, and there was elected principal of the academy at Clarksville, pending the arrival of Prof. Haverstick, who had previously been chosen to that position. He was soon after appointed principal of the Clarksville Academy, at Haversham, Georgia, and held that position until 1841, when he abandoned teaching and accepted a clerkship in the United States mint at Dahlonega.

Hw. H. Greevy

Returning to Indiana in 1843, Mr. Blair, having decided to fit himself for the legal profession, entered the law office of Hon. Thomas White, then judge of the old tenth district, and in September, 1845, was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Hollidaysburg, in 1846, and continued it there with eminent success during his long and active career, having as partners, at different times, Honorables John Dean and Martin Bell.

During his early professional life Mr. Blair took a somewhat active interest in political matters, and in 1858 was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and there served as chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and as a member of the Pacific Railroad Commission. He was returned to Congress in 1860, but at the expiration of his second term, retired from the political field and devoted himself strictly to the exacting duties of his profession. He was a zealous supporter of all movements tending to the betterment of the profession, and as one of the founders and the first president of the Blair county bar association.

GREEN COUNTY

FROM MARTINDALE'S DIRECTORY

Green county admissions: J. A. J. Buchanan, born 1825, admitted 1847; J. S. Carter, born 1870, admitted 1894; W. D. Cotterrell, born 1868, admitted 1895; T. S. Crago, born 1868, admitted 1893; Hon. R. L. Crawford, president judge, born 1859, admitted 1882; D. C. Compston, born 1852, admitted 1897; M. R. Travis, born 1857, admitted 1890; A. P. Dickey, born 1855, admitted 1888; J. B. Donley, born 1839, admitted 1865; F. W. Downey, born 1857, admitted 1883; R. F. Downey, born 1849, admitted 1870; F. Fonner, born 1858, admitted 1895; S. F. Grim, born 1865, admitted 1892; W. A. Hook, born 1838, admitted 1876; D. R. P. Huss, born 1840, admitted 1863; J. Inghram, born 1841, admitted 1863; W. E. King, born 1860, admitted 1892; T. L. Lincoln, born 1846, admitted 1887; A. L. Mondock, born 1873, admitted 1897; J. Patton, born 1856, admitted 1886; A. H. Sayers, born 1870, admitted 1893; R. H. Phelan, born 1836, admitted 1863; J. R. Piper, born 1860, admitted 1890; A. A. Purman, born 1823, admitted 1849; J. J. Purman, born 1870, admitted 1891; J. W. Ray, born 1849, admitted 1879; H. B. Axtell, born 1843, admitted 1879; H. J. Ross, born 1860, admitted 1883; E. M. Sayers, born 1813, admitted 1835; J. E. Sayers, born 1843, admitted 1875; A. F. Silveus, born 1856, admitted 1880; S. M. Smith, born 1863, admitted 1890; J. B. Teagarden, born 1845, admitted 1868; D. S. Walton, born 1858, admitted 1882; T. H. Wilkeson, born 1855, admitted 1892; A. A. Purman, Jr., born 1873, admitted 1895.

LEHIGH COUNTY

BY LEO WISE

Lehigh county, formerly a part of Northampton county, was created March 6, 1812, but the first term of court was not held until December 21 of that year. It was presided over by Robert Porter, who was a native of Montgomery county and the eldest son of General Andrew Porter. Judge Porter continued to preside over the court until 1831, when he was succeeded by the Honorable Garrick Mallory, who held his first term of court in May, 1831, and served until 1836. The Hon. John Banks became his successor and held his first term in May of that year. He remained in office until 1847, when the Hon. J. Pringle Jones was commissioned, who presided over the courts until 1851. In October of that year, at the first general election for judges in the state, the Hon. Washington McCartney was elected as president judge of the Third district (of which Lehigh county was then a part), and held his first term in February, 1852. He continued in this position till his death, July 15, 1856. He was succeeded by his brother-in-law, the Hon. Henry D. Maxwell, who was appointed by Governor Pollock in July, 1856, and reappointed in December, 1856, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 1, 1857.

The Hon. John K. Findlay was his successor, and held office until January, 1862. The Hon. John W. Maynard was elected president judge in October, 1862, and held his first term in January, 1863, and his last in September, 1867. The Hon. J. Pringle Jones again came to the bench in January, 1868, and served one year. The Hon. A. B. Longaker was elected president judge in October, 1868, and took his seat in January, 1869. He held the position until July, 1878, when he resigned, and the Hon. Edward Harvey was appointed to fill the vacancy. In October, 1878, the Hon. Edwin Albright was elected president judge of Lehigh county, then constituting the Thirty-first judicial district, took his seat in January, 1879, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until his death, which occurred December 13, 1902. Governor William A. Stone appointed the Hon. Frank M. Trexler to succeed to the vacancy, and in November, 1903, Judge Trexler was elected for a full term of ten years and is the present incumbent.

The associate judges of Lehigh county from the time of its erection until the office was abolished as far as this county is concerned by the Constitution of 1874 were as follows: Peter Rhoads and Jonas Hartzell were appointed when the court was first created and served until 1815, and since that time the following persons have served in that capacity:

Commissioned—John Fogel, September 9, 1815; Jacob Stein, November 11, 1823; John F. Ruhe, November 3, 1838; Joseph Saeger, January 14, 1839; Peter Haas, March 26, 1840; Peter Haas, March 3, 1843; Jacob Dillinger, March 14, 1843; Peter Haas, February 28, 1848; John F. Ruhe, March 29, 1849; Peter Haas, November 10, 1851; Jacob Dillinger, November 10, 1851; Charles Keck, August 7, 1855; Charles Keck, November 19, 1856; Willoughby Fogel, November 12, 1856; Joshua Stahler, November 12, 1856; Joshua Stahler, November 23, 1861; Willoughby Fogel, November 23, 1861; James

John W. Hombeck,

Frey, November 9, 1866; Jacob Erdman, November 9, 1866; Reuben Guth, November 9, 1866; Reuben Guth, November 26, 1867; Samuel J. Kistler, July 30, 1868; David Laury, November 5, 1868; James Frey, November 17, 1871; David Laury, November 6, 1873.

Hon. Edwin Albright was born November 8, 1838, in Lower Milford, then Upper Milford, and was a son of Michael and Maria Albright, whose maiden name was Schaeffer. He received his early education in the schools taught by his father who moved to Allentown in 1873, where he died about twelve years ago, and later became a teacher himself and studied law in his spare time. He commenced reading law in 1860, in the office of the late Hon. S. A. Bridges. A year later he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, attending with Thomas B. Metzgar and Col. Jacob S. Dillinger. The three and Hon. Evan Holben were admitted to the bar April 12, 1862, Judge Henry D. Maxwell, presiding. He soon rose to prominence in the practice of his profession, ranking with the most eminent lawyers of the state. Soon after his admission to the bar he was appointed solicitor for Lehigh county under Sheriff Herman Fetter and served until 1865, when he resigned after his election to the district attorneyship. He served one term until 1868. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate and served two terms up to 1876. In his first term he represented the district composed of Lehigh and Northampton and the second that of Lehigh and Carbon counties.

During his term in the senate, he served on the judiciary committee and was one of the committee of lawyers to examine and report upon an elaborate civil code which had been prepared by a commission. In his legislative career he ranked with the most eminent of his colleagues and the most important legislative enactments during this period bear his impress.

In 1878 Judge Albright was nominated for the office of president judge of the several courts by the Democratic party to succeed Judge Edward Harvey, who was appointed after the resignation of Judge A. B. Longaker in that year. The Republicans who, as at present, were in the minority, nominated Ex-Judge Edward L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, as his opponent and placed him on the independent ticket. The campaign was one of the hardest fought in the history of Lehigh county politics. Judge Albright won and the wisdom of the choice of the voters was soon made apparent in the very excellent manner in which he administered the affairs of his important position.

In 1888, at the conclusion of his ten years' term, he was again nominated by the Democrats and was opposed for the nomination by the late Eli G. Schwartz. The Republicans endorsed Judge Albright and he was again elected for a term of ten years, and in 1898 was elected for the third term.

In 1899 he was a candidate for the nomination for Supreme Court judge, but was defeated by Judge Mestrazat in the election, after a spirited contest. Judge Albright had the distinction of being the first member of the Lehigh county bar to be raised to a judgeship. Previous to his election the judges were chosen from outside the county. He was never defeated for any office in the county to which he aspired. He was a member of the Pennsylvania German society, Livingston club and Barger Lodge No. 333, F. and A. M. In 1866 Judge Albright was married to Rebecca Y. Sieger. Two children survive, Mrs. Bertha Sieger and Dr. Roderick E. Albright. He died on December 13, 1902, after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Robert E. Wright, Jr., was born in Allentown, February 15, 1847. After having passed through the public schools and Allentown academy he entered the office of G. A. Aschbach, where, as student and clerk, he remained till 1864, receiving a thorough

training in the arts of civil engineering. He studied law evenings, and in 1868 entered his father's office, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in September, 1869. He was associated with his father in the practice, but after about one year his father retired, leaving his extensive practice with Robert E., who carried it on successfully and added new clients to the already large list of patrons. He was retained as counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and several others. He has also represented a large number of manufacturing interests. In 1886 he was chosen president of the Allentown National bank. He is president of the Lehigh Valley Car Company, and all the street railway companies of Allentown and neighboring towns. He is a Democrat from conviction, and is well known in party councils, in local, state and national affairs.

James S. Biery was born in Venango county, Pa., March 2, 1839, a son of Henry and Esther Biery. He began his education in the district schools, and later pursued his studies in Emlenton academy. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edwin Albright at Allentown, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1868.

In 1872 Mr. Biery was elected to Congress by the Republicans of his district, and at the expiration of his term returned to Allentown and resumed his practice, which he has diligently prosecuted up to the present time.

Hon. Edward Harvey, formerly president judge of the Thirty-first Judicial district, was born in Doylestown, Pa., January 17, 1844. He prepared for college at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) high school, and in 1860 entered Princeton college and pursued the general junior course for one year, when he left school and commenced the study of law with Hon. George Lear, of Doylestown, and was admitted to the bar of Bucks county in 1865, and at November term to the Lehigh county bar. He came to Allentown in January, 1866, and at once began the practice.

On January 14, 1878, Mr. Harvey was appointed president judge of the Thirty-first Judicial district to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Longaker. Since his retirement from the bench he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Marcus C. L. Kline is one of Allentown's prominent attorneys, who at the bar has gained success and won a high reputation for his skill and ability. He was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, March 26, 1855, and is a son of Edwin and Elemina (Seider) Kline. He attended the district schools, and later Muhlenberg college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. He studied law in the office of Hon. Edwin Albright, and in June, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He has since devoted the most of his time to the general practice of his profession.

In 1877 he was elected city solicitor, which position he filled for two years. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor George Bower sheriff's solicitor, and filled this position for three years. In 1886 he was elected district attorney for a term of three years. In 1890 was again appointed solicitor for the sheriff, and continued in that office till 1893. In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a warm interest in the growth and success of his party.

Hon. Fred E. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Allentown, Pa., in 1865, is a son of Samuel B. and Mary A. (Rosenstiel) Lewis. Both his father, Samuel B. Lewis, and his grandfather, Samuel Lewis, were identified with the iron industry of Lehigh Valley.

Fred E. received his preliminary education in the public schools of Allentown, afterward was a student at Collegiate and Com-

Thos Albright

mercial institute, New Haven, Conn., and still later attended Muhlenberg college. He pursued his law studies in the office and under the direction of Robert E. Wright & Son, at Allentown, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county. He was admitted to the Supreme court in 1893.

In 1896 Mr. Lewis was elected mayor of Allentown on the Republican ticket, being the youngest man ever called to that office in his city. His administration of city affairs was eminently successful, and he retired from office at the end of his term with the confidence of the people, regardless of party. Since his retirement from the mayoralty Mr. Lewis has devoted himself to his professional duties, and is recognized as a lawyer of ability, trustworthy, painstaking and successful.

He was prominently identified with the Lehigh Telephone Company, through which the city was supplied with more efficient and cheaper telephone service, and was also principal actor in the formation of the Allentown Bridge Company, of which he is president. He was three years president and three years foreman of the Good-Will Fire Company of Allentown.

In January, 1902, Mr. Lewis was again the Republican nominee for the office of mayor and was elected by an increased majority.

Mr. Lewis organized the Merchants' National bank, and is its president. He is also president of the Board of Trade.

On April 16, 1892, Mr. Lewis married Miss Juliet Hamersley, a daughter of Captain James B. Hamersley, of Allentown. They have one son, Samuel Lewis, 3d, born May 22, 1893, and one daughter, Anna Marie, born November 26, 1896.

Constantine J. Erdman commenced the practice of law in Allentown immediately after his admission, in 1868, after reading the law for two years in the office of Robert E. Wright, Sr., of Allentown. He entered into partnership with J. H. Oliver, with the firm name of Erdman & Oliver, which continued until the latter's death in 1871. Mr. Erdman was elected to Congress in 1874. After his retirement from political life he formed a partnership with Mr. T. F. Diefenderfer in 1893, which still continues with a large, successful practice in Allentown. Mr. Erdman's name appears in the Supreme court records in some of the most important cases tried in the state. He has been for twenty-five years counsel for Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia, and has represented numerous other large corporations. He supports the Democratic party, having held various political offices. After his retirement from Congress he was elected county solicitor, and for many years was Adjutant General of the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guards. He was wounded at Reading during the strike of 1877.

Mr. Erdman was born September 4, 1846, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa. His parents, Enos and Anna (Keck) Erdman, were both natives of Lehigh county, his father being a successful farmer and business man. His ancestry dates back to 1734, when the first Erdman came to the United States. His grandfather, Jacob Erdman, was a member of Congress from 1846 to 1848, during the administration of James K. Polk. His grandparents on his mother's side were all descendants from Revolutionary stock.

Constantine was educated in the district and classical schools of Quakertown. In 1861 he entered the Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, from which institution he graduated in 1865, when he commenced the study of law. He was married at Allentown, in 1871, to Miss May Derby, of Batavia, Pa., who died in 1872. Mr. Erdman was afterward married to Miss Mary Schall, of the same place. Mr. Erdman is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is also president of the Allentown Coopersburg Turnpike company.

president of the Allentown Insurance company and president of the Copley Cement company.

Thomas F. Diefenderfer was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pa., October 15, 1853. He is the son of Owen and Pauline Diefenderfer, who were both natives of the Keystone state.

Thomas spent his early years on his father's farm, attending the district schools of Whitehall township. As a young man he entered Lafayette college, from which institution he graduated in 1880. He registered as a student in the law office of C. J. Erdman of Allentown. After two years of close application to his books he was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county at Allentown, September 2, 1882. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing alone until 1893, when he became associated with his former preceptor under the firm name of Erdman & Diefenderfer, which partnership still continues. Mr. Diefenderfer is a Democrat in political opinion, and has been an active worker in the councils of his party. He has been county solicitor for many years, and has held other public offices. He is a stockholder in the Allentown National bank, stockholder and director in the Bethlehem Silk company, and a director in various other enterprises.

William H. Sowden is the son of Samuel and Mary Sowden. He was educated in the public schools, Allentown academy and Allentown seminary (now Muhlenberg college). He studied law in the office of Robert E. Wright, Sr., at Allentown, spent one year at Harvard law school, returning to Allentown in 1864 to be admitted; then returned to Harvard and was graduated with the class of 1865. A Democrat in political opinion he has taken an active part in the councils of his party, and in 1871 was elected district attorney for a term of three years; served two years as city solicitor, and represented the old Tenth district in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congress.

Mr. Sowden was delegate to the national convention in 1880, which nominated W. S. Hancock, delegate-at-large to the conventions held at Chicago in 1884 and at Kansas City in 1900, and has been delegate to numerous state conventions.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Sowden served as corporal in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Hon. Frank M. Trexler was born at Allentown, Pa., January, 1861. Prepared at Allentown high school, and was graduated from Uniontown college with class of 1879. Registered as student in the law office of Thomas B. Metzgar, and was admitted to the Lehigh county bar in 1882. Mr. Trexler is active in Republican politics, and for ten years was solicitor for Allentown, and was appointed by Governor William A. Stone judge of the district to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Albright, December 13, 1902, and at the November election in 1903 was elected for a term of ten years.

John G. Diefenderfer, a native of Lehigh county, was born January 6, 1849, a son of Owen and Paulina Diefenderfer. After attending the public schools and academy at Allentown, he entered La Fayette college at Easton, and was graduated with the class of 1873. He studied law in the office of Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, and was admitted to the bar at Easton in 1881. From 1883 to 1889 he practiced at Bethlehem, and during the last named year removed to Allentown, where he has since remained.

Charles R. James was born at Lewisburg, Pa., May 23, 1853, received his education in the common schools, and at Bucknell university, graduating from the latter in the class of 1875. Studied law at Lewisburg in the office of J. Merrill Linn, and was admitted in

F. E. LEWIS.

1879. After two years spent with Mr. Linn he, in 1881, removed to Allentown where since his admission he has remained.

J. B. Deshler was born in Northampton county, Pa., October 7, 1848. After attending the public schools at Easton, he entered Franklin & Marshall college at Lancaster, from which he was graduated in 1869. Studied law in the office of his brother W. H. Deshler, at Allentown, and was admitted to the bar, November 6, 1871. He has ever since been associated in practice with his brother, under the firm name of Deshler Brothers.

John Rupp, a native of Lehigh county, Pa., was born July 7, 1842, a son of Solomon and Polly (Frey) Rupp. He received his education in the Allentown seminary, and Franklin & Marshall college. Studied law at Allentown in the office of Hon. Adam Woolever, and was admitted to practice, November 3, 1865, and has ever since been engaged in the general law business at Allentown. He served two terms as sheriff's solicitor, and one term as city solicitor, and has been referee and master in a number of cases.

Frederick Augustus Ranch Baldwin, a native of New Jersey, was born in Bloomfield Essex county, a son of Caleb Dodd and Susan Baldwin. Frederick, after attending the public schools, entered La Fayette college, and was graduated in 1861, with degrees of A. M. and A. B. In 1864 was graduated from the law department of Harvard college, with LL. B. Studied in the office of William S. Marx at Allentown, and was admitted in August, 1863.

Frank Jacobs was born at Reading, Pa., April 4, 1867. After a short course at Yale college, studied law at Allentown under direction of Robert E. Wright, and admitted to practice June 6, 1889.

Hon. E. Albright, born 1838, was admitted in 1862. C. Arner, born 1842, was admitted in 1893. F. A. R. Baldwin, born 1842, was admitted in 1863. J. S. Biery, born 1839, was admitted in 1868. J. K. Bowen, born 1872, was admitted in 1897. R. J. Butz, born 1867, was admitted in 1889. S. A. Butz, born 1847, was admitted in 1868. W. H. Deshler, born 1840, was admitted in 1867. J. B. Deshler, born 1848, was admitted in 1871. A. G. De Walt, born 1852, was admitted in 1877. J. Diefenderfer, born 1849, was admitted in 1881. T. F. Diefenderfer, born 1853, was admitted in 1882. J. S. Dillinger, born 1841, was admitted in 1862. C. J. Erdman, born 1846, was admitted in 1868. A. H. Focht, born in 1853, was admitted in 1880. W. L. A. Gillette, born 1862, was admitted in 1889. C. A. Groman, born, 1864, was admitted in 1885. Hon. E. Harvey, born 1844, was admitted in 1865. R. A. B. Hausman, born 1855, was admitted in 1878. M. C. Henninger, born in 1855, was admitted in 1876. M. Hoats, born 1855, was admitted in 1880. E. Holben, born 1841, was admitted in 1862. D. R. Horn, born 1865, was admitted in 1888. F. Jacobs, born 1865, was admitted in 1890. C. R. James, born 1853, was admitted in 1879. Morris L. Kauffman, born 1848, was admitted in 1870. F. T. Keiter, born 1864, was admitted in 1886. M. C. L. Kline, born 1855, was admitted in 1876. F. E. Lewis, born 1865, was admitted in 1888. E. J. Leichtenwalner, born in 1860, was admitted in 1884. W. D. Luckenback, born 1847, was admitted in 1868. J. M. Lutz, born 1874, was admitted in 1897. J. S. Marsteller, born 1850, was admitted in 1879. T. B. Metzger, born in 1840, was admitted in 1862. W. K. Mohr, born 1863, was admitted in 1887. H. J. O'Neil, born in 1859, was admitted in 1882. E. H. Reninger, born 1856, was admitted in 1882. F. G. W. Runk, born in 1859, was admitted in 1881. J. Rupp, born in 1842, was admitted in 1865. J. L. Schaadt, born in 1855, was admitted in 1878. J. T. Schartz, born 1875, was admitted in 1898. R. L. Shiffert, born 1869, was admitted in 1890. E. F. Shock, born 1861, was admitted in 1883. A.

H. Sieger, born 1865, was admitted in 1887. L. Smoyner, born 1845, was admitted in 1867. J. J. Snyder, born 1865, was admitted in 1888. W. H. Sowden, born 1842, was admitted in 1864. H. G. Stiles, born 1859, was admitted in 1879. E. H. Steine, born 1855, was admitted in 1877. F. M. Trexler, born 1861, was admitted in 1882. L. Wise, born 1872, was admitted in 1894. J. M. Wright, born 1855, was admitted in 1881. R. E. Wright, born 1847, was admitted in 1869. W. H. Glace, born 1840, was admitted in 1867. A. A. Glick, born 1860, was admitted in 1886. R. C. Hamersly, born in 1835, was admitted in 1860. O. J. Stine, born 1860, was admitted in 1882. A. N. Ulrich, born 1853, was admitted in 1886. A. J. Kistler, born 1865, was admitted in 1889.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

BY SAMUEL M. ISRAELI

INTRODUCTION.

The bar of Philadelphia has had an interesting past. We doubt not but that it has a great future before it. We do not wish to play the part of the prophet, to foretell the future; no advantage would be derived thereby even if it were feasible. We prefer to play the part of historian. We think that this small effort on our part to give a historical sketch of the bar of Philadelphia will prove interesting reading to those who are engaged in the profession in that city as well as elsewhere.

Certain traditions are cherished by the members of the profession of the law in every community. No less is this the case with the gentlemen who are engaged in the profession of the law in the City of Brotherly Love. The traditions of the bar, however, differ from those of the people of the olden times, the tradition of the Hebrew, the Greeks, the Teutons. Their traditions were handed down from father to son, from father to son, and so on for many generations. In fact they gained in volume and in the marvelous with the advance of age. The traditions of the bar, however, do not thus accumulate. They do not last more than a generation. Thus the great names in the minds of the members of our bar to-day, are those that flourished in the last generation; Binney, Meredith, Sharswood, etc., while the gentlemen who flourished in the previous generations are as much as forgotten.

We consider that the traditions of our bar are as worthy for us to cherish as the traditions of the ancient times were to the ancient peoples. It is with this thought in mind that we have tried to put in writing the legal history of our great city. We cannot claim that it is complete in every detail, nor have we, within the limit of our work, thought it advisable to include all the men who have been prominent in the history of our bar and our bench. The best we could do and that we have tried to accomplish with fidelity, was to include all the men of our city who have played an important part in the development of the history of our great bar.

If our work has done something towards placing in permanent form some of the traditions of the bar of Philadelphia, from its inception to the present time, we shall be satisfied that this book is not altogether futile or unnecessary.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY COURTS OF PHILADELPHIA. COUNTY COURTS.

Probably the vaguest part of our history is the exact structure of our county courts in the early days of the settlement of Philadelphia. Nor is this surprising; litigation in a new community, consisting of but a few settlers, could not be very large or very much varied at first, nor could the constitution and jurisdiction of the courts be very definite.

That there needed to be some courts of justice, is evident, as Philadelphia was settled by people coming from England who had at that time a complete and comprehensive system of jurisprudence, the pride of England, and one of the greatest products of modern civilization.

It was, therefore, natural for William Penn and his advisers to look to the English system for a model of the court to be established for Philadelphia and the province of Pennsylvania. But Penn, in establishing the courts for our city, seemed to have made as the groundwork of the system, the county courts which flourished in the time of Egbert and Alfred, but which fell into decay after the Norman conquest. The court of original jurisdiction, thus established, was the county court. Bolles, in his history of Pennsylvania, states that the county courts in this section of the country were established in 1673 under the government of the Duke of York, and Penn left this court in the form he then found it, with some improvements in procedure. In Philadelphia this court consisted of five justices of the peace of this county, holding commissions as judges of the county court. The first setting of this court is said to have taken place on October 24, 1693.

The civil jurisdiction of this court was clearly defined. It covered all actions of debt, account, trespass, and actions involving title to real estate. An appeal lay from this court to the Provincial Council. In the course of time this court embraced within its jurisdiction other matters, some of them executive rather than judicial in their nature. Thus, for example, the County Courts superintended the laying out of public roads, apportioned town lots to responsible persons, acknowledged deeds and registered private brands and marks of the owners of cattle. This court granted letters of administration, appointed guardians and trustees, discharged insolvents, confirmed partitions of property, and made regulations of the wharves.

In consequence of the great scarcity of money in the colony, some of the judgments rendered by the county courts were peculiar. One judgment was entered for "172 pounds of pork and two bushels of wheat." In another case judgment was entered for "1,000 of sixpenny nails, and three bottles of rum."

From 1683 the judges of the County Court held session as judges of the Orphans' Court twice every year. But by the act of March 27, 1713, a District Orphans' Court was established. The judges of this court also presided over the Court of Quarter Sessions. The dockets of the Orphans' Court are complete from April 9, 1719, till 1731, and the printed record of the entire proceedings of the court from 1719 till 1731 fills only twenty-five 12mo pages. This will give the reader an idea of the extensive business of the court in those early days.

Besides the Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, the judges of the County Court held court of Quarter Sessions until 1713, when the same judges who held Orphans' Court also presided in the Court of Quarter Sessions. That court had from the earliest times jurisdiction of the criminal cases, except the more serious crimes, which were tried by the Provincial Council. The most numerous offenses were for swearing, working on Sundays, shooting and maiming hogs, encouraging drunkenness and selling drinks to the Indians. Occasionally some man was tried for the infamous crime of appearing on the street dressed as a woman. The most famous case which was tried during the colonial period was the libel proceedings against William Bradford, the printer, in 1692. Bradford was the first printer of the colony. He learned his trade with a Quaker printer in London, and later came to Philadelphia. The Philadelphians needed a printer and they agreed to pay Bradford forty pounds a year as a bonus, besides giving him all their printing business.

Bradford was for many years in the colony, and got along sufficiently well with its settlers. Later he gained some liberal ideas from George Kieth, in opposition to the Quaker doctrines, and thenceforth openly opposed the tenets of the Quakers. He print-

ed several pamphlets casting reflections on the doctrine of the Quakers. In 1692 he published a paper called an "Appeal," criticising some acts of the magistrates. He was then arrested on the charge of libelous publication, which, it was alleged by the government authorities, was malicious and seditious in character. He was placed on trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions. David Lloyd appeared for the prosecution, and contended that the only question the jury have to find is whether the defendant printed the paper, and that it is for the court to decide whether or not the paper is seditious in character. Bradford, who appeared in his own defense, contended, on the other hand, that the jury are to decide not only the question whether he printed the paper, but also whether the paper is "sedition paper or not, and whether it does not tend to the weakening of the hands of the magistrate."

Samuel Jennings, who presided over this court, instructed the jury that they were to find: First, Whether that paper called "The Appeal" has not a tendency to weakening the hands of the magistrate and encouraging wickedness? Secondly, Whether it did not tend to the disturbance of the peace? Thirdly, Whether William Bradford did not print it without putting his name to it, as the law requires?

This is the first time in the history of the common law jurisprudence that a court of competent jurisdiction has left it with the jury to determine the question of the libelous character of the writing complained of. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. This seems to have ended the cause. The principle established in the case is, however, of paramount importance. Upon this principle rests the liberty of the press. The popular establishment of it took place in the trial of the Zenger case in New York more than thirty years afterwards. There can be no doubt, however, but what Hamilton, the defender of Zenger in that case, knew what William Bradford contended for, and that the court adjudged the principle of law as contended by Bradford.

Besides the County Courts already described, there was the City Court. This court consisted of the mayor of the city, the recorder, who was actually the presiding judge of the court, and the aldermen of the city. Of these judges, the recorder was usually a lawyer, but the other judges were, as a rule, laymen. To this court belonged exclusively the trying of all the petty crimes committed within the limits of the city, and also the adjustment of civil cases involving small amounts. This court was abolished by the act of March 11, 1789.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The most conspicuous of all our early tribunals was the Provincial Council, the court of last resort for the province of Pennsylvania. While this court was the court for the whole province, still its early history and that of the Supreme Court, its subsequent outgrowth, is intimately connected with the legal history of Philadelphia. This high tribunal was established by the Royal Charter of William Penn, dated March 4, 1681, and by the order of the Executive Council in 1684, and was reorganized from time to time by different acts of assembly. It consisted of the most influential men of the community—men of affairs and of large business experience. William Penn, while he was in Philadelphia and gave his personal attention to the affairs of the colony, presided in person over the deliberations of this tribunal.

It is difficult to exactly define the powers of this court. It is clear, however, that this body exercised a general supervision of some matters pertaining to the state. As a purely judicial tribunal it was the highest Court of Appeals in the province, and appeal of the cases decided by the County Courts lay to this court. It, moreover, exercised original jurisdiction in certain

cases. It is hard to draw the line between its original and its appellate jurisdiction. That there was some line of demarkation is certain, however. This court tried cases of ordinary jurisdiction, such as actions for the recovery of money; it entertained a petition pertaining to decedents' estates, granting letters of administration, etc. Thus, in the matter of the petition of Lawrier, decided by the council, and reported in Pennypacker's Colonial Cases, page 55, Harmon Lawrier, asked, and was granted permission, upon giving security, to remove four children, of whom he was the guardian, to New York. This case was decided in 1695.

The council also had within its jurisdiction the trying of the most serious criminal offenses. One of the most famous cases that came before this council during the first few years of its existence as a court of original jurisdiction was the trial of Margaret Mattson in 1683. This prisoner was charged with being a witch. William Penn presided over the tribunal during the trial, and delivered the charge to the jury. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of being a witch, but guilty of the common fame of a witch." In this manner the first and last trial for witchcraft in Pennsylvania was ended. The case happened at a time when all the world believed in witchcraft, and if we remember the blind fury that took possession of the colonists in New England, the result reached by the jury in the Mattson trial was as praiseworthy and as honorable as it was just, and it casts equal credit on the court before which the case was tried, and on the jury who decided it.

Another famous case that was tried before the council while Penn presided over its deliberations was the trial of Charles Pickering. This trial also took place in 1683, and is reported in Pennypacker's Colonial Cases, page 32. Pickering, with two confederates, was arrested on the charge of the "Hyenous and grievous crime" of counterfeiting Spanish bitts and Boston money, silver coins circulating in the colony. The prisoners were tried before a jury, Penn delivering the charge, and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." Pickering was sentenced that he should pay to every person who shall, within the period of one month, bring any of this counterfeit money, according to their respective proportion, and pay a fine of forty pounds, to go to the building of a court house. His fellow prisoners were given light sentences, as they were only his accomplices in the crime.

As we have said, in its civil jurisdiction the council heard appeals of decisions from the County Court, as well as entertaining original jurisdiction. A characteristic decision of this council was made in the case of Noble vs. Man, reported in Pennypacker's Colonial cases, page 27. This case was an appeal from the County Court of Philadelphia county. The council decided that a judgment was rendered to the wrong party in the litigation, and that the County Court of Philadelphia county pay a fine of forty pounds for giving judgment against the law.

Another decision equally characteristic, though not so harsh, was rendered by the council in 1684, in the case of Johnson vs. Peterson. It is as follows: "There being a difference pending between them, the governor and council advised them to shake hands and forgive one another, and ordered that they should enter in bonds for fifty pounds apiece for their good observance, which accordingly they did. It was also ordered that the records of court concerning that business should be burnt." This case will also be found in Pennypacker's Colonial cases, page 38.

By the charter of 1701, provision is made that no persons should at any time thereafter be obliged to answer any complaint, matter or thing whatsoever, relating to property before the governor and council or any other place but in the ordinary course of justice,

unless appeal thereto shall be afterwards by law appointed.

The first chief justice or prior judge of the Provincial Council was Nicholas Moore. He received his appointment in 1684. He had hardly assumed his duties as chief justice when impeachment proceedings were begun against him before the council. Nicholas Moore had held positions of great power and responsibility in the colony. He came to Philadelphia with Penn, in 1682, was a member of the assembly in 1682, and was its speaker in 1683. While in the assembly he incurred the enmity of one Abraham Mann, apparently a political intriguer of his day, and it was Mann who brought about the impeachment proceedings against Moore. The impeachment was never heard, nor did Moore seem to have suffered any in the estimation of Penn as a result thereof, for he was afterwards employed in the very important office of commissioner of the government.

ADMIRALTY.

Penn and his Council exercised jurisdiction in admiralty cases. This court was known as the Court of Vice Admiralty, but after Penn's departure from the colony a District Court of Admiralty was established, and the judges thereof were commissioned from England. The first judge of vice admiralty, Benjamin Fletcher, received his commission in 1692. During the times that Penn lost his prestige in the court of England, while William III occupied the throne, Col. Robert Quarry was commissioned judge of vice admiralty. He was an able and energetic man, and proceeded to exercise the powers of his office with vigor. He was a member of the Church of England, and, therefore, did not have much sympathy with the Quakers, and made himself obnoxious to almost everybody, even to William Penn himself. In the case of Adams vs. Webb (Pennypacker's Colonial Cases, page 59), Quarry came in collision with the County Court, which issued a replevin of goods in possession of the marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty. The marshal complained to Judge Quarry, who became very indignant over the disregard of his powers, and laid the matter before the council. On the appointed hour the marshal appeared before the council with his commission, which had on it the effigy of the King of England, and the seal which was in a tin box. David Lloyd, one of the most famous attorneys of those times with whom the magistrates consulted before issuing the writ of replevin, exclaimed, "What is this? Do you mean to scare us with a great box (meaning the seal in a thin box) and a little baby (meaning the picture or effigy)?" "'Tis true," says he, "fine pictures please children; we are not to be frightened at such a rate." The case, however, notwithstanding the eloquence of Lloyd, was decided in favor of the marshal.

On the accession of Queen Anne, Penn regained his prestige at the court, and swift work was made of Quarry, who was at once deprived of his commission, and Robert Mompesson, who, indeed, had been commissioned judge of vice admiralty before, but whose office was practically worthless while Quarry exercised jurisdiction in admiralty matters, became the actual judicial head of the Court of the Admiralty.

EQUITY AND THE CHANCERY COURTS.

One of the most interesting chapters of the judicial history of Pennsylvania is that which relates to the development of the equity powers of our courts. It is probable that from the earliest times the courts and, in particular, the Provincial Council, exercised both common law and equity powers. Several acts were passed at regular intervals by our assembly relating to procedure in equity, and these acts were as regularly repealed by the Privy Council of England. It is a curious fact that the time between the

passing of the act in the colony and its repeal in England was about five years. The fact can, however, be easily explained. Under the original royal charter to Penn, the King reserved the right to repeal such acts that were passed by the legislature of the colony, as seemed in derogation of the rights and interests of the crown. The colony was given the right to submit any bill within five years from the time that it was passed. The result was that the colonists waited as long as they thought safe before they submitted the bills to the crown, and generally they could wait nearly the limit of five years before doing so. When such bill was repealed, the colonists, under the leadership of David Lloyd, would pass another law as nearly like the former as they dared to do, and the law was again in force for another period of five years. Especially was this done with reference to procedure in the courts. This method was continued until the first part of the eighteenth century with reference to the courts of equity and the procedure in equity.

During all these years, there was going on in the colony a contention between the governor and the Executive Council on the one side, and the General Assembly on the other, over the establishment of a separate court of chancery with the governor, ex-officio, as chancellor. The assembly, jealous of the powers of the proprietors and their representatives, was steadily opposed to such a grant. During the administration of Governor Evans, this controversy was accompanied with a considerable degree of bitterness. Governor Evans was very unpopular, and it was not to be supposed that the people, remembering the abuse of the powers of chancery in England, and the great costs and delays in that court, would establish an unpopular court to favor an unpopular governor.

Godkin, who succeeded Evans as governor of the colony, was as mild and as tactful as Evans was fierce and blundering. He did not press the claims for the office of chancellor. His successor in office, Sir William Keith, who became governor in 1717, was very popular in the colony, and sought to assume the office and powers of chancellor of the colony. Accordingly, in 1720, by a message to the House of Assembly, he informed its members that there was a great need for a Court of Chancery, and that he had been advised that by virtue of his commission, he had the authority to act as chancellor of the colony, and he desired to know the pleasure of the House. Upon receiving this communication, the House unanimously passed a resolution, authorizing the governor to hold a Court of Chancery for the province with the assistance of such of the council as he shall see fit.

Thus the Court of Chancery was established. The first session of the court was held on August 25, 1720, and it continued in existence until 1736. In 1726 Keith was removed from office by the Penns, and Patrick Gordon became governor. He communicated with the council that he had been asked several times to assume the office of chancellor, as he had been informed that a Court of Chancery had been established, and his predecessor had exercised the powers of the chancellor. The council answered that in their opinion he could assume such office, and so he did, and he continued to act as chancellor until 1736, when the assembly inquired by what authority the governor with his council held court as chancellor. The governor, in reply, sent the communications of 1720 to the assembly.

The assembly very opportunely discovered that the creation of such a court was in derogation of the provision of the charter of 1701, already referred to, which is to the effect that no person shall be obliged to answer any complaints relating to property before the governor and his council. Gordon, however, continued to act as chancellor until his death, but his successor did not attempt

to exercise the powers of chancellor. It is probable that it is due to the reluctance of the Governor succeeding Gordon to assume the powers of a chancellor, but we have had no separate Court of Chancery in Pennsylvania, except for the short period just described.

From that day to this, only one other attempt was made to create a separate Court of Equity in Pennsylvania. This happened in the convention which framed the constitution of 1790. This attempt proved futile. As a result, in Pennsylvania there grew up a system of equity administered by the judges of the County Courts under common law forms. The same result, but from different causes, was arrived at in the New England states, where the opposition to chancery had more of a religious sentiment. For a long time these states stood alone in having a mixed procedure of equity and common law. That such system was not detrimental to the administration of justice is evident, not only from the history of equity in our state, but also from the fact that New York and nearly all the states have adopted our system. Indeed, in England, the mother of the High Court of Chancery, by the act of 1870, a system not greatly differing from ours, was established.

Among the counsel who practiced in the Court of Chancery under Keith and Gordon, were John Kinsey, afterwards chief justice of Pennsylvania, who seemed to have been engaged in nearly every case; Andrew Hamilton, Peter Evans, Joseph Growden and Thomas Hopekinson. One day Mr. Kinsey came into the court room with his hat on, and, on being requested by the chancellor to remove it, refused to do so by reason of his conscience. Thereupon the chancellor, who was himself a Quaker, ordered an officer of the court to remove the hat. This produced a petition from the Quakers, with the result that a rule was adopted to the effect that a practitioner might appear in the court with his hat on if it be contrary to his conscience to appear with uncovered head.

At first the court was very popular, but it soon lost its popularity by reason of great delay and costs of the cases therein. There is extant a complete record of the proceedings before this court which was discovered by Mr. William Henry Rawle, and to which he printed an appendix to his essay on the History of Equity in Pennsylvania.

THE JUDICIARY OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

It may be stated as a general rule that in the early days of Philadelphia it was very seldom that a lawyer was raised to the bench. This is true of the County Courts as well as of the City Court. In the latter court, the recorder, who was the president of the court, was usually an attorney. Outside of the recorder, the associate judges were laymen. Indeed, the same may be said about our Supreme Court or Provincial Council. At first, probably all the judges of the Supreme Court were laymen. Afterwards, the chief justice, or prior judge, as he was called, was the only judge who was required to be learned in the law. His associates continued to be laymen. This was true until late in the eighteenth century—perhaps until the Revolution.

It was not until late in the nineteenth century that the associate judges of the Common Pleas were required to be learned in the law. This was the case as late as 1835. Indeed, at first, the man possessing a good share of common sense, and having a large business experience, was equal to the attorney who prepared for the bar within the colony. The law books to be found in this city were very few, and these could be learned with but little effort. Moreover, the attorneys to be found in Philadelphia for the first several decades after its settlement were very few, as we will have occasion to say a little later, and it is probable that most of

them held several positions of public trust in the colony at the same time. This much may be said with regard to the judges of our courts in the primitive days of the growth of Philadelphia, that while most of them were not learned in the law, they were usually men of large experience in life, and men of learning and ability. They were men of affairs—for the most part merchants. They were influenced by principles of integrity and by desire for the public welfare of the colony.

THE BAR.

So much for a glimpse of the early courts of Philadelphia. The bar of Philadelphia has had in the early days a great deal to contend against. The spirit of the settlers was decidedly hostile to lawyers. William Penn, a man of singularly clear head and possessing sound judgment and political acumen, far ahead of his time, seems to have shared the prejudices of the colonists against the profession of the law. He looked upon lawyers as people fostering litigation and encouraging quarreling among the people of the community. It has always been the policy of the common law to discourage litigation. This was especially the case in a Quaker community. In such a community, a great many disputes, though wholly secular, were settled by the disputants in the meetings. It was therefore natural that Penn and the other Friends who settled in Philadelphia should desire that the colonists should settle their civil differences peaceably, or at least by a tribunal having as little of the forms and the terrors of the law as possible. These convictions and these desires found expression in the act of 1683, by which a tribunal of peacemakers was established. This act provides that in every precinct three persons should be chosen as common peacemakers, whose judgment, duly certified to the County Court, should be as conclusive as a judgment of the court.

The peacemakers gave way to the arbitrators, and we find that as early as 1705 an arbitration act was passed, declaring that parties having accounts against each other may consent to refer the matter to arbitrators, and the findings of the arbitrators entered upon record shall be as conducive as a verdict of the jury or a judgment of the courts. Although the act provides for arbitration only in case of accounts, it was soon extended to matters in dispute that did not involve accounts. To this day there are various provisions on our statute books regulating arbitration, and in everyday life, arbitration is often resorted to as a mode of settling differences that arise between man and man. Thus the idea of the Quaker fathers of Philadelphia are to a certain extent perpetuated to this day.

While the efforts on behalf of peace have, to a degree, succeeded, being attempted in directions entirely wholesome, the further steps to prevent the growth of the profession of the law which we are about to relate, failed entirely of their purpose, because they were detrimental to the true needs of society. One of the early laws of the province agreed upon in England, provides that in all courts all persons of any persuasion may freely appear in their own way and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause, themselves, or, if unable to do so, by their friends. And in the early time the litigants did usually appear in their own behalf, or their friends appeared for them. There is, indeed, an act passed in 1686, entitled, "An Act for the avoiding of two frequent clamours and manifest inconveniences which usually attend mercenary pleadings in civil causes." This act provides that no person shall plead in any civil cause in any court of the colony, unless he shall solemnly attest in open court that he, neither directly nor indirectly, has received or will receive any benefit or reward for his so pleading under the penalty

of five pounds, if the contrary be made to appear.

It will be readily seen that such an act would not tend to increase the number of attorneys within this province. Whether because of such legislation or for other reasons, it is true that the trials were generally conducted by the parties themselves or by their friends. The result was that a great deal of confusion attended these trials, the parties wandered from the real issue in the cause and engaged in casting reflections, not only on each other but often included in their recrimination the judge and the jury.

The confusion and disorder consequent upon such proceedings was sought to be remedied by the court adopting certain rules, among others the following: "That no person that is not immediately connected in the business in litigation shall presume to speak without leave."

"That plaintiffs, defendants, and all other persons shall speak directly to the point in question—and that they forbear reflections and recriminations either on the court, the juries or on one another."

Whether these and like rules had the effect desired we have no means of knowing. It was not long, however, before parties began to plead by their attorneys, both in civil and in criminal cases. We may also state with assurance that the attorneys received remuneration generally directly, for so pleading, and the act providing to the contrary became a dead letter. We have here portrayed the spirit of the times which, as we have seen, was decidedly hostile to the growth of a large bar in Philadelphia; and, indeed, the bar of Philadelphia was for many years very small. This may be seen from the fact that, in 1699 or 1700, William Penn spoke of David Lloyd, the attorney general, and of the King's Advocate as the only two lawyers in Philadelphia, and Pastorious, the founder of Germantown in 1709, entered a complaint to the council that his adversary, with a design of forestalling justice, had retained the only four attorneys in the colony. The names of these four men undoubtedly were David Lloyd, George Lowther, Thomas Clark and Thomas McNamrary.

Another fact pertaining to the early history of our bar is that in these days the profession of the law was very largely a social distinction, and the members of the legal profession belonged to certain families of the highest social rank in the city. It was much later that the profession ceased to be so exclusive and offered its privileges and opportunities to all those who believed that their field of activities lay before them as members of our bar, provided they be honest and honorable and have the required legal training and education.

Although this soil was so uncongenial to lawyers, and although our bar grew slowly, still the bar of Philadelphia became, in eminence, in learning, and in the integrity of its members the most prominent bar in the whole country. There were many circumstances which tended to produce such a result. Philadelphia was for many years before the Revolution the metropolis of the country. It was for a quarter of a century the seat of the Federal Government. It was therefore natural that the large commercial and political interests of the community should call forth a prominent and accomplished class of attorneys and advocates. Moreover, quite a number of the early members of the bar had been trained at the Inns of Court in London, and with their superior education and training produced a powerful impression on the bar of Philadelphia, and tended to elevate it. Lastly, but of no mean importance, the bar of Philadelphia contained the names of those who, by their great ability and achievements made a national reputation for themselves and for the community wherein they worked and labored. Such names as Andrew Hamilton, James

Wilson, William and Edward Tilghman, Thomas McKean and David Lloyd.

The first name on the roll of attorneys of Philadelphia is probably David Lloyd, a very conspicuous figure of the first half century of the settlement of Philadelphia. Lloyd came to Philadelphia in 1686, and upon reaching the city presented to the council a commission appointing him attorney general of the province. It seems that two other persons had previously been appointed attorney general by the council, John White in 1683, and Samuel Hersent a little later; but the former was appointed only for a special purpose, and the latter was sheriff of Philadelphia, and his duties seemed to have been limited to prosecute criminals within the limits of the city. Lloyd may, therefore, with propriety, be called the first attorney general of the colony. David Lloyd was born in 1659 in North Wales, and the Welsh blood which manifested itself in Thomas Jefferson and other of our Revolutionary heroes for liberty and freedom from oppression, was shown nearly one hundred years previously in David Lloyd.

In 1689 Lloyd was clerk of the County Courts, and in such position got himself into difficulties with the council for refusing to produce the records of his court before the council. Probably, as a punishment, he was afterwards, in 1698, deprived of his office as attorney general. That office was then given to John Moore. During these years Lloyd was engaged in active practice, and appeared in many important cases.

After he was deprived of the office of attorney general, he became active in political affairs, and headed the popular party against the proprietary. He was elected to the assembly in 1701, and was a member thereof for many years. While in the assembly, he was hostile to the Government, and by his fertile mind and great abilities was able to hold together the forces against the Government. He was, moreover, the framer of many laws for the improvement of the administration of justice in the colony, and was always alert to defend and secure further the liberties of the people. At one time, in 1704, during Evan's administration, he went so far as to prepare and sign as speaker of the assembly an address, pretended to be by the assembly, to the Proprietary, which was so offensive to William Penn that he demanded that Lloyd be prosecuted for high crime. This was not done, however, probably through the influence of James Logan. In 1718 Lloyd was appointed chief justice of the province by Governor Keith, and filled that position to his death, in 1731, at the age of seventy-two. During the latter years of his life he lost his great mental powers, and, indeed, a few months before his death, the council declared that he was mentally unfit to act. Death came, however, before he was relieved from office.

Andrew Hamilton, the most conspicuous figure of the early history of the Philadelphia bar, was born in 1676 in England, and when about of age, came to this country. He lived first in Virginia, where he taught school and was afterwards a steward on a plantation. On the death of the owner of the plantation, Hamilton married his widow. He afterwards returned to England, where he entered as a student at Gray's Inn in 1712, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar. He came to Philadelphia in 1715, and soon proved himself the greatest lawyer of his time in the whole country. He was engaged in the most important cases, and his fame spread to the neighboring colonies. He early took a leading part in the affairs of the colony, and became president of the executive council of the province and also attorney general. In 1724, having resigned his office as attorney general, he sailed for England and appeared as solicitor in the Court of Chancery in England to prove the will of William Penn. For his services to the Penn family he received a grant of one

hundred and fifty acres of land in the northern part of the city. On that land he built himself a mansion which he called Rush Hill. Upon his return to America, he was made prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1728 he was also made recorder of the city. In 1737 Hamilton was commissioned judge of vice admiralty. While holding these offices, he was a member of the assembly, and part of the time speaker of that body. It was while speaker of the House that he took a most active part in the erection of the State House, since become famous as the hall where the resolutions that "These Thirteen Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states, and that all political connection with England is and of right ought to be cut off," were adopted. Hamilton caused the purchase of the lot between Fifth and Sixth streets and between Chestnut and Walnut streets for the State House, and it is believed that the structure was erected according to the architectural plans of Mr. Hamilton. He selected the lot, planned and superintended the construction of the building that has since, as Independence Hall, become one of the shrines of American liberty, and which has recently been restored and stands now facing Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

While Hamilton was engaged in the many public positions, he attended to his practice, which increased in proportion during all that time. The case which won for Hamilton a great and lasting reputation, was that of John Peter Zenger in New York. We have heretofore described the trial of William Bradford before the council of Philadelphia, which resulted in the establishment of the principles that the jury is to determine whether the publication of a certain matter is libelous or not. When Andrew Hamilton came to Philadelphia, the recollection of that case was, beyond doubt, still in the minds of many people in the colony. It is most likely that Hamilton heard of the case and of the principle which it involved. This is to be borne in mind when we discuss the Zenger case.

John Peter Zenger, a printer, who evidently learned his trade from William Bradford, was engaged in his trade in New York, and printed a book, for which he was, in 1735, indicted on a charge of libeling the government. He was represented by James Alexander and Peter Smith, of New York. These attorneys took exception to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that its commission was irregular. The court, thereupon, ordered that the names of these gentlemen be stricken from the list of attorneys, and they were disbarred from further practicing in that court. The court appointed an attorney, whose well-known reputation was such as to promise a speedy conviction of the criminal. Zenger's friends were not satisfied with him, and came to Hamilton and asked him to defend Zenger.

Hamilton was at that time sixty years of age and not of very good health, but the liberty of the press of this country was at stake, and he determined to defend the printer. At that trial Hamilton took the bold stand that the jury were the judges as to whether the written matter was libelous. Zenger was acquitted at the hands of the jury. This result was hailed with joy by the people of New York. Hamilton was presented by the city corporation with the freedom of the city, and the certificate of his admission was enclosed in a gold box with appropriate inscriptions. He returned to Philadelphia, where he died August 4, 1741.

The principles won by Bradford and by Hamilton insured the liberty of our press and prevented the institution of a censorship thereof. These cases, especially the Zenger case, were widely discussed, and became the basis of our libel law in this country. Its influence was felt in England as well as in this country, for the passage of Fox's libel act was largely due to the

public interest and discussion to which these cases gave rise.

On a leaf of the continuance docket of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, June, 1775, there appeared the following entry without signature: "Departed Saints of the law with whom I have been at the bar." Then followed a list of fifty-two names of those attorneys who flourished during the memory of the writer. This list is headed by Andrew Hamilton.

John Kinsey. A member of our bar who early won renown as a great lawyer, was John Kinsey. Not so conspicuous a figure in our history as Andrew Hamilton, John Kinsey was probably superior to him in learning, and as a trained attorney. He was born in New Jersey in 1696. His father had been a prominent figure in New Jersey politics, and the last few years of his life was speaker of the legislative assembly of that state. The family to which John Kinsey belonged were all Quakers, and John himself was a staunch Quaker through life.

Kinsey was as prominent as his father in New Jersey politics, and was speaker of the New Jersey assembly for three years, and in that capacity led the effort which finally succeeded in separating New Jersey from New York.

Mr. Kinsey came to Philadelphia in 1739, and was made the leader of the Quaker forces of the colony. He was, in fact, a worthy successor of David Lloyd, whom he greatly admired. A leader of the Quakers and as a Speaker of the House, which position he occupied the last ten years of his life, John Kinsey was the prime mover of the forces which were engaged in the struggle against the Government and the proprietary party. In his fight Kinsey had the support of Benjamin Franklin, who was clerk of the assembly during those years.

We have already seen that in a Court of Chancery John Kinsey was engaged in nearly all the cases. This gives us some idea of his standing at the bar which must have been of the highest. In 1743 Kinsey was appointed chief justice. He has been called the last of the Quaker chief justices. Lloyd, Logan and Jeremiah Langhorne, all staunch Quakers, have preceded Kinsey in the office of chief justice. With the death of Kinsey the dominence of the Quakers in Philadelphia politics was gone forever.

Chief Justice Kinsey adorned the bench only for the period of seven years. He died suddenly one day in 1750 while in Burlington, New Jersey. He was then only fifty years old, and his death came like a shock to the people of Philadelphia as well as to those of the neighboring colonies.

Judge Kinsey's residence in the city was a spacious mansion on Market street, below Seventh. This house, years after his death, became the home of the first hospital in this country, the Pennsylvania hospital.

James Logan. We have already spoken of three men who have held the position of chief justices of the province, Nicholas Moore, David Lloyd and John Kinsey. Another conspicuous figure of the period was James Logan, who afterwards became the chief justice of Pennsylvania. Logan was born in 1674, and was invited by Penn to accompany him to Philadelphia, and, on their arrival to the colony, he was made secretary of the Executive Council. From that day Logan took a very prominent part in the public affairs of the colony, and when Penn returned to England, Logan became his business agent in America. He was ever a loyal friend of Penn, and in his zeal for Penn's interest he was often in conflict with the governor and sometimes with the popular party.

He was particularly on bad terms with Governor Gotkin and with Governor Keith. In fact, his rupture with Keith was at one time so great that Keith threatened him with arrest, imprisonment and impeachment. When Patrick Gordon succeeded Keith as

governor, he restored to Logan all his offices, and appointed him one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1731, at the death of Lloyd, Logan became chief justice of the colony. He died in Philadelphia in 1751.

Besides being, perhaps, the most active man of the colony in the affairs of state throughout his career in Philadelphia, Logan found time for literary pursuit, and was considered by his contemporaries "a gentleman of universal learning and the best judge of books of this part." He also found the Logonian library for the use of the citizens of Philadelphia. He intended to endow this library by his will, but failed to do so legally. His descendants, however, not only carried out his intentions, but endowed the institution more than the founder intended to do. Subsequently in 1792 the Logonian library became part of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

The Asshetons. If there is one family that has played a more important part in the early legal development of this community than another it is this family, and it behooves us to say a few words about the Asshetons. The earliest Asheton in this colony is Robert. He was a kinsman of William Penn. He was educated in England for the law, and in 1699, on Penn's invitation came to Philadelphia and became, at once, prothonotary of the City and County Courts. When Philadelphia was chartered, in 1701, Assheton became the town clerk, and in 1708 he was made the recorder. He also held the position of prothonotary of the Supreme Court from 1722 to 1726.

Robert Assheton was one of those who urged very strongly for the establishment of a separate Court of Chancery and on the establishment of the court, he was one of the Masters of Chancery. He died in this city in 1727.

Ralph Assheton, a younger son of Robert, was four years old when the family came to Philadelphia. At the age of eighteen he was made deputy clerk of the Provincial Council, and in 1708, when he was of age, he succeeded his father as town clerk. In 1728 he became a member of the Provincial Council, and was also judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court. Ralph was also one of the Masters of Chancery at the time of its discontinuance.

William Assheton. The most famous of the Assheton family was William Assheton, an older son of Robert, who was born in 1690. He was educated for the bar at Gray's Inn, London. In 1722 he became a member of the council, and he also held the position of Master in Chancery, the same as his father and brother. The most distinguished position that William Asshelton held was that of judge of the Vice Admiralty Court. He held that office from 1718 until 1723, the time of his death.

While he was judge of the Court of Admiralty, two men were brought before him, one for speaking ill of the King, the other, besides being charged with that crime, was also charged with disobeying and publicly affronting a magistrate. The first man confessed his guilt, and was sentenced to stand under the court house for the space of one hour on two market days with a paper fixed on his breast and another on his back with these words written in fair characters: "I stand here for speaking contemptuously against my sovereign Lord, King George," and to pay twenty marks and the cost of the prosecution. The second person refused to confess, and the charges had to be proven against him. He was sentenced "to stand in the pillory in this market place for the space of two hours on two market days; that afterwards on the same market days you shall be tied to a cart and be drawn around two of the city squares, and then you shall be whipped on your bare back with forty-one lashes and imprisoned till you have paid the cost of the prosecution."

Judge Assheton died in 1723 at the early

age of thirty-three. He was an able man, and much loved in the community. His death was mourned by the whole city.

William Allen. One who was intimately connected with the career of Andrew Hamilton was William Allen, who was born in Philadelphia in 1704. His father was a man of wealth, and sent William to England to pursue his studies at the Temple. William Allen supported Andrew Hamilton in securing the purchase, by the assembly, of the lot where now stands Independence Hall, for a State House. He became the son-in-law of Andrew Hamilton by marrying his daughter Margaret.

Mr. Allen was appointed recorder of the city in 1741, and held that position until 1850, when, on the death of John Kinsey, he became chief justice of the province. He continued to be chief justice for twenty-five years, and was one of the best judges of the Colonial period of our history. The story is told that, while Chief Justice Allen was on the bench, a deputation of Quakers called on him, that he, in the capacity of chief justice, should order a certain company of players, who held theater in Philadelphia, to leave the place. This was the first appearance of a theater in Philadelphia. The chief justice refused to take any action in the matter, saying that he had received as good moral instructions from players as from any of their sermons.

The last days of the life of this great judge were embittered by the contemplation of the struggle of the people of the colony against England for independence. He deemed this struggle as unnecessary, as it was in his eyes unjustifiable. He did in 1780, during the progress of the war of the Revolution.

Benjamin Chew was another man, who, while he outlived the Revolution and held positions of trust in the Government of the commonwealth, was in temperament and in training a pre-revolutionary character. Benjamin Chew was a son of a physician who had become converted to the Quaker faith and came to the vicinity of Philadelphia to live. Benjamin was born in Maryland in 1722. Being destined for the bar, he studied under Andrew Hamilton, and later went to England, where he finished his education at the Temple. On his return to America, he practiced in Dover, Delaware, and in 1754 he came to Philadelphia, believing that there was a larger field for him in the great commercial city. The year after he came to Philadelphia he was made attorney general of the province and held that position for fourteen years, until 1769. At the same time he was a member of the provincial council and recorder of the city. Both those offices he held until the Revolution. On April 24, 1774, he succeeded William Allen as chief justice of Pennsylvania. This office was, at the outbreak of the Revolution, rendered nugatory, and on the Declaration of Independence the authority of the chief justice, as well as other proprietary offices, ceased altogether.

During the progress of the Revolution, Chew took sides neither for nor against the patriots. He refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Government, and his sympathies were with the royal party. Having held office so many years under the old order of things, he could not see its authority shattered at a blow without taking sides with a lost cause. He was one of those men who were in sympathy with the people as long as they resisted the unjust aggression of the crown. He was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement of 1765. But when the first shot was fired at Lexington, and when these thirteen colonies were, in 1776, declared to be free and independent states, he could not take sides with the Revolutionists. He did no overt act against the Government throughout those trying years. He was, however, arrested by order of the Continental Congress and placed on parole.

Mr. Chew, in 1763, erected a fine mansion in Germantown, known as the Chew House, which became a historic spot, having played a very conspicuous part in the battle of Germantown, and being the unconscious cause for the loss of the battle.

After the war, Chew resumed the practice of his profession until 1791, when he was made presiding justice of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, which position he filled until 1808, when the court was abolished. He died in Philadelphia two years later. The respect with which he was held in the community could be shown in no greater way than by the fact that he succeeded in proving to the people that, though at first in sympathy with the royal party, yet he was one of the people, and in his judicial capacity under a new order of things he could fulfill the trust and confidence which was imposed upon him with the utmost fidelity and integrity.

CHAPTER II.

POST-REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. THE COURTS—ADMIRALTY.

The Continental Congress recommended the legislatures of the several united Colonies to create courts of admiralty with appeal to the Congress, in all cases. Under this recommendation Pennsylvania established a court of admiralty in April, 1776, with George Ross, as the sole judge thereof. He served in that capacity until his death, in 1779, when he was succeeded by Francis Hopkinson.

George Ross was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He came to Philadelphia when he was eighteen years old, and was admitted to the bar in 1750. He was a member of the First Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Francis Hopkinson, who succeeded Ross as judge in admiralty, was one of the most eminent men of his day. He was born in Philadelphia in 1737, and was the first pupil to graduate from the College of Philadelphia, afterwards the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1761, when he began the practice of the law. He became a delegate to the Continental Congress from this state in 1776, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the committee that drafted the Articles of Confederation. He became the head of the Navy Department of the new Government, and was treasurer of the Continental Loan Office.

Mr. Hopkinson was a man of letters and possessed of keen wit. His "Battle of the Kegs," written in reference to the attempt of the English to capture Philadelphia in 1778 by floating torpedoes down the Delaware, had a powerful influence with the people, and afterwards his "New Roof," another humorous production of his pen, did a great deal towards making the newly framed constitution of the United States acceptable to the people.

In 1779 he was made judge of admiralty for Pennsylvania to succeed George Ross, and he continued in that position until the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which vested in the federal courts the jurisdiction in admiralty matters. On the establishment of the district court, President Washington appointed Hopkinson judge for the district of Pennsylvania. His son, Joseph Hopkinson, a great lawyer and judge, has handed his name down to posterity as the author of "Hail Columbia."

HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS—SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.

Another court that was established soon after the establishment of the Government of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is the High Court of Errors and Appeal. This court was established by the act of February 28, 1780, to hear appeals from the Supreme Court, Registers' Court and the Court of Admiralty. The judges were to be the presi-

dent of the Supreme Executive Council, the judges of the Supreme Court and three persons commissioned for seven years. Subsequently this court was reorganized somewhat by constituting the judges of the Supreme Court, the president judges of the several courts of Common Pleas, and three other persons of legal learning, the members of the court. Benjamin Chew was appointed by the governor presiding judge of this court, and presided over it until its dissolution by an act of assembly in 1808.

After the abolishment of that court, the Supreme Court remained the court of last resort in Pennsylvania, and is the legitimate successor of the Provincial Court, which was established almost with the first settlement of Philadelphia. We have dwelt in the first chapter on the history of that court. After the Revolution, the Supreme Court inherited the powers as well as the history of that court, and was the only Appellate Court of this state until 1895. By the act of June 24 that year a Superior Court was established, consisting of seven judges, the one being the longest in office to be presiding judge. This court shall have final appeal in all cases from the court of Quarter Sessions, except cases involving the right of public office, when appeal would lay to the Supreme Court; and all appeals from Oyer and Terminer, except cases of felonious homicide, where appeal lay directly to the Supreme Court; and in all civil cases from Common Pleas and Orphans' Court when the sum involved is not more than one thousand dollars (afterwards raised to one thousand five hundred dollars). Appeal in the following cases will lie directly to the Supreme Court:

1. If the jurisdiction of the Superior Court is in issue; or,

2. If the case involves the construction of the application of the constitution of the United States, or a statute or treaty of the United States.

3. If the cases involves the construction or application of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

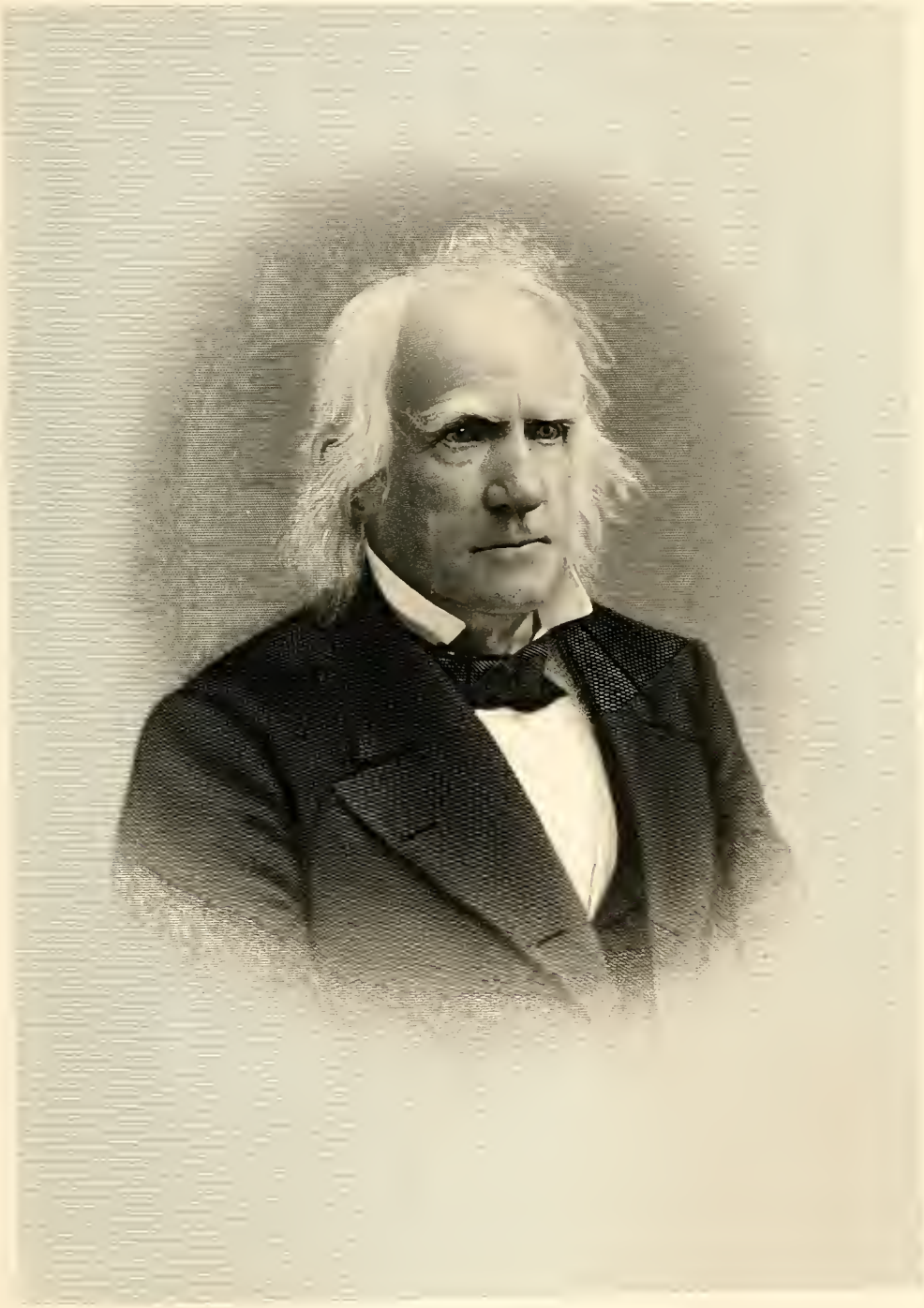
4. If the appeal to the Supreme Court be specially allowed by the Superior Court itself, or by justice of the Supreme Court.

Under the authority of this act of June 24, 1895, the governor appointed Charles E. Rice, president judge, and Edward N. Williams, James A. Beaver, Howard J. Reeder, John J. Wickham, Henry J. McCarthy and George B. Orlady as associate judges.

The present members of the bench of the Superior Court are, Charles E. Rice, president judge, and James A. Beaver, George B. Orlady, Peter P. Smith, W. D. Porter, Thomas A. Morrison and John J. Henderson, associate judges.

Of the many gentlemen who adorned the bench of our Supreme Court from its inception, several will be spoken of when we shall come to give sketches of the famous men of our bar from the inception of the commonwealth. Among the names, not thus mentioned, of the judges who made our Supreme Court a famous tribunal in our state and county, may be mentioned John Bannister Gibson, who was chief justice after the death of William Tilghman. (See sketch in Cumberland county.)

The last three chief justices of the Supreme Court were: Edward M. Paxson, James P. Sterrett and Henry Green. Edward M. Paxson was in 1869 made judge of the old court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. On the re-organization of the courts in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution of 1874, Judge Paxson became judge of the Common Pleas No. 1. He did not sit in that court, however, having been elected justice of the Supreme Court, in 1875. During the time that Judge Paxson was a member of the Supreme Court he was recognized as one of the most learned men thereof, a man of an unusually large measure of common sense, and one who readily grasped the business situation of the case in considera-



Eli K. Price,

aged 54 years.

tion. In 1889, on the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Gordon, Judge Paxson became chief justice of the Supreme Court and presided over that tribunal until 1893, shortly before the expiration of his term, when he resigned. Judge Paxson has since lived a retired life and has resided in this city. He is often seen at the gatherings of the bar and is always welcomed there. Occasionally Judge Paxson sits on the bench of our local court, by the side of a judge thereof, and listens with interest to the trial that is going on.

James P. Sterrett, prior to his elevation to the supreme bench, was one of the judges of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. In 1878 he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1893, on the retirement of Chief Justice Paxson, he became chief justice of that court. (See sketch in Allegheny county.)

Henry Green, the last chief justice, was born in New Jersey in 1828. He was admitted to the bar of Northampton county in 1849, and from that time until he became a justice in our Supreme Court he was engaged in active practice of the law. His practice was very extensive and lucrative. In 1879 he became a member of the Supreme Court, and was still a member thereof at the time of his death in 1900, having been chief justice from the time of the retirement of Judge Sterrett. Like Chief Justice Paxson, Chief Justice Green was distinguished among his associates on the bench for his great legal knowledge, and some of the opinions he wrote contain a brief but comprehensive view of the law, of the particular subject therein treated.

The present members of the Supreme Court are:

J. Brewster McCullum, Chief Justice, and James T. Mitchell, John Dean, D. Newton Fell, J. Hay Brown, S. Leslie Mestrezat and William P. Potter, associate justices. Of these justices, Mitchell and Fell were members of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, at the time of their elevation to the Supreme Court bench.

COMMON PLEAS AND DISTRICT COURT.

In the first days of the commonwealth, when the city of Philadelphia was the national capital, the largest city in the country, and an active trade center; the judicial system of this city was found inadequate to answer the needs of the times. As we have already seen, our judicial system practically amounted to this, that the judges of the Court of Common Pleas were also judges of the Orphans' Court and of the Court of Quarter Sessions; thus the entire range of the judicial business was concentrated in a single body of judges who maintained only a technical distinction between themselves, as one court and as another court. Admirably as this system proved itself in a small community, it was not practicable in view of the large and multiplied business which in a community like Philadelphia is likely to be found. The evil was felt and a remedy applied in the first years of the nineteenth century.

By an act of Assembly of March 30, 1811, it was provided that "Whereas the Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia from the various objects of its jurisdictions, and the great increase and accumulation of business is incompetent to the speedy and effectual administration of justice to the citizens of that district" as a remedy, a Court of Record shall be established by the name and style of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to consist of a president judge and two assistant judges. This court shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases where the sum in controversy is more than one hundred dollars. The president of the court was to receive a year's salary of two thousand dollars, and the two assistants five hundred dollars each, (afterwards increased

to eight hundred dollars each). By a subsequent act, the governor was authorized to appoint an assistant judge with the same salary as the president judge. By the act of 1821, it was provided for the first time that all three judges commissioned to this court shall be persons of legal knowledge.

This court met on May 6, 1811. Joseph Hemphill was commissioned president of this court, and Anthony Simmons assistant judge. When the court met next on June 3, of the same year the commission appointing Jacob Somers as assistant judge was read. Then Joseph B. McKean moved for his admission to the bar of the court and was sworn in. After that, seventy-two persons, including all the great names of the bar of that day, were admitted by order of the court. On the following day the court applied itself vigorously to business.

From that day on, the business of this court continued to flow in a steady stream. The court was renewed by the act of 1817, and later by that of 1821, and by other acts from time to time. By the act of 1851, the limitation of the existence of this court was removed in advance, and the court continued with all its powers and jurisdiction until it should be abolished by law. Long before 1851, this court acquired a solid and enduring reputation in the community as a great court for the trial of civil issues.

There were several circumstances that tended to produce this result. The first and probably the most important was that the District Court was the only court of original jurisdiction in Philadelphia, all judges of which were learned in the law. While prior to the act of 1821, the assistant judges were not required to be trained lawyers, that was the invariable practice. Simmons and Somers were the only laymen who ever sat upon the bench of this court. If we contrast this record with that of the Common Pleas, we find that while the practice in the later court was that the presiding judge of that court was a lawyer, his two assistants continued to be laymen until 1833, when by law one of the associates was required to be learned in the law. The second associate remained a layman until the passing of the act of 1836, which provides that all the judges of the Common Pleas are required to be trained in the law. Moreover, while the salary of the judges of the District Court was two thousand dollars a year each, the salary of the associate judge of the Common Pleas continued until 1831 to be only four hundred dollars a year.

In addition to this the bench of the District Court was occupied by some of the most eminent men of Philadelphia, such as George Sharswood, George M. Stroud, J. I. Clark Hare, and other men great in character, in learning and as judges. All these circumstances combined, made the District Court one of the greatest courts of original jurisdiction recorded anywhere. In the words uttered by Mr. Justice Mitchell on the occasion of the final adjournment of this court, of which he was a member: "As a court of original jurisdiction for the rapid, punctual, just and satisfactory transaction of business, I venture, without disparagement to others, to say that the record of the District Court is unrivaled in this commonwealth and surpassed in no other in the world.

By the constitution of 1873, the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, were consolidated, and the powers thereof vested in four courts of Common Pleas, with three judges in each court. Under the act of 1874, passed in pursuance of the provision of the constitution, the District Court was abolished to take effect the First of September, 1875. On the 4th of January, 1875, this court held its session for the last time. Honorable James T. Mitchell, who had only about three years before become a member of the court, gave a very interesting historical sketch of this court. Honorable Benjamin H. Brewster,

on behalf of the bar, spoke of the respect with which the court was held by the legal fraternity of this city and Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, the president judge of the court, in a few touching words responded. This closed one of the most interesting chapters of the judicial history of our great city.

At the time of the abolishing of this court, Judge Hare was the president judge; Judges Thayer, Lloyd, Mitchell, and Briggs were the associate judges. Judge Hare became president and Judge Mitchell associate judge of Common Pleas No. 2. Afterwards Judge Mitchell became a member of the Supreme Court and is to-day in priority of service on the bench of our Supreme Court next to Chief Justice McCullum. Judge Lloyd became associate judge of the court No. 3; Judge Thayer became president judge of the court No. 4, which office he held for many years; and Judge Briggs became associate judge of that court.

We continued to have four Courts of Common Pleas for this county until 1901, when the legislature, by an act passed February 13, 1901, P. L. 7, created a new court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia, to be designated as Common Pleas No. 5. In the following month the governor appointed J. Willis Martin, president judge, Robert Ralston and Maxwell Stevenson associate judges. At the election in November of that year, Judges Martin and Ralston and G. Harry Davis were elected as judges of this court. The members of this court, both those appointed and elected by the people, are men of learning and integrity, and we doubt not but what Common Pleas No. 5 will help to make in the future what the history of the Courts of Common Pleas and the District Court has been in the past. So that Philadelphia will always have, as it has to-day and as it had in the days that are past, a judiciary of which she is justly proud. Our community feels that the gentlemen that occupy the bench in our courts are all men of intelligence and character, without exceptions good jurists, and possessing a strong sense of justice. Men who have the interest of the people, whose servants they are, at heart, men who will not brook to political influence, but in all cases vindicate the right of the people, the right of the constitution, and the right of the law.

QUARTER SESSIONS AND ORPHANS' COURT.

By the act of March 19, 1838, a court of Criminal Sessions was established to succeed to the power and duties of the city court and the recorder's court of the Northern Liberties and Kensington. The court was to consist of one presiding judge and two associate judges, all learned in the law. This court was abolished by the act of February 27, 1840, which created a court of General Sessions, consisting of three judges learned in the law, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal matters. This court lasted three years and was abolished by the act of February 3, 1843, and the former court re-established.

By the constitution of 1873 provision was made that the Court of Common Pleas shall from time to time detail one or more of their judges to hold court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in such manner as may be directed by law.

By the act of May 21, 1901 P. L. 279, a Juvenile Court was established to try offenses of children under the age of sixteen, and place such children as are neglected or dependent in suitable homes or institutions. The judges of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions shall designate one or more of their numbers to hold Juvenile Court.

The Orphans' Court has been in existence as a separate court from the earliest days, but has not had a separate judiciary. The delay and expense of settling estates of decedents led the framers of the constitution

of 1873 to authorize counties of a population of over one hundred and fifty thousand to establish a separate Orphans' Court. The register of wills was then made clerk of such court.

Accordingly, by the act of May 19, 1874, a separate Orphans' Court was established for Philadelphia, with three judges; subsequently, in 1883 the number of judges was raised to four. At first there was no presiding judge of the court, but by the act of 1878 which provided that the one having the oldest commissions shall be president judge. William B. Hanna became the presiding judge and Thomas B. Dwight and Dennis W. O'Brien were the associate judges. The present members of this court are William B. Hanna, president; William N. Ashman, Clement B. Penrose and Joseph C. Ferguson, the associate judges.

JUDICIARY.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Under the original frame of government, on the founding of Philadelphia, the governor was to choose yearly the judges from a double number of justices of the peace presented by the Provincial Council, and the justices of the peace from a similar number of names nominated by the freemen of the city. This scheme was never carried into effect. The first commission of the judges of the Provincial Council was for three years. During the early period of the colony, the judges were appointed for a short period often only for a single term of court. Indeed, on one occasion, the commission of the judges of the Common Pleas was for three days and no longer.

It was early seen that this system was a positive evil. The system made the judges dependent entirely on the will of the governor, and when political factions increased in intensity, it became more and more apparent that it was necessary to establish a judiciary upon such basis as would elevate it above the wave of popular factions, and place it beyond the reach of proprietary influence.

The judges were accused of truckling to power and yielding to a favorite attorney upon whose influence depended their official existence.

At length in 1759, an act was passed which marked the beginning of a new era in our judicial history. By the act passed on September 29, 1759, the tenure of office of the judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, was made during good behavior. This act was repealed by the King in council in the following year, and things continued in this shape until the Revolution. Under the constitution of 1776, the judges of the Supreme Court held commission for seven years, though capable of reappointment. It was early seen that this was a bad system, and under the constitution of 1790, the tenure of office was made during good behavior, and the judges of the Supreme Court were made independent in their salaries.

By the amendments to the constitution, in 1838 the term of office of the judges was made for years instead of for life. The judges of the Supreme Court were to hold office for fifteen years, and those of all other courts of record for ten years. The most important change during the history of our judiciary was that which made our judiciary offices elective instead of being appointed by the governor. There was a great deal of opposition to the change, but it was inevitable that such change should take place. There can be no conceivable reason why the people cannot be trusted with the power of choosing the judges as it has been, of choosing the executive and legislative officers. By the amendment passed in 1850 the offices of judges of all of our courts of record became elective. In spite of the prediction of those

who were opposed to the change, experience has proven that no mistake was made in lodging in the people the choice of the judiciary.

The first judges elected by the people for Philadelphia under the new system were Oswald Thompson, William D. Kelley and Joseph Allison for the Court of Common Pleas, and George Sharswood, George M. Stroud and J. I. Clark Hare for the District Court. Of these men, Judges Thompson, Allison and Hare were placed on the bench for the first time, the other men having been judges either at the time of their election or somewhat before that time. Of this list Joseph Allison served the public in the capacity as judge for forty-three years, being for many years presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1. When he was elected, he is said to have been the youngest judge in Pennsylvania.

When Judge Allison died, in 1896, the community lost a great judge and a good citizen. In the memory of his long and faithful service to the public and of the regard with which he was held by the bar of Philadelphia, a bust of Judge Allison was presented to Court No. 1, by the Philadelphia bar.

Of George Sharswood we will say more later on. Suffice it to say that he was one of the greatest jurists Pennsylvania ever produced. Judge Hare for many years presided over the District Court, and after the abolishment of that court, he presided over court No 2. At the time of his election, Judge Hare was a young man, but he proved himself a great judge, and their choice proved that the people could be trusted in electing its own judiciary. One of the judges of the Supreme Court and a former colleague of Judge Hare, said that he is the most learned of living jurists. After many years of service Judge Hare retired from active labors, and to-day enjoys the rest and leisure which he earned after a long term of judicial activity.

By the constitution of 1874 the term of office of the judge of the Supreme Court was made twenty years, and they are not eligible for re-election. The term of office of the other judges remains for ten years and they are capable of re-election. By an unwritten law of the community, a judge who had served one term of office and has proven himself by his character and by his abilities a good judge, is worthy of re-election. The bar of Philadelphia invariably exercises its influence for the election of such a judge. It is thus that we have a judiciary of Philadelphia, elective for ten years but virtually holding office during good behavior. This system, in the words of the president judge of Common Pleas No. 1, Hon. Craig Biddle, "has given us the best judiciary in the world."

THE BAR.

Of the bar of Philadelphia at the period of the Revolution, little need be said besides what has already been said. Our bar at that time and for many years afterwards continued to be the greatest community of lawyers, of advocates and of counsellors in the whole country. On the list were men who were famous throughout the country for their commanding achievements and great powers. It is impossible to give a sketch of all the men of our bar who have occupied the front ranks of our profession. We have here chosen a few names in each period down to our times, who, in our opinions, may serve as representative gentlemen of the bar of their respective times. And the perusal of their lives, even in the small compass in which we have here set them down, may cause the present members of our bar to feel proud that we belong to the same profession in which those illustrious men were engaged.

James Wilson was one of the prominent men of the period of the Revolution and the years immediately after the Revolution.

He was born near St. Andrews, in Scotland, in 1742. He obtained his education in his native country and attained special distinction in the classics. He emigrated to this country in 1763, and shortly afterwards came to Philadelphia. He was a tutor for a while at the college of Philadelphia, the institution which, afterwards, under the name of the "University of Pennsylvania," assumed the high position of one of the great institutions of learning in this country. Wilson shortly afterwards studied law in the office of John Dickerson, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1778. He soon became prominent as an attorney, and famous as a man of learning. As an advocate Wilson ranked among the first of his time. General Washington advised his nephew, Bushard Washington, who afterwards achieved fame as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to study law under Wilson, and his advice was accepted.

In political affairs Wilson had a great and varied experience. He was an ardent advocate of Independence, and for six years was a member of the Continental Congress where he took a very prominent part in all measures which concerned the new government. He was director general of the Pennsylvania Militia during a part of the war. Moreover, Wilson was conspicuously connected with the efforts of the country that resulted in the establishment of our glorious government under our great constitution. He was a member of the convention of 1787 which framed the constitution, and of the Pennsylvania assembly that adopted it. In the latter convention Wilson was the only member who was also a member of the National Convention of 1787, and he was the leader of the forces that advocated its adoption. By his side was Thomas McKean, who was said by John Adams to be one of the best tried and foremost pillars of the Revolution.

It is due to the eloquence and arguments of Wilson that Pennsylvania voted in favor of adopting the constitution.

In 1789 Wilson was appointed, by President Washington, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was said that Judge Wilson on the bench was not equal to Mr. Wilson at the bar. Nevertheless, Wilson was considered the most learned man of the bench of his day. The most famous case decided by Judge Wilson was that of Chisholm vs. The State of Georgia, wherein it was decided that a state can be sued in the United States courts by a citizen of another state. This led to the adoption of the eleventh amendment to the Federal constitution.

Wilson died in 1798 at the age of fifty-six, at the home of his associate, Mr. Justice Iredell, at Edenton, North Carolina.

Thomas McKean, the most conspicuous member of the bar of Philadelphia, of the Revolutionary period, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1734. After finishing his preparatory education, McKean went to Delaware where he practiced until 1773, when he removed to Philadelphia. While a resident of Delaware, he held several offices of some importance and when only twenty-five years of age, he was appointed in conjunction with another gentleman to codify the laws of Delaware. The love of the little state of Delaware for its distinguished citizen was never abated, even after he removed to Philadelphia. He was a representative of Delaware to the Colonial Congress of 1775 and was one of the most distinguished delegates of that convention, and continued to represent her in Congress until the end of the Revolution. Mr. McKean is noted as the only man who served in Congress continuously from the time of the first Continental Congress to the end of the war. As a delegate from Delaware he signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1777 he was elected president of the Continental Cong-

ress, but resigned his position in November of that year on assuming the office of chief justice of Pennsylvania to which he had been appointed.

He was the first chief justice of Pennsylvania after the Declaration of Independence, and acted in that capacity until 1779 when he was elected governor of Pennsylvania. He was re-elected for three successive terms. On the last term of his office, impeachment proceedings were commenced by his political enemies but the trial never took place. After the third term, he retired from office and lived in quiet until his death which happened in 1817.

Justice McKean was of commanding appearance, tall and straight even in his old age. He was of somewhat stern aspect and with a tendency to be despotic. He was of intrepid courage. In Brown's "Forum" the story is told that on one occasion, while the Supreme Court was holding an important session, during a period of intense political excitement, a large assembly of people gathered in the vicinity of the court room. This caused so much turmoil that it interfered with the business of the court. The chief justice sent for the sheriff and directed him to suppress the riot. The sheriff returned in a few minutes and said that he could not suppress the turmoil. "Why, sir, do you not summon your posse to your aid?" asked the chief justice. "I have summoned them," was the answer, "but they are totally inefficient, and the mob disregards them." "Why do you not summon me?" demanded McKean. The sheriff looked somewhat confused, but at last said: "Well, sir, I do summon you." Chief Justice McKean immediately left the bench, proceeded to the scene of the riot, and, seizing two ring leaders, placed them in custody. This, together with the respect the chief justice commanded, and the authority of his great office, at once caused the riot to subside and order to be restored.

While McKean was governor, he appointed William Tilghman, chief justice of Pennsylvania, to succeed Edward Shippen. This choice was very distasteful to the leaders of the Democratic party, who, as a committee appointed at a town meeting, called upon the governor and explained to him that his choice was very distasteful. After listening to the address of the committee, McKean answered: "Inform your constituents that I bow with submission to the will of the great Democracy of Philadelphia, but by G—d, William Tilghman shall be chief justice of Pennsylvania."

During the time that he was governor, Judges Shippen, Yeates and Smith were brought before the bar of the Senate, charged with oppressive committment of a certain person for the publication of an article touching a suit pending before the Supreme Court. After a trial which lasted fourteen days, the judges were acquitted. During the progress of the case which created this trial, the governor appointed H. H. Breckenridge to the Supreme Court. Judge Breckenridge was not a member of the court at the original hearing of the case, and therefore was not included in the trial before the Senate. He was, however, present at the final hearing, and thoroughly approved of the decision of the court. He therefore very gallantly requested to share the fate of his associates. The house took him at his word, and sent an address to Governor McKean requesting his removal. The governor, however, refused to lend his aid to the passions of the time and to punish an innocent man because of the clamour of a party. The committee of the House which waited on the governor and requested him to remove this judge, urged that the provision of the constitution which says that "the governor may remove a judge from office for good cause" means that he must do so. The governor answered that he would let them know that " 'may' sometimes means 'won't,' "

Joseph Reed was intimately connected with the activities of the Revolutionary period, and played as heroic a part therein as did Thomas McKean. Of Irish descent, Reed was born in 1741 in a town near Trenton, New Jersey. He graduated from Princeton College at the age of sixteen, and soon after that began to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1763. Not satisfied with the preparation of the bar he received in the colonies, Mr. Reed went to England and studied law for two years at the Middle Temple. On returning to this country, he re-entered the practice of his profession, and in 1770 he removed to Philadelphia. While in England, Reed formed an attachment with a daughter of Mr. Berdt, a prominent merchant of London, and afterwards they were married. Mr. Reed also took the opportunity during his stay in England to make a thorough study of the political situation of his country. By his marriage he became connected with the leading families of London society, and by extensive correspondence he tried to convince Lord Dartmouth of the folly the English are perpetrating in driving the colonies to adopt extreme measures for the protection of their civil rights.

Personally, Mr. Reed was opposed to the action of his wig cotemporaries in driving their country headlong into a terrific struggle with the mother country. He was especially opposed to the measures adopted by the patriots of Philadelphia in overturning the old order of things and in the adoption of the constitution of 1776. In 1775, when George Washington, then a member of the Continental Congress, was elected to be commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, Mr. Reed was made his military secretary. His acceptance of this post of duty was a surprise to those who knew his conservative ideas. In 1776 on the recommendation of General Washington, he was made adjutant general on the vacancy of that office occasioned by the promotion of General Gates. In 1777 he was offered the position of chief justice of Pennsylvania, but he declined. In 1778 he was elected, by the unanimous choice of the Executive Council of the state, president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and resigned his seat in Congress to which he had previously been elected, to assume the office of president of the state. He served three successive terms as president, the limit of eligibility under the constitution of 1776. By virtue of his office, Reed was commander of the military troops of the state, and he took an active part in superintending the recruiting service and the discipline of the troops, occasionally leading them in person to the field of action. By virtue of his office as Chief Executive, Mr. Reed was also presiding officer of the High Court of Error and Appeals. Thus, the history of the life of President Reed during the term of his office was the history of the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reed retired from office shortly after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. At that time Mr. Reed's health was permanently broken down, but he began again the active practice of his profession. He was employed by the state as counsel in the controversy with the state of Connecticut over the settlement of Wyoming. Associated with him in that case were William Bradford, James Wilson and Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant. After argument before the court at Trenton, N. J., judgment was given in favor of Pennsylvania.

At the time General Reed retired from the office of president, he was about forty years of age, a period of life when most men of our profession have before them the opportunity to achieve all the success and the laurels of their calling. But because of the arduous labors he had undergone during the years of the Revolution, the health of General Reed was permanently broken beyond all hope of repairs. He made a voyage to England to recuperate his strength, but he was not suc-

cessful in this, and returned to Philadelphia, where he died in 1785 at the early age of forty-four years.

Edward Shippen was the second chief justice of Pennsylvania. His father, Edward Shippen, was one of the early settlers of Philadelphia, and held many important offices in the province and was the first mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Edward Shippen, the younger, was born in Philadelphia in 1728. He studied law in the office of Tench Francis, a famous attorney of those days, and was afterwards sent to England to finish his legal education. He studied law at the Middle Temple and returned to Philadelphia in 1750 when he began his practice of law. He had a very extensive practice.

In 1752, Shippen was made judge of the court of admiralty, and subsequently he also held the position of prothonotary of the Supreme Court. In 1770 he became a member of the Provincial Council. During the Revolution, Shippen assumed the same attitude as Benjamin Chew and others who held important offices under the old order of things, that is, he remained neutral throughout the struggle. In attitude Shippen belonged therefore to the pre-revolutionary times. His great work, however, remained for him to accomplish after the revolution. It was as chief justice of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that Shippen is best remembered in history.

Though Edward Shippen did not make himself a party to the momentous struggle for independence in which his fellow countrymen were engaged, the people did not, on that account, lose faith in his integrity and ability, and in 1784 he was made president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In 1791 he became one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court, and, on the election of McKean to the governorship of the state, in 1799 Shippen became chief justice and held that position until 1805, when he resigned. He died the following year. Judge Shippen is called the father of the law of Replevin in Pennsylvania, as he first placed upon a scientific basis that great branch of the law, which, in Pennsylvania, has become the most extensive method of trying title to chattels. Judge Shippen is also the father of the law of Foreign Attachments.

William Tilghman was probably, without exception, the greatest judge on the bench of the Supreme Court. He was born in 1756, in Maryland. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and began to study law with Benjamin Chew in 1772. During the Revolution, Tilghman lived in retirement and pursued his legal studies. It was probably due to the fact that he did not participate in that great struggle that the choice of Tilghman to the position of chief justice by Governor McKean was so distasteful to the great mass of the people of Philadelphia.

In 1793, Tilghman began to practice in this city and continued to be engaged in his profession until 1801, when he was appointed by President Adams, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States for this circuit. He is one of the judges who were called the Midnight Judges. When Jefferson, the great political opponent of Adams and Alexander Hamilton, became president, he had the act creating these courts repealed, and thus Tilghman and the other judges appointed by Adams were deprived of their offices. Mr. Tilghman, through life, had the conviction that this action was wrong, and never referred to the fact of this judgeship.

In 1805 Tilghman was appointed president judge of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District, and in the following year, on the resignation of Chief Justice Shippen, Governor McKean appointed him chief justice of Pennsylvania. Tilghman continued in this office until the time of his death, which occurred in 1827.

Shortly after assuming the office of Chief Justice, Tilghman and the other members of

the Supreme Court were directed by an Act of Assembly to report what English statutes were in force in Pennsylvania, and Tilghman proceeded vigorously to accomplish this difficult and critical task. The great work of Tilghman, however, and his great privilege was to place the law of Pennsylvania on the high plane on which it stands to-day. His great work for which he will ever be remembered is the thorough incorporation of the principles of scientific equity in Pennsylvania, or rather by the reiteration by this bench that, with few exceptions, the principles of equity form an inseparable part of the common law.

After the establishment of a separate court of chancery and its abolition in the very infancy of its existence, chancery powers were no longer exercised. Scientific equity lost its existence, and, with few exceptions, was made to give way to a spurious equity compounded with the temper of the judge and the feelings of the jury. Chief Justice Tilghman set vigorously to work to establish a system of equity in this commonwealth on a truly scientific basis, and it is because he succeeded in his task that the present system of equity exists in Pennsylvania—a system whereby equitable relief is given under common law form by common law judges. Binney in his eulogy of Tilghman uses these words which we may appropriately quote as giving an estimate of the great judge by a contemporary great lawyer: "He will not be remembered merely as an upright and able judge who has maintained the dignity of his profession and office, but as one who has stamped his peculiar principles and modes of thought upon the code, and who has imparted to it as much of the philosophical cast of his own mind as could with safety be carried into a science that is as well a science of authority as it is of principles. Upon the whole, his character as a judge was a combination of the finest elements that have been united in that office."

Richard Peters was born in Philadelphia in 1744, and was educated at the Philadelphia academy, where he graduated in 1761. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1763. Through his connection with his uncle, Reverend Richard Peters, who exercised the duties of secretary of the land office, Richard became thoroughly acquainted with land titles, which accomplishment was of great assistance to him when he became judge. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he took sides with the patriots, though his nearest relation took sides with the mother country. Richard was in active service, serving as Captain in the army, and later he was secretary of the board of war, and in 1779 he was commissioner of war, and in that capacity performed invaluable service to Washington in furnishing him material aid to carry out his campaign and in particular the attack upon Cornwallis at Yorktown.

On the death of Judge Francis Hopkinson in 1792, Mr. Peters was appointed judge of the United States District Court, and he was on the bench for thirty-six years. In 1786 Belmont mansion was conveyed by William Peters, the father of Richard, to Richard. This was the paternal residence constructed by Mr. William Peters, and Richard was born in that house. The house was during its occupancy by Judge Peters a famous resort for President Washington, who loved to call on Judge Peters at his home for a chat and recreation. All the great men connected with the Federal government and the men of fame who visited this country were accustomed to visit Belmont mansion. To-day Belmont mansion is a part of Fairmount park, and a short time ago was the popular pleasure resort of the city in summer.

Judge Peters died in 1828. During the years that he sat as judge, the court was enlivened by a constant flow of wit and humor from his lips. As a judge, Richard Peters was conscientious, punctual and care-

ful. He was especially versed in the land titles from his early connection with the land office of the colony. He was moreover master of maritime law.

His son, Richard Peters, succeeded Henry Wheaton as reporter of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and also published report of the United States Circuit Court between 1803 and 1855. Judge Peters is also the author of admiralty decisions in the United States District Court for Pennsylvania between 1789 and 1801.

William Lewis was the leader of the bar during the years that these eminent judges occupied the bench, viz: those who flourished immediately after the Revolutionary period. William Lewis was born in 1745 in Chester county. He was brought up on a farm and his early advantages for the acquirement of an education were very scant. It is said that some years before the Revolution, Lewis delivered a load of hay in Philadelphia and dropped in court, at that time in session, and was so enamored with the arguments of counsel that he determined then and there to follow the profession of law.

He came to Philadelphia some years afterwards and entered the office of Nicolas Waln, and in 1773 he was admitted to the bar and soon became one of Philadelphia's greatest practitioners and advocates. More than his contemporaries, Mr. Lewis acquired a wide reputation. The chief reason for that was the fact that during the Revolutionary war and afterwards, Lewis was engaged in many treason cases, always for the defendant and generally with success. Philadelphia having been occupied by the English army for nearly a year, it offered the best school for treason cases in the whole country. It was in this school that Lewis learned his lesson and held his prominent position till the close of the century. Mr. Lewis showed his fearlessness and defense of right in the course of a proceeding before the district courts of the United States. It was the case of John Fries, who had been tried before Mr. Justice Iredell of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Peters of the district court, on the charge of treason and had been convicted. A new trial was awarded. Mr. Justice Chase and Judge Peters presided. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas appeared for the prisoner. Before proceeding, Mr. Justice Chase announced that the court had made up its mind on the law of treason involved in the case, and in order not to be misunderstood, had reduced it to writing, and ordered copies of it to be furnished to the district attorney, the jury and counsel for the prisoner.

On the next morning Mr. Lewis announced that after solemn deliberation, he declined to proceed as counsel for the prisoner, as the court had prejudged the case. Mr. Dallas declared to the same effect.

The court said that counsel is not bound by the decisions but might contest it. Mr. Lewis replied in a few vigorous words: "The court has prejudged the law of the case; the opinion of the court has been declared—after such a declaration the counsel can have no hope of changing it—the impression of it must remain with the jury. The counsel therefore will not act in behalf of the prisoner."

Thereupon Judge Chase said that then with God's help the court would be counsel for the prisoner and would see that he had a fair trial. The trial proceeded and the prisoner was convicted and sentenced a second time to death. He was afterwards pardoned, however, and impeachment proceedings were brought against Judge Chase. The case served a signal lesson to stimulate the sense of independence of the bar in upholding all the rights of counsel and the accused in criminal causes.

In appearance Mr. Lewis was six feet and more in height and very sparing in flesh. He had a good intellectual face, but its expression was lost because of the spectacles which he always wore and by the altitude

of his nose. It is said that the young gentlemen of the bar could draw a striking likeness of Mr. Lewis by simply making an outline of his nose. Mr. Lewis abominated the invention of pantaloons, and wore knee pants all his life. He also adhered to hair powder and the cue. Both of these changes in apparel Mr. Lewis rejected because they were adopted by the French Revolution. His favorite forensic garb was a full suit of black and powdered hair. The antipathy of Mr. Lewis for the movement of the French Revolution lasted with him throughout life.

Mr. Lewis served several terms in the state legislature and displayed the great eloquence and power in one occasion in defending Chief Justice McKean when a movement for impeaching him was started by his political opponents. This act of Mr. Lewis was not on the ground of friendship, for he and the chief justice were not friends. It was simply a matter of duty and of justice with him. He also rendered a distinguished service to his state by framing and procuring the passage through the legislature, of the Act of 1780, abolishing slavery in the state. This was the first law of its kind not only of this country but of any country in the world.

His country seat was near the Falls of the Schuylkill, where he lived a secluded life the last few years of his existence. He died at his home in 1821, in the seventieth year of his life.

Jared Ingersoll. We will speak of three other characters who flourished at the same time as William Lewis and were equally eminent with him as members of the great legal fraternity of this city at the time of and a little while after the Revolution. They are Jared Ingersoll, Edward Tilghman and Alexander James Dallas. Jared Ingersoll came to Philadelphia when he was a young man. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1750. His father was an eminent lawyer of that colony and was one of the agents of the colonies to England, associating with Benjamin Franklin and Richard Jackson in that mission. He sent his son, Jared, to England in 1774 to study law at the Temple. Jared stayed in Europe until 1778, leaving England for France at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war.

On his return to America, Jared Ingersoll came to Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-nine, and from that time until his death, followed his profession in which he rapidly rose to the front ranks. Ingersoll was through life a close student of the law. He was also a consummate advocate. Though he was a great legal scholar, the great strength of Ingersoll was at the bar with an intelligent jury, and indeed with any jury. Only second to that was his power with the court. Horace Binney, in his "Leaders of the Old Bar," speaks of him as "without comparison the most efficient manager of an important jury trial among all the able men who were then at the bar of Philadelphia."

The most noted case with which Ingersoll was connected was the defense of Senator Blaunt from Tennessee in 1797, before the United States Senate. Mr. A. J. Dallas was associated with him in that case. President Adams had sent a message to Congress wherein he stated that the country was in danger, and accompanying his message he sent a letter written by Senator Blaunt, which had a tendency to incite the Indians to break their treaty with the government. The impeachment of the senator before the United States Senate followed. Ingersoll was successful in his defense of the senator, who, while acting imprudently, probably never had any desire to bring war upon his country. The speech of Ingersoll in the defense of the accused senator was the greatest effort of his life and is one of the very best specimens of forensic eloquence in the history of our country.

In 1811 Governor Snyder, who was always desirous of making good appointments to

office, had a vacancy in the office of attorney general. Governor Snyder was a Democrat, but it so happened that there was no Democrat in Philadelphia who was fitted to hold that office, except Mr. A. J. Dallas, who was district attorney for the United States and preferred that position. The choice was, therefore, fixed upon Ingersoll, who, though a staunch Federalist, was not active in politics and indeed would not allow anything to interfere with his practice. The only representative office he ever held was as a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1790. It was ascertained by friends of Mr. Ingersoll that he would accept the office of attorney general if it would be tendered to him, and accordingly, the next day, to his great surprise, a commission was handed to him appointing him attorney general of Pennsylvania. He had filled with entire satisfaction the same office under Governor McKean, from 1791 to 1800. He held the office thus given to him until 1816, when he resigned and pursued his practice. In 1820 he was made president judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, but held that position for the very short period of two years—his death cutting short his career on the bench.

Edward Tilghman was born in Maryland in 1750, of an old and respectable family. He received his education at the Academy of Philadelphia, and received his training for the bar at the Middle Temple in England during the years 1771-1773. During his course he attended assiduously to the courts at Westminster Hall, taking notes of the arguments and decisions.

He returned to Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar and continued to practice until his death in 1875. Mr. Tilghman had, by his early training and continuous work, acquired not only great learning, but the most accurate legal judgment of any lawyer of his day. In the branch of the law which had been a stumbling block to many an attorney, contingent remainders and executory devises, Mr. Tilghman was a perfect master. Judge Duncan, a member of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, once said "He knew no man who had this branch of the law so much at his fingers' ends. With all others with whom he had professional intercourse, it was the work of time and consideration to comprehend: but he took in with one glance all the beauties of the most obscure and difficult limitations. With him it was intuitive, and he could untie the knot of a contingent remainder or executory devise as familiarly as he could his garter." On the resignation of Edward Shippen, Governor McKean offered the position of chief justice to Mr. Tilghman, but he declined it and recommended his kinsman, William Tilghman, for the appointment. The judges had great confidence in the learning and greatness of Mr. Tilghman and often expressed their appreciation of his worth in unequivocal language. The words of Judge Duncan quoted above are perhaps the most notable example of their praise.

The wife of Mr. Tilghman was the daughter of Benjamin Chew, the last chief justice before the Revolution. Mrs. Tilghman was of ill health, and often suffered extreme pain and illness. Her health was the constant solicitation of Mr. Tilghman. His last days were darkened by loss of fortune, and, what he most deeply regretted was that his wife had to forego so many of the luxuries to which she had been used all her life.

Mr. Tilghman died in 1815 at the age of sixty-five years. A more just estimate of Edward Tilghman cannot be given than was given in the notice of his death published in the papers and written by the pen of his great kinsman, Chief Justice William Tilghman. We quote a few sentences therefrom. "The profession of the law was his choice and his subsequent eminence proved that he had not mistaken his genius. He possessed a deep knowledge of its principles,

and his sense of duty led him to a thorough investigation of facts in all his causes. His style of speaking was such as might be expected from his turn of mind, unambitious of ornament, but commanding attention from its intrinsic weight. Regardless of passions, his arguments aimed at the head, and seldom missed the mark. In private life Mr. Tilghman was no less estimable than was his professional character. His temper was cheerful and benevolent, his friendship warm and steady, and his unshaken integrity has been proved on trying occasions."

Alexander J. Dallas is the first of a family of the same name that has been illustrious in our professoin from the time of the Revolution until this day. Dallas was born in Jamaica and was of Scotch parentage. The first years of his life were spent in England. He was early thrown on his own resources, his father having died when the boy was only fifteen years old.

He studied law in the Temple in London, and came to Philadelphia in 1783 and two years afterwards was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. Mr. Dallas adapted himself thoroughly to his new country and became identified with its literature and politics. In 1790 appeared his first volume of reports. This was the first report of decisions published in the United States with the exception of a small volume published in Connecticut. This volume of Dallas was followed by three other volumes. Thompson Westcott, in the Sunday Dispatch, 1875, thus describes the Dallas reports: "These cases not only contain the judgments and arguments before the Supreme Court, but many cases disposed of before the Revolution. They carry the reports back from 1807, when the first volume was published, to 1790. They contain the decisions of the Supreme Court, High Court of Errors and Appeals and of the Courts of Common Pleas and of the United States courts in Pennsylvania."

A remarkable testimonial of the high worth of the Dallas reports is to be found in a communication from Lord Mansfield to Chief Justice McKean, acknowledging receipt of the books. He writes: "They do credit to the court, the bar and the reporter. They show readiness in practice, liberality in principles, strong reason and legal learning. The method, too, is clear and the language plain."

In 1791 Dallas was appointed secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which office he retained until 1801, when he was appointed by Jefferson United States district attorney. In 1814 Dallas became Secretary of the United States Treasury, and in 1815 he assumed the office of Secretary of War as well. In the following years, however, he resigned from his public positions for the purpose of devoting himself to the practice of his profession. It was necessary for him to do so to recuperate his income, which had become impaired during the many years he was engaged in public life. He died in 1817. He had been engaged in a case at Trenton, and feeling that an old malady was coming upon him, he asked for a short delay, but, being obliged to continue his case, he did so, and on concluding it drove to his home in Philadelphia as fast as he could, where he died within a few hours after arriving.

The beginning of the century that is just past marks a new era in the history of our bar. In the few years just preceding and just succeeding the year 1800, there were admitted to this bar several men who have, through the greater part of the nineteenth century, done their work so well, and who were so eminently great, that the expression, "As great as a Philadelphia lawyer," has become a common saying among the people. Among those men are Horace Binney, John Sergeant, Charles Chauncey and Peter S. Du Ponceau. We have chosen those men, although the list includes William Meridith the elder, Charles W. Hare, John B. Wal-

lace, one of the editors of the Legal Intelligencer and the reporter of the United States Supreme Court reports of that time, Joseph Hopkinson, judge of the United States District Court for many years, whose name we have already mentioned, Charles J. Ingersoll, and others, who stood high in their profession and were honored and respected in their community.

These men for the most part studied law in the offices of these great lawyers whom we have mentioned, viz: Tilghman, Lewis, Ingersoll and William Rawle. For some time after their admission these gentlemen occupied an inferior position at the bar, thus: Mr. Sergeant was deputy prosecuting counsel for the county, and Mr. Hopkinson was assistant district attorney of the United States. When the older leaders passed away these men took their places and maintained the reputation at the bar that their elders have made.

John Sergeant. Of the men mentioned, the one who was most conspicuous before the public was John Sergeant. He was born in Philadelphia in 1779, and was the son of Jonathan Dickerson Sergeant, an eminent lawyer of his day and attorney general for the commonwealth during the Revolutionary war from 1777 to 1782. John Sergeant graduated from Princeton in 1795, studied law in the office of Jared Ingersoll, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He practiced before the bar upwards of forty years, and during twenty-five of those years he was the recognized leader of the bar.

In early life Mr. Sergeant had a decided attraction for politics and for political position. He had deep interests in public and political questions, and was strongly attached to the incidents of public life. In the number and variety of great public positions which he held and in which he took prominent part, he was certainly gratified. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1805 and again in 1807 and 1808. In 1815 he was elected to Congress, where he served until 1822, when he declined re-election. During the momentous struggle in Congress over the question whether Missouri should be admitted as a free state or a slave state, Sergeant was the champion of the north and the leader of the forces against Calhoun and the leaders of the south. The result of the struggle was the Missouri Compromise. In 1832 he was chosen by the national convention candidate for the Vice Presidency as running mate of Henry Clay against Andrew Jackson. He was president of the Constitutional convention in 1837, and served as a member of Congress in 1840 for one year. In 1847 he was selected on behalf of the United States as arbitrator to determine the controversey between the United States and the state of Delaware about the title of the Peapatch Island. In 1841 he declined an offer by President Harrison to become a member of the cabinet and a little later he declined the office of Ambassador of England.

During all these years of political activity he gave his attendance to his extensive practice at our courts. His first success at the bar was in 1806, in a case before the Supreme Court, entitled Bender vs. Fromberger. From that time he advanced very rapidly in his profession, and on the retirement of Mr. Binney from active practice, he became the leader of our bar and retained that post until his death.

It was a peculiarity with Sergeant that if he had a colleague in a case, he would allow his colleague to look up the law and the authorities, and Sergeant would lend his aid by his reasonings and suggestions. This occurred in one case with Mr. Binney, who unfortunately was taken sick on the day when the case came up. Sergeant came to court trusting that his opponent would give him material to argue on. His opponent, however, after speaking for a short time, and not touching anything material to the cause, sat

down. Sergeant did not gain much from his opponent. He made his defensive speech, however, which was discursive, and had something to do with the case, but was not directly pointed at the issue. In this manner he talked till the end of the day's session, and on the adjournment of the court went to his room, studied up the case and the next morning, in a short, clear and decisive speech, he won his case.

Sergeant died in 1852 in Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-three. The respect with which he was held during the fifty-three years of his practice at the bar was expressed at a meeting of the bar which was held in Philadelphia on November 26 of that year in the United States Circuit Court rooms. Judge Gibson presided at the meeting, and among other gentlemen Horace Binney spoke of the work and character of this great man.

Horace Binney, the friend of John Sergeant and Charles Chauncey, was born in 1780 at the Northern Liberties, which has since become a part of Philadelphia. His father, Barnabas Binney, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army attached to the Massachusetts Line. Later he was transferred to the Pennsylvania Line, and after the war he also transferred his residence to Pennsylvania and practiced medicine in this city. Horace attended school at the University of Pennsylvania, but his school career here was cut short by the death of his father in 1787.

Several years after that his mother married Dr. Springs of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Horace went to live with his stepfather. He was sent to a boarding school in the vicinity, but did not stay long, being convinced that his new master was not competent to give him instruction in Greek. On the first day that he entered the school, he was given a lesson in the Greek Testament to translate. He did not get very far when his teacher interrupted him, telling him that his translation was wrong, and giving what he considered the right translation. Horace, however, insisted that he was right and the teacher rebuked him. "Is this your Philadelphia manners?" he asked. "It is my Philadelphia Greek, sir!" the scholar replied.

In 1793 Horace entered Harvard College and graduated with first honors. In 1797 he came to Philadelphia to make his permanent home, and entered the office of Jared Ingersoll, thus preparing himself for the bar. During the years when he was receiving his education, Mr. Binney had a decided preference to medicine, and all his reading, not of a classical nature, was on medicine. But his step-father, who was his friend from the day Binney first went to live with him, dissuaded him from taking up that profession. It was, therefore, after some hesitation between a mercantile and a legal career that Binney chose the latter. When he entered the office of Mr. Ingersoll, John B. Wallace, who afterwards married his sister, and John Sergeant were among his fellow students. Mr. Binney was admitted to the bar in 1801.

His success in obtaining a practice did not come speedily. For the first six years his clientelle was very meager. He himself has said that during those years, if he had had to depend upon his practice for a living, he would have had a very meager supply of the necessities of life.

In 1804 Binney was elected to the state legislature for one term, and at the end thereof he declined a re-election. While in the legislature one or two memorials from the Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce and one for the incorporation of the United States Insurance Company were committed to his charge. He managed the trust so committed to him in such a satisfactory manner that, at the close of his term, a great deal of business from these two sources came to him. The following incident that occurred about that time is related by Mr. Binney in his

Hon: Binney

From the painting in the possession of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

"Leaders of the Bar:" One day the president of an insurance company came to his office and gave him a retainer to argue the case on behalf of the company before the Supreme Court of the state. The plaintiff himself, Joseph R. Ingersoll and Jared Ingersoll, Binney's preceptor, were to appear on the other side. Binney asked his client if the company would not engage an associate. The president said, "No, no one else will be retained." Mr. Binney argued and won his cause and when next seeing his client, he asked him why he was so short in refusing him a colleague in the case. The president answered that he had done as he was told. Edward Tilghman, who was one of the referees in the cause, had told him to retain Binney and had said, "Put it on his shoulders and make him carry it. It will do him good."

This case fairly launched Mr. Binney in his profession. The next several years saw a great deal of insurance business placed in his care, and his business increased with great rapidity. Soon after returning from the legislature, Binney was asked by Chief Justice Tilghman if he would not undertake to report the cases of the Supreme Court. Mr. Binney, although having a large practice and pressed for time, undertook the task and published the six volumes of reports that bear his name, covering the period from 1799 to 1814.

In 1807 Binney's professional engagements were very large, and in 1815 he was in possession of all that the profession of law has in store for those who follow it, both in the size and importance of his practice and in the emoluments he derived therefrom. The leaders of the bar who held sway when he entered the arena were in a great degree gone, and with the exception of Chauncey and Sergeant, Binney was almost without a rival. During those years of active practice Mr. Binney did not let any political or judicial office interfere with his professional career. He refused twice a seat in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and at least once he refused a commission to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1830, on account of unusual exertions, his health had become impaired, and he desired to withdraw gradually from active practice. He was elected to Congress in 1832 and served only one term. After that he returned to Philadelphia and retired from all professional practice in the courts. In 1836 he went to Europe, and only once after that did he appear in court as an advocate. He continued, however, to give opinions in his office until 1850, when he withdrew from all professional labor.

In 1844, by appointment of the city council, Binney argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Girard will case. This case involved the trust created by the will of Mr. Girard, to establish a college for orphans. The case had been argued at the previous term by John Sergeant, and a reargument was ordered. Mr. Binney appeared and argued the case in behalf of the city. Opposed to him in the case were Walter Jones of Washington and Daniel Webster. To prepare himself more thoroughly, Binney went to England to master the law of public charities. Binney's argument was a masterpiece. It has remained the wonder and admiration of the legal profession in this country, and, to some extent, in England. His defense of Stephen Girard from infidelity was a choice piece of polemic and forensic oratory. In the words of a correspondent of the New York Herald, "Mr. Binney is making his argument in the Girard will case. Like a ponderous screw, it is slowly but surely descending, and is destined to crush everything beneath it." This case formed a fitting close to the long and honorable professional career of Mr. Binney. It was the last time he appeared in court.

The last years of his life Mr. Binney lived in retirement. He employed his time in phil-

osophical, literary and religious pursuits. Among other products of his pen during this period of his life is a charming small volume, named the "Leader of the Old Bar," in which he gives delightful sketches of Mr. Lewis, Jared Ingersoll and Edward Tilghman, the three great men who flourished during the generation immediately succeeding the Revolutionary war. On the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, Binney delivered a eulogy giving just praise to the greatness and achievements of that great judge. Almost the last appearance of any kind before the public by Mr. Binney was at the meeting of the bar held on the death of John Sergeant.

Mr. Binney died on August 12, 1875, at the venerable age of ninety-five years. At the time of his death, Mr. Binney was the oldest member of the bar. Mr. Binney had a fine commanding person, an uncommonly handsome face, a dignified and graceful manner of address and a most melodious voice, under perfect control and modulated with unusual skill. Of Mr. Binney, at the close of his long and glorious life, ripe with honor, was justly said that he had never knowingly committed an injustice toward a client, or the opposite party, or prosecuted a cause that he thought a dishonest one, and he had washed his hands of more than one that he had discovered to be such after he had undertaken it, as well as declined many which he perceived to be such when first presented to him. Mr. Chauncey has said that Horace Binney never lost a case he ought to have won, unless John Sergeant won a case he ought to have lost.

Throughout life, even from early boyhood a good scholar, Mr. Binney, long before death, closed the book of his life. He had a masterful knowledge of the law, so that he fairly earned his title as the Nestor of our bar, but not any less by his undoubted genius as by his great industry. Besides his great learning and wonderful genius as an advocate, Binney possessed a character as spotless from guilt of wrong as it is given for the lot of mortal to possess.

Charles Chauncey, Horace Binney and John Sergeant are the powerful triumvirate who flourished in their full splendor during the first half of the nineteenth century. Of Messrs. Sergeant and Binney we have already spoken. It remains to say a few words about Mr. Chauncey. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1777. His father, Judge Chauncey, was a distinguished member of his profession in New Haven. Charles Chauncey graduated from Yale College and was admitted to the New Haven bar in 1798.

On recommendation of Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court and an old friend of the Chauncey family, Mr. Chauncey came to Philadelphia, which was then the capital city of the nation, and the Philadelphia bar was the most distinguished bar in the country,—William Lewis, Jared Ingersoll, Edward and William Tilghman, William Rawle and A. J. Dallas were there in their full power and eminence. Mr. Chauncey, with unnecessary modesty, said to Judge Ellsworth that the many distinguished men at the bar of Philadelphia made his success there improbable. Judge Ellsworth replied that that was the ground of his recommendation. It is true that Philadelphia had at that time the strongest bar in the country, but from this very circumstance it would supply the best models and demand the most study and effort on his part, and that his education and intelligence required nothing but these to carry him to the position he would desire to attain in his profession.

When Mr. Chauncey came to Philadelphia, he devoted a short time to learn the local practice and then applied for admission as an attorney from the bar of Connecticut; but Judge Coxe was not sure that the courts had the authority. Thereupon, on the advice of Mr. Edward Tilghman, Mr. Chauncey was

admitted to the bar of Chester county, and then to that of Philadelphia in 1799. His success at the bar was rapid and his industry and education enabled him to become thoroughly acquainted with the law. He was a close student through life. He made an effort to become master of the law, his belief being that in this way he was performing his full duty to his clients. In his speaking to the court or addressing the jury, Mr. Chauncey had no words to lose. His speeches were consequently noted for their brevity and for the singular clearness of thought and expression.

His mind was judicial rather than speculative, and had he accepted a judicial office, he no doubt would have left a name as a great and good judge. He preferred the sphere of practicing at the bar, however, and as far as known, never held any public office, though a judicial position was at least on one occasion offered to him.

He practiced at the bar for fifty years. Nothing greater can be said of him than to say that he was the peer of Sergeant and Binney. Mr. Chauncey died in 1849. As a memorial of the respect with which he was held, a meeting of the bar was held August 21, 1849, in the rooms of the Circuit Court of the United States, and Mr. Horace Binney, for years the friend of Mr. Chauncey, delivered a beautiful eulogy on his life.

Peter Stephen Du Poncean, one of the most interesting characters of the first half of the last century, was a Frenchman by birth and was born in 1760. His father was an officer in the French army and desired the son to pursue the same calling. His mother wanted him to become a priest. His near-sightedness seemed to have decided the matter and he was sent to a Benedictine college, where he became an abbe. He had, by chance, come across an English grammar when he was six years old, and had, by its aid, succeeded in learning the English language so as to speak it fluently. In his intercourse with the English families, while he was an abbe, he imbibed certain Protestant ideas and shortly left the abbey and went to Paris. He secured the appointment of secretary to Baron Steuben, coming with him to this country in 1777. He served in the Revolutionary army as captain under Steuben, served at Valley Forge, and participated in the campaign of the South in 1781. His health appeared to have been permanently broken and he resigned his commission and came to Philadelphia, being then twenty-one years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1785, and had an extensive practice for thirty years. He was well versed in international law and was master of the maritime law. In the latter years of his life he gradually withdrew himself from active practice. He took a deep interest in jurisprudence and took a prominent part in the organization of the Law Academy, of which he was the first provost.

Du Poncean was a great scholar and philosopher. He was president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Philosophical Society. He died on March 4, 1844, at the age of eighty-four years. In appearance Mr. Du Poncean was short of stature, stout and very short-sighted. He always wore glasses.

David Paul Brown.—Probably the most picturesque member of the bar of his day was David Paul Brown. Mr. Brown was born in Philadelphia in 1795, the son of opulent parents. He received his education partly from private instruction at home and partly by a clergyman of Massachusetts. On finishing his education, he decided to take up medicine, and entered the office of that eminent physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who died shortly afterward. The attachment of Mr. Brown was more to Dr. Rush than to his profession, and on the death of the doctor, he abandoned the idea of studying medicine and commenced to study law, and for that purpose he entered the office of William Rawle, the elder, one of the great names of our bar.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1816. Six months after he was admitted to the bar, he met a friend who was admitted about the same time with himself, and asked him how he was getting on. He answered, "As well as could be expected." On being asked how he was getting on, Mr. Brown answered: "I can say that much at least and more, too, I can say that I have got along better than I expected, and it is not saying much after all, for I had but one client since I have been admitted, and I gave him such wretched advice that I wonder he did not return and kick me out of my own office."

Mr. Brown was a brilliant and powerful speaker, and he soon attracted attention in the community. He was an orator of great powers and spoke with great fluency and effect. In speaking he did not use any notes. He appeared in many criminal cases. He was, in fact, a favorite criminal lawyer and was engaged in most of the important cases. He tried a great many capital cases. It was the result of his long experience in those cases that he, in 1850, published his "Capital Hints in Capital Cases," a set of rules to be observed in the trial of capital cases. He also published, in 1835, for the benefit of the young attorneys, his "Golden Rules for the Examination of Witnesses." Mr. Brown was especially successful in crossexamination of witnesses, and indeed he often was guilty of the fault of cross examining too much and getting from the witness more than he wanted to get. Mr. Brown was of fine, stately form; he was portly and carried his figure with fine force and effect. He was always dressed in the height of fashion with more or less jewelry about his person. He always carried a gold snuffbox in his hands. He was very particular about his appearance and is known to have changed suits several times during the progress of a case which lasted well into the night. In later life, Mr. Brown was not very prominent before the public, having a very moderate practice. He used his spare moments in literary pursuit, and published "The Forum; or Forty Years of Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar," a book in which the author has given us some interesting accounts of some of the figures of our bench and bar from the earliest times until the first part of the nineteenth century.

William Morris Meredith was born in Philadelphia in 1799. He was the oldest of a family of eleven children. His father, William Meredith, was a lawyer of some renown in Philadelphia. On his mother's side Meredith was connected with Governor Morris and Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Meredith graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, at the early age of thirteen years with second honors. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1817, at the age of eighteen. Meredith himself has often related that he was practicing ten years before he made enough to pay for his coats or office rent, and still longer before his success became marked. Indeed, he had at one time, in despair of ever succeeding, seriously considered the plan to abandon the law and his native city and go to New Orleans to enter a mercantile career. However, he did not carry out his plan. He did much better; he employed his leisure time to make himself master of the law. He read the reports both of our state and the English Common Law Reports, and with his remarkable memory he acquired a vast store of knowledge which he used certainly to great advantage when his practice did come.

Mr. Meredith came first to prominence before the public in the case of Commonwealth vs. Cook, in 1823. In that series of criminal trials, Mr. Meredith and his associate, Mr. James C. Biddle, made themselves conspicuous in the courage and intrepidity which they displayed in protecting the rights of

their clients, the prisoners, against a judge who evidently was carried away by public opinion which was decidedly hostile to the criminals. The climax seemed to have been reached when Mr. Meredith asked a juryman during the paneling if he was biased against the prisoner. The juror answered, "I have more against you." Mr. Meredith called the attention of Judge Hallowell to this answer, but the judge refused to consider that a ground for challenging. Mr. Meredith then replied, "I thank my God that we can challenge peremptorily and do ourselves the justice which the court denies us. I have never known any court of justice guilty of such gross violations of its duty in refusing to punish the insolence of a juror to counsel in the discharge of their duty."

Judge Hallowell said: "Take care, sir; we will punish you." Mr. Meredith answered that if he had been guilty of any offense the court might punish him. On the next day the court ordered Mr. Meredith and Mr. Biddle to be taken in custody and committed in the debtor's department of the prison till June 1 for contempt of court. The sentence was carried out and both of these gentlemen stayed in prison to the end of their sentence. It was shortly after this that Mr. Meredith made his first appearance in public life, and from 1824 to 1828 he served in the legislature, being elected as a Whig, and at the head of a small Federalist minority he was virtually the leader of the house. While in the legislature, he was instrumental in the establishment of the House of Refuge, of which he became manager, and he also became director of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. He took active interest in both of these institutions until his death. When he returned to private life, he devoted more of his attention to his practice, and in a few years he made rapid strides toward acquiring a large and lucrative practice. In 1836 his practice had been increasing with very great rapidity, and from that time until 1849 he was the leader of the bar. Hardly a case of importance was tried that Mr. Meredith was not retained either on the one side or the other. In 1841, on the election of President William Harrison, Mr. Meredith was made United States district attorney. He was at the same time president of the Select Council.

His position as district attorney was destined to be short-lived, as President Harrison died soon after his election, and Mr. Meredith sent in his resignation. He was retained by the city with Binney and Sergeant in the Girard will case, but the court refused to hear more than two counsel from each side, and Messrs. Binney and Sergeant, the two senior counsel, argued the case on behalf of the city.

Right here it may be in place to speak about Meredith's scruples in money matters. He was against contingent fees and never took one. He believed it tended to degrade his profession. He was known often to have returned a fee when he might with perfect propriety have retained it. In the Girard will case, the city fixed the fees for each attorney at $10,000. Mr. Meredith participated in the preparation of the case, but because he was not allowed to argue before the court, he returned his fee to the city.

When General Taylor was elected president, Mr. Meredith became Secretary of the Treasury in 1849. Mr. Taylor died in 1850, and he, together with the other members of the cabinet, tendered his resignation, and in a short time he returned to Philadelphia. From that time on Mr. Meredith practiced almost entirely as senior counsel. The practice, on his return to Philadelphia, was largely in the hands of his juniors: of the great men of his day, such as Binney, Sergeant, Chauncey and Joseph R. Ingersoll, some had died and the others had retired from active practice.

Soon after returning to Philadelphia, Mr. Meredith was nominated by the Whig party

for the Supreme Court, but the Whigs were fast losing their ascendancy, and Mr. Meredith, together with the other Whig candidates, was defeated.

During the ten years from 1851 to 1861, Mr. Meredith's practice was very remunerative, almost as much as before he went to Washington. His labors were, however, less exacting and he was enabled to devote much of his time to reading.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, a shadow was hanging over the state administration. The governor and his administration were threatened with a scandal in connection with disposing of the money appropriated by the state for the wars. In the midst of it all came the resignation of Samuel N. Purviance, as attorney general. Mr. Purviance was considered a man of integrity and had the respect and confidence of the people. His resignation at such time destroyed the public confidence in the administration and almost paralyzed public credit. At such a time Governor Curtin called on Mr. Meredith to accept the office of attorney general. Mr. Meredith's health was not very good, and his doctor protested against his assuming the office. Meredith, however, saw the path of duty and determined to accept the office. The publication of his acceptance of the office of attorney general had the effect of clarifying the situation as if by magic, and Pennsylvania was able to send to the field her quota of men, and, more than that, she raised and equipped the Pennsylvania Reserve in advance of the Federal requisition. Governor Curtin, in his speech before the Constitutional Convention, on the demise of Mr. Meredith, said that it is true that "Mr. Meredith had accepted with reluctance the office of attorney general and the executive from whom he received that office is not ashamed to say today and in this distinguished presence, that he did certainly solicit Mr. Meredith to take a place near him as chief adviser, and that his acceptance of the office of attorney general dissipated a cloud which hung over the administration. For his service then, if for no other act of his life, the people of the state are under grateful obligation to him."

Mr. Meredith filled that office through Governor Curtin's two terms until 1867. When he returned to Philadelphia, his health was broken and his physical vigor, which had formerly been so great, had disappeared from him. He was selected by President Grant as counsel to represent the United States before the Geneva tribunal. He took efficient part in preparing the case, but the condition of his health was such that it would have been hazardous for him to undertake the journey to Geneva. It is said that the ultimate decision of that tribunal was along the lines indicated by Mr. Meredith in his preparations. He declined to accept any compensation from the United States for his services.

In 1871 Mr. Meredith was elected at the head of the Republican ticket as member of the Constitutional Convention, and by the unanimous vote of the delegates, was chosen the president of the convention and set vigorously to work at his task and was in constant attendance until June, 1873, when he became ill. He expected soon to be able to resume his seat, but died August 17, of the same year.

Unconsciously, perhaps, Mr. Meredith made an important reform in conducting cases. Before his time attorneys made their oral arguments accompanied with copious briefs and read lengthy extracts from them. Often attorneys would write out and read the whole of their speech. In all these the manner of speaking was formal and pompous. Mr. Meredith spoke without notes, absolutely extemporaneously. In addressing the jury he often had one foot on a chair and his manner of speaking was more colloquial. He spoke in a plain, matter-of-fact sort of way, in good plain Anglo-Saxon words. The

force of his speech was irresistible. Being the leader of the bar, his example was followed by others, and since his time the lawyers, in speaking before the jury, or in arguing before the court, speak extemporaneously, and are much less formal in their manner of address.

We cannot close this sketch of Mr. Meredith without saying that he was full of wit and humor. Those who remember him, all mark his wit. When in court he was usually surrounded by a circle of admiring members of the bar who delighted in his conversation. His witticisms are among the traditions of the bar.

Mr. Meredith was probably the greatest lawyer Philadelphia ever had. He was the last of that great list of men who triumphed in the early part of the nineteenth century and made our bar illustrious throughout the country. In his accomplishments, in his great success at the bar, in his great powers as a speaker, in his great character and his integrity, he stands on the rolls of our bar as an example for those who come after him. In the words of Hon. Robert L. Ashhurst, before the Pennsylvania bar association, "Pennsylvania has had to mourn no greater son, nor is there anyone whose memory and example should be more precious to her people."

George Mifflin Dallas was the son of Alexander I. Dallas, of whom we have already spoken at some length. George M. Dallas was born in Philadelphia in 1792. He graduated from Princeton in 1810 with the highest honors in his class. After graduating he studied law with his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar in 1813.

Mr. Dallas, like his father, held several important positions, and consequently did not spend a great deal of his time in the practice of his chosen profession. Among the more important offices he held was that of mayor of the city, to which he was elected in 1828. He soon resigned from that office to accept the position of United States district attorney. In 1831 Mr. Dallas was sent to the United State senate, being one of the youngest men of that body. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Minister to Russia, and he remained at that post for two years, being recalled at his own request.

The next four years Mr. Dallas spent in Philadelphia to practice his profession. In 1844 he was elected on the Democratic ticket, vice president of the United States. On the end of his term in that great office, Mr. Dallas again returned to Philadelphia and was engaged in his profession. The only other office he held after that was that of Minister to England, to which position he was appointed by President Buchanan. Mr. Dallas showed great diplomatic skill in handling the affairs of his government and was particularly active in the adjustment of the Central American question. At the end of his term, in 1861, Mr. Dallas returned to Philadelphia and lived in retirement the last few years of his life. He died at his home in his seventy-third year, in 1874. In these various offices of public trust Mr. Dallas acquitted himself with great honor to himself and advantage to the city, state and country, which he served at different times.

As a member of our profession, Mr. Dallas had justly acquired an eminence for his learning and for his abilities. As an advocate he possessed great powers and won a great reputation. He early acquired a name for being an orator of great eloquence and power. His style of speaking was formal somewhat, but he spoke with all the grace and finish of a United States senator and a vice president.

Among the other members of the Dallas family who have acquired fame at the bar of this city was St. George Tucker Campbell, a nephew of George M. Dallas, who was admitted to the bar in 1835, and was among those lawyers who, in ability and renown among their profession, ranked close to the

leaders of our bar, second only to such men as Sergeant, Binney, Chauncey, Ingersoll and Meredith. Mr. Campbell died in 1874, at the age of sixty years.

George M. Dallas, the present judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for this circuit, is another nephew of George Mifflin Dallas. Judge Dallas was admitted to the bar in 1860, and earned a prominent place at our bar as a lawyer and an orator. After being appointed to the bench of the circuit, Mr. Dallas has won the honor and respect of the bar and the community as a judge.

George Sharswood was born in Philadelphia in 1810. He graduated in 1828 from the University of Pennsylvania, with the highest honor, and delivered the Greek salutatory. He studied law with Joseph R. Ingersoll and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He had been practicing for five years when he was elected to the state legislature in 1837, where he had opportunity to display his great genius. In 1838 he became a member of the Select Council, and in 1842 was again elected to the legislature. In 1845 he was appointed judge of the district court, and later became presiding judge of the district court. That position he retained both by appointment and by election at the hands of the people, after the adoption of the constitution of 1851. In 1863 Judge Sharswood was elected to the Supreme Court bench, and by seniority in office became chief justice. On serving his full term he retired from the bench in 1883. This event was marked by a dinner given by the bar of Philadelphia in his honor.

The post in which his abilities shone preeminently was as presiding judge of the District Court. On the Supreme Court bench his feeble health prevented Judge Sharswood from displaying his great energies, and his efforts to reduce the work of that tribunal which was nearly overpowering the court when he first became a member of it, had caused him, especially while chief justice, to render many opinions which, in a few short sentences, clarified the whole question. With less exacting duties and with better health, Judge Sharswood might have added to his reputation even greater laurels than he gained. As it is, he was probably the greatest presiding judge the courts of Philadelphia ever had, and as a Supreme Court justice he ranks with Tilghman and Gibson. Besides his arduous duties on the bench, Judge Sharswood successfully organized the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he was professor for many years. We will have occasion to say more on this portion of the work of Judge Sharswood when we will speak of the Law School. In appearance Judge Sharswood was rather a stern looking man, but he was most genial in his conversation. He died in the same year that he retired from the bench. There is an excellent portrait of Judge Sharswood at the University Law School.

Judge Sharswood was incessant in his labors. During the years that he was occupied with his duties both on the bench and as professor and dean of the Law School, Judge Sharswood was engaged in many legal works both as author and editor. The most important of these works is Sharswood's edition of Blackstone, which first appeared in 1859. Among other works he published in 1854 was an unique little volume called "Professional Ethics," and in 1856 he published a volume entitled, "Popular Lectures on Commercial Law." In 1870 he published a volume of "Lectures Introductory to the Study of Law," a series of introductory lectures selected by Judge Sharswood from those he delivered in connection with his work at the University Law School. Besides these works Judge Sharswood edited many of the leading text books, such as "Roscoe on Criminal Evidence" and "Smith on Contracts."

Eli K. Price was born in 1797 in Chester county, Pa., and spent his early boyhood on a farm. His first inclination, when he reached

Wm. P. Huey

his majority, seemed to have been to engage in commercial pursuits, and with that end in view he entered the counting house. He soon, however, discovered that his taste was in following a professional career, and he chose the law and entered in the office of John Sergeant, who at that time was in public estimation on fair and equal terms with Horace Binney. Mr. Price was admitted to the bar in 1822. Early in his career as attorney, he followed the tendency of the present age and specialized his efforts along the line of real estate. He became the greatest real estate lawyer Philadelphia ever had. His greatest public work was as member of the Assembly, which brought to a succesful conclusion the consolidation of the present city of Philadelphia. The public was deeply agitated over the enormous evils this city suffered from the splitting up of the territory of the country into several municipalities. A movement was started, looking towards remedying that evil. Horace Binney said that, in his opinion, if those interested in the movement could place the name of Eli K. Price, with his consent, at the head of the list, the movement would be half won. Mr. Price reluctantly consented to become a candidate to the state senate in 1851, and it was largely to his efforts that the Consolidation Act of 1854 succeeded.

Mr. Price held but few public offices outside of being a member of the senate. He was a member of the Park Commission from its organization in 1867 until the time of his death, and he took great interest in the beautifying of our grand Fairmount park. At the time of his death, which happened in 1884, he was the senior member of the bar and had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Chief Justice Sharswood, at a dinner tendered to him by our bar on the event of his retiring from the bench, after a very touching allusion to Mr. Eli K. Price, said Mr. Price has certainly not been what we term a conveyancer, but in England he would rank in that high class of the profession, adorned with the names of Booth, Butler, Fewme and Preston.

Peter McCall was born in 1809, in a town near Trenton, New Jersey. His father was a merchant in Philadelphia, and having failed in business, retired to Trenton and lived there with his family the rest of his life. He died shortly after Peter was born.

Peter McCall graduated from Princeton at the age of sixteen. After his graduation, Peter's mother removed to Philadelphia, where Peter commenced to prepare for the bar, and where he was admitted in 1831. Very shortly after that he distinguished himself by his professional skill and eloquence in a capital case in which he was the colleague of David Paul Brown. From that time on McCall's practice increased rapidly.

Mr. McCall devoted himself almost exclusively to his calling, early in life attracting the public by the singular purity and integrity of his life. He was elected to both branches of the city council at different times, and in 1844 he was elected mayor of the city. On his retirement after his term of office, he returned to his practice and never again held public office. When his term of office as mayor expired, the expression of appreciation of his administration for cleanliness, integrity and vigor was heard from all sides and of all shades of political creed.

Mr. McCall was a vice provost of the Law Academy for many years, and in 1838 he delivered an address before that society on the early "Judicial History of Pennsylvania," which contained a great deal of valuable and interesting information of the early courts of Philadelphia. Mr. McCall was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and for many years he was on the executive council of that body.

At the time of his death Mr. McCall occupied the proud and honorable office of chan-

cellor of the Law Association. This office had been held by William Henry Rawle, Peter S. Du Ponceau, John Sergeant, Horace Binney and William M. Meredith, who was the immediate predecessor of Mr. McCall in that office.

Mr. McCall was also associated with Judge Sharswood as professor at the University Law School. He was professor of practice, pleading and equity at the Law School from 1852 to 1860, when he resigned. As a lawyer, Mr. McCall was profoundly versed in the knowledge of the law, and in preparing his case for court he made himself thoroughly familiar with the cause so that he was never taken by surprise or unprepared. It has been said that Mr. McCall was one of the last men who were accustomed to come to court with a brief on all points that might possibly arise during the progress of its trial. As an advocate, Mr. McCall was a finished speaker, and an orator of the highest order, graceful, fluent, vigorous and convincing.

Mr. McCall was a man of extremely modest and quiet disposition and of such courteous and gentlemanly bearing that he has been considered as pre-eminently the gentleman of the bar. He was before the bar for nearly half a century and had during that time won the admiration of his fellow members of the bar and of the community by his great industry and his great ability as a lawyer as well as by his character for honesty, integrity and gentlemanly bearing. He died in Philadelphia in 1880.

The bench of Philadelphia has during the past twelve months lost two of its most learned members:

Samuel W. Pennypacker, who was president judge of the court of Common Pleas No. 2, resigned on being nominated to the office of governor of Pennsylvania, to which office he was elected, and which he fills with honor to his state and credit to himself, and Michael Arnold, who presided over Common Pleas No. 4.

The loss to the city of Judge Arnold was a sadder one, as it was occasioned by his death.

Michael Arnold was born in Philadelphia in 1840. He sprang from humble surroundings, and early in life obtained his education in our public schools, graduating from the Central High school in 1857. He served an apprenticeship in a mercantile calling for a short time and began to study law in 1859. Arnold was admitted to the bar in 1863, and in the same year enlisted in the army and was paymaster therein for a while. At the end of the year, however, he returned to Philadelphia and to the practice of his profession. In 1882 Arnold was elected to Common Pleas No. 4. The court was at that time presided over by M. Russell Thayer, who had been senior associate of the District Court at the time of the abolishment, and thereafter president judge of Common Pleas No. 4, which high office he occupied until the time of his retirement in 1897, when Judge Arnold succeeded him as president judge of that court.

Judge Arnold, prior to his elevation to the bench, was not well known to the community. Among the members of his profession he was known as an industrious, painstaking young man, and especially well versed in matters of procedure. He was a lifelong Democrat, and was nominated by those who opposed the re-election of Judge Amos Briggs, and subsequently he was elected.

Judge Arnold, early in his judicial career, began to interest himself in trying to simplify the practice of our courts. His efforts being directed against the traditions of the profession, were slow in bearing fruit, but many reforms were instituted as a result of the untiring effort of Judge Arnold. The greatest of these reforms was undoubtedly the passage of the act of 1887, known as the

Statement Act. This act was framed by Judge Arnold, and its passage secured through his solicitations. This act is well known by name in the profession, and its result on the actions named in the act is almost revolutionary in character.

Judge Arnold was re-elected at the end of his first term in 1892, and again in 1902. At the inauguration of his third term, January 5, 1903, there was a distinguished gathering of the bench and bar of the city in honor of the occasion. After the oath of office was administered by Judge Robert N. Willson, the associate judge of court No. 4, Samuel Dickson, the venerable chancellor of the bar association, on behalf of the bar of the city, congratulated Judge Arnold upon his brilliant record as a judge for two decades, and of his re-election to office for a third term. On April 24, 1903, scarcely four months after that event, Judge Arnold succumbed to an illness from which he had been suffering for over two years. In his death the bench of Philadelphia lost one of its greatest members, and probably the most popular of its judges.

It was the great ambition of Judge Arnold to be on the Supreme Court bench. In 1888 he was tendered by the Democratic convention the nomination as judge of the Supreme Court, but Judge James T. Mitchell, the present senior associate of the Supreme Court, was nominated for the Supreme Court by the Republican party, and his nomination was virtually an election. Accordingly Arnold declined the nomination and J. Brewster McCullum was nominated instead. Shortly after the convention Justice John Trunkey of the Supreme Court died, thus creating another vacancy, which insured McCullum's election.

THE BAR TODAY.

We have thus given an imperfect sketch of a few of the great men of the bar of Philadelphia from its settlement to the present time. The life of an attorney, and especially one who has not been in public office, may appear at first sight to be only a very dry collection of facts of no interest except to the person who played the role. On further thought, however, it will be seen that it is not so. A study of a great man in any walk of life is interesting and instructive; especially is this the case of a lawyer or judge who possesses great character and ability. It is the lawyer who feels the heart throb of society as the doctor feels the pulse of the individual. It is the lawyer who comes directly in contact with the daily life of the members of the community, and the feeling and thoughts of its citizens. It is perhaps for this reason that in all the stages of English history and of the history of the United States, the lawyer, who naturally should think of the old order of things, is foremost for reform, for freedom and for greater political rights of the people. We therefore consider that in studying the lives of the great names of the legal profession from David Lloyd, the champion of the political rights of the people, Andrew Hamilton, the champion of the freedom of the press. William Lewis and William Rawle, the champions of the freedom of the slaves, until the present day, one really sees the feelings, the thoughts and the struggles of the people found expression in their eloquent spokesmen.

The bar of Philadelphia today numbers over two thousand members. It is increasing in numbers very rapidly. On account of the recent very rapid increase of attorneys the large majority of the present members of our bar are young men, who have their reputation and their fortune yet to make. The difference between the members of the bar of today and of a century ago seemed to be that we have not such prominent and conspicuous figures for great abilities and great learning, nor men possessing great renown. Moreover, for the past quarter of a century

or more, in an increasing degree, young men have been allured from the pursuit of the farmer, the workman, the mechanic and the clerk, to that of a profession. And the profession of the law has great attraction for such persons. The possibilities of gaining fame and renown in the practice of the law appeal to very many. The result is that the bar is composed of many men, sons of the working classes and the small merchant, industrious, intelligent, hard-working young men, men of sterling qualities, but lacking, perhaps, that keen insight and fine education and scholarship of the old attorney. The modern lawer is, therefore, probably not so educated nor so versed in the principles and in the lore of the law as the member of the bar of fifty years ago had the reputation of being and undoubtedly was.

The present tendency of haste in commercial life, by which the merchant has no time to lose over matters that are of no present consequence, exists with the lawyer as well. The lawyer of today has no time to dig for the law and to go into the first sources thereof. He does not waste his time in reading the old and obscure English cases. He says he can learn all he needs in the encyclopedias and the digests. He understands them easier and loses no time in reading stuff apparently worthless to him. He therefore gets a great deal of information on a great variety of subjects, but has no profound, wide and really valuable knowledge of the law. To a certain extent the lawyer of today is bound to consult the digests and the modern text book, which is really only a digest, because of the great scope of knowledge which a lawyer of today must possess, as against the lawyer of fifty years ago. Many new branches of the law have come into existence, compelling the attention of the lawyer of today and driving him, for lack of time, to get a superficial knowledge of them.

The lawyer of Philadelphia of today is, for all that, able, often studious, and always industrious. The older members of our bar are looked up to, respected, and their worthy example emulated by their juniors as of old. The younger men are making progress toward the top by indefatigable energy and by their genuine abilities. Not possessing such men as Horace Binney and William M. Meredith, of national and even international reputation, yet on our roll are contained men of great powers, both in eloquence and in learning. We possess men who organize and carry on successfully large business enterprises, men whose great powers as speakers before the jury and before the court are witnessed by their juniors not with envy, but with the strong wish that they in their time may be equally capable, equally successful and equally true to the principles of their profession.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATIONS OF OUR BAR.

LAW ACADEMY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The beginning of the organization of the Law Academy of Philadelphia is to be found in the year 1783, when it appears to have been called the Law Society of Philadelphia. Among its members at that time were Bushrod Washington, Peter S. Du Ponceau and John Wilkes Kiterra, who had then only recently been admitted to the bar. In 1789, in order that they might have a regular place of meeting, the members of the society requested and received permission to meet in one of the rooms of the College of Philadelphia. This association kept up its existence, though only at intervals, until 1806, when the society assumed a more definite shape under the name of the Law Society of Philadelphia. In 1820 a number of judges and lawyers organized "The Society for the Promotion of Legal Knowledge and Forensic Eloquence." They invited the Law Society then existing, of which Du Ponceau was president, to form themselves into a Law Academy. A coalition was effected and

Du Ponceau was elected the first provost and James Gibson, vice provost.

The academy was formally opened on Wednesday, February 21, 1821. From that time on the society continued to exist and prosper. It must be remembered that during all these years there was no regular law school in Philadelphia. The members of the Law Academy made an effort in 1832 to start a law school in connection with the university by sending a petition to the trustees of the university setting forth the need of such a school. This petition was not heeded by the university and so the society added a course of law lectures at different times to its regular exercises.

In 1838 a charter was obtained from the legislature incorporating this society. At that time the Law Academy had become quite large in membership and influence. From the time of its first formal opening in 1821 until his death, which happened in 1844, Peter S. Du Ponceau was the provost of the society, and throughout that period took a most active interest in its welfare. He had for years advocated the idea of joining with the university. This, however, was not effected, probably to the advantage of the society. The university has now an excellent law school, while the academy still exists, as active as ever, with a very large membership and continuing in the work which was planned by its founders.

On the opening of the academy in 1821, Mr. Du Ponceau made an opening address to the academy. This was the beginning of a series of lectures delivered each year, and it has ripened into a custom which has become established in the society, so that from that time on some prominent person in the community delivered an annual address upon some interesting legal topic. From its inception the society saw the advantage of holding moot courts in the nature of those held at the Inns of the Court in England. This method of legal education was adopted by the academy and is continued until this day. Cases are assigned to members and argued before one of the provosts of the academy. In the words of Mr. William McLean, Jr., "With a membership of nearly 500 and a faculty of 11, the academy enters the new century without a rival. No similar society can boast of its long, continuous existence, nor of its illustrious membership.

LAW ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

One hundred years ago the great need of the legal profession was a library. Books were few and very costly, and consequently very few attorneys could have access to them. The bar of Philadelphia was very small, and the need was felt of having a place outside of the courts where its members could meet on common ground in congenial and social conviviality. These needs found expression in the organization of the Law Library Company on the 13th day of March, 1802, and a law library was established. This was the first law library in the United States.

In 1821 a rival society was formed, which included the principal lawyers of the day. The minutes of this latter society have not survived, and little is known of its early history. This society was called "The associated members of the bar of Philadelphia, practicing in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." In 1827 a fusion of the two societies took place under the present title of "The Law Association." William Rawle was elected first chancellor, Horace Binney vice chancellor, and George M. Dallas secretary.

Although the library was the starting point of this association and has been its chief care and object, the association has watched with its jealous eye the conduct of the bar and has made its influence felt as a potent factor in restraining the irregular ac-

tions of members of the bar within as well as without the society. Its board of censors, backed by the sentiment of the bar, has taken up cases that warranted their interference. Motions for disbarment at the instance of the society have been rare, but have been of sufficient frequency to act as a restraining power on those who might be tempted to forget their oath of office to act with fidelity to the court as well as to their clients.

The society has always used its utmost endeavors to maintain our high judicial standard, and also to present to our legislature the need for legislation, either on judicial matters or on matters concerning the administration of justice. It is one of the unwritten laws of the association, that a judge on the bench in our county, who has proven himself an honest man and a good judge, deserved to be re-elected by the people when the term for which he was elected for office expires. This society believes that the re-election of such a judge serves the best interests of the community. It therefore used its best influence towards the re-election of such judges. Outside of the lines we have just indicated, the society always avoids all politics.

The library, beginning in a small way as it did, has now over thirty thousand volumes, and is one of the best equipped law libraries in the country. The present quarters occupied by the library are on the sixth floor of the city hall. These quarters have been occupied by the society since 1897, when they were completed and equipped with all conveniences. Besides the books, the society possesses a large and valuable collection of busts and portraits of the great legal luminaries of the bench and bar as well of our own city and state as of our country. In all the society owns over forty busts and portraits. Perhaps the most valuable of the portraits is that of John Marshall, the great chief justice.

On March 13, 1902, the one hundredth anniversary of the existence of this organization was celebrated in an elaborate manner. Hon. James T. Mitchell, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered an historical address of the society. The closing words of Judge Mitchell's address aptly describe the character and work of this society. They are as follows:

"A review of its work redounds to the credit of the law association. From the day of the small things, through difficulties and discouragements, it has fostered a library, now a notable repository of learning in every branch of the law, for scholars as well as for the daily toilers of the profession. And it has interested itself in the morals and the conduct of the bar with moderation and discretion; has exerted its influence on legislation as well as on litigation, and always for patriotic and beneficial ends. It has maintained the tone of professional ethics, and has been recognized as doing so with undeviating courage; so that, though it had never had in its membership the majority of the whole bar, it has always had the best, and has been the recognized organ of the highest professional opinion."

THE LAWYERS' CLUB.

The Lawyers' club is an organization that has for its aim the social entertainment of its members. One of the very newest institutions among the lawyers in Philadelphia, this society is very prosperous, having a large membership and a spacious club house. The Lawyers' club was organized and incorporated in 1892. Its membership is made up of members of the bar of this city as well as of non-resident attorneys. The purpose for which the society is maintained, as expressed in its charter, is as follows: "To encourage among its members social intercourse, a free discussion of matters affecting lawyers, elevating the standard of professional ethics, aiding in all movements

looking to the prompt and efficient administration of justice, the promotion of legislation for that purpose, and the maintenance of the club house and library for the use of its members."

THE HIRST FREE LAW LIBRARY.

This library was founded in 1884 under the provisions of the will of Lucas Hirst, a member of the Philadelphia bar. By his will he appointed one of the trust companies of Philadelphia his trustee, and gave it all his estate in trust to pay certain annuities and to apply the remaining income "for a separate and exclusive law library entirely independent of the present law library of Philadelphia, and in no way to be under their control or interference, for the use of students and lawyers free of charge." By the terms of his will, he further indicated that if his trustees should deem it for the best interests of the library, his preference was to have it continued at the site of his old home and office, No. 629 Walnut street. The trustees fitted out two rooms on the first floor of that building as the library. The first purchase of books by the trustees was made in 1885 when a portion of the library of the late Henry Baldwin was purchased. This collection of books formed a nucleus around which the library has grown to its present dimensions. The library was formally opened to the public on April 24, 1885, and has from that time been open to the public continuously.

In 1888 the library was removed to the ninth floor of the Drexel building, and it has remained there from that time until the present. It occupies a commodious room and is open daily. Members of the bar and registered students of law are entitled to use the library free of charge. The library, from its first beginning, has continued to increase both by gifts from friends and by purchases continuously made by its trustees, until it now contains in the neighborhood of 12,000 volumes, including a fairly complete set of American as well as English reports and a large number of text books.

The members of the bar find this library very useful, and have patronized it extensively. It is regretted that, doubtless, owing to the limited finances of the trust, the library is not open at night. If it could be opened evenings, the usefulness of this library to the members of the bar would be largely increased. The members of the Philadelphia bar may consider themselves especially fortunate on having three such complete law libraries in three different parts of the city—the Hirst library, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, the Law Association library at city hall, and the Law School library in west Philadelphia.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

The law school of the University of Pennsylvania has, since its inception, been intimately connected with the history of the bar of Philadelphia. The oldest law school in the country, it has had an existence since 1790. Connected with it either as professors, or as trustees of the university, were some of the greatest members of our profession, including such men as James Wilson, George Sharswood, George M. Wharton, James Parson, J. I. Clark Hare, Peter McCall, John Sergeant, Horace Binney, William M. Meredith and Eli K. Price.

The University of Pennsylvania was established as the direct effort of Benjamin Franklin, and in July, 1753, a charter was obtained from Thomas and Richard Penn, the proprietors, under the name and title of the trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the province of Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in 1765, a medical school was established, and in 1799 this institution, together with a rival institution, became the University of Pennsylvania.

In the meantime there had been some agitation for the establishment of the law

school, and in 1790 Charles Smith, the compiler of Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania, made a proposition before the board of trustees to open a law school. No action seems to have been taken with his proposition, but a short while afterwards, in August, Mr. James Wilson was elected professor of law, and on December 15th of the same year, the introductory lecture was delivered before the school by Professor Wilson. President Washington and his cabinet, both houses of Congress, the supreme executive council, the members of the assembly, the mayor, alderman and common councilman, the judges of the courts and prominent citizens of the community attended in a body. Mrs. Washington and a number of other distinguished ladies filled the gallery. Professor Wilson delivered a course of lectures in the winter of 1790 and '91. The second course was delivered during the next winter, but it was never concluded. Thereafter no lecture was delivered, though Judge Wilson continued to hold the chair of professor of laws.

After the death of Professor Wilson the chair remained vacant for many years, and no action was taken to renew the law school and elect a professor of law until 1817, when Charles Willing Hare, uncle of Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, a brilliant and successful lawyer, was elected to fill the professorship, and he made a plan upon which to conduct his courses. He lectured, however, only one season. Shortly after his becoming professor, he had the great misfortune of the loss of his reason, which he never regained, and shortly afterward died.

Again the law school existed but as a name without a reality until 1850, when Hon. George Sharswood was made professor of law, and accepted the appointment. He assumed his duties in the fall of the year, delivered his first introductory lectures on September 30th, in the hall of the university buildings at Ninth and Chestnut streets, the site of the present post office.

The revival of the department awakened the interest of the community in the law school, which was thenceforth destined to continue to grow and prosper. Professor Sharswood was at that time president judge of the district court. It was therefore deemed necessary, in order to successfully continue the studies and not to make the duties of Judge Sharswood too arduous, to create a faculty for the school, and so to Judge Sharswood, Peter McCall and E. Spencer Miller were added. Sharswood was chosen dean of faculty. On July 22, 1852, the first degree of bachelor of laws was conferred upon those students who completed two courses of law under Professor Sharswood.

The law school continued to prosper. More professors were chosen and more departments were created from time to time, and more studies offered to the students. In 1868, when Professor Sharswood was elected as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he presented his resignation as professor. E. Spencer Miller was chosen dean to succeed him and continued to serve the law school in that capacity until his resignation in 1872.

Mr. E. Coppee Mitchell was chosen dean of the law school to succeed Mr. Miller and acted in that capacity for many years until his sudden death in 1884. Mr. Bispham and Mr. C. Stuart Patterson were successively heads of the departments. It became evident, however, that the duties of the dean required of him that he shall give his whole time to the affairs of the law school for the best success of the school. Accordingly, in 1896, Mr. William Draper Lewis was chosen to be Dean of the law school, with the understanding that he should devote his time to the school. Mr. Lewis is the present dean of the school.

Mr. Lewis was, at the time of his election to the office, professor of International Law at the Wharton school of the University of

J. Carroll Brewster

Pennsylvania, and though scarcely thirty years of age he had already won distinction as a writer on legal and economic subjects. He had published Lewis' Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, and together with Mr. George Wharton Pepper, a member of our bar, and the Hon. A. Sidney Biddle, professor of law of the law school, he had published Pepper and Lewis' Digest of Laws of Pennsylvania.

After a wandering existence, the law school is now situated in the new law school building at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut streets. This building is situated near the university grounds. It was completed and dedicated in February of 1900. The new building is said to be the largest in the world, devoted exclusively to the study of law. On the first floor are the lecture rooms; Price Hall for the Debating Union, the Moot Courts and the offices of Dean and Bursar. On the second floor are two large rooms, called Sharswood Hall and McKean Hall, respectively, for the use of the students for study. Between these halls is the Biddle Library which is complete in its reports and text books.

There is a conversation room and a room for the use of the American Law Register and Review, the oldest legal periodical in this country. This periodical has been recently adopted by the law school as its organ, and is conducted by a Board of Editors, elected from the student body of the school.

The requirements for a degree under Professor Sharswood was two courses of lectures. Under the admininstration of Dean Mitchell, the requirements were raised to a course of two years and an examination on the subjects. Subsequently the course was lengthened to three years.

In 1875 the Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court of Philadelphia adopted the rule that a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon complying with the conditions as to preliminary examination and registration may be admitted as an attorney of these courts. The school to-day is in prosperous condition. Under the present dean, the school has entered into a new era of development. The requirements for entrance have been raised with the immediate result of getting a higher grade of students, so far as intellectual development is concerned. With a faculty of seventeen professors, instructors and a student body of three hundred and eighty-six men, the law school of the university has just closed its scholastic year in full measure, prosperous and with a permanent and lasting reputation of a school, affording an ample scientific and thorough preparation for the bar, not only of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but of the other states in the Union.

TEMPLE COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

Before the opening of the University Law school in 1850, the almost universal method of preparing for the bar was by spending a certain length of time with a practicing attorney and reading law under his directions. Thus by far the greatest number of our attorneys have prepared themselves for the practice of the law. We have seen that during the first century of the history of Philadelphia, many gentlemen of the bar received their legal education in the Inns of the court of England. After Pennsylvania established independent courts, that method of preparation for the bar fell into disuse and soon was entirely discontinued.

In the meantime, in the New England states and in New York City, a large percentage of the members of the legal profession received their preparation for the bar at the law schools of Yale, Harvard and the other universitites which had law departments. Of late years it has become the demand of those seeking to prepare themselves to engage in the profession of the law in this

great city, that an educational institution should have supervision of their legal training, rather than leave it, in a haphazard manner, to a preceptor who may not be competent or disposed to give the young aspirant for the bar the proper and necessary guidance for acquiring a legal education.

We have seen how, to satisfy this demand, the law department of the University of Pennsylvania had been established, and with what great success that institution has met since its organization under Judge Sharswood. The opening of the Temple law school took place more recently, and in the further pursuance of the desire for a scientific and systematic preparation for the practice of the law.

In the city of New York and perhaps in other large cities, certain of the law schools offer courses of law conducted in evening classes. This is done in order to afford an opportunity to those who are desirous to prepare for the bar, but who, by reason of their financial situation, are not able to pursue their studies without at the same time pursuing their occupation in order to earn a livelihood.

It is with the same idea that in this city, at the earnest solicitation of many persons, the Temple Law school was founded and conducted as a department of the Temple college, a worthy institution established by Dr. Russell H. Conwell, the pastor of the Temple of this city.

This school was opened in 1895, and since its inception, has graduated from its school three classes. The plan of this institution is to afford a course of studies in preparation for the bar, for a period of four years. The classes are conducted in the evenings. During the last year of this course, the candidate for a degree is to register as a student at law in the office of an attorney as a preceptor. At the end of four years he is to offer himself for an examination for the bar, and after he successfully goes through this ordeal and is admitted to the bar, he receives his diploma from the college.

By Samuel M. Israeli, Ph.B. (Yale) LL.B. (U. of P.) Member of the Philadelphia bar. Author of "Additional Liability of Members of a Corporation."

Theodore Cuyler, a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the subject of this sketch, was born in 1819. His father, who was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, removed with his family to Philadelphia in 1834. Young Cuyler was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and four years later was admitted to the bar and soon rose to prominence in his profession, acquiring a large and lucrative practice, and it has been justly and truly said of him that "he was a natural lawyer to whom the most arduous and difficult labors and conquests at the bar seemed comparatively easy. In quickness of comprehension and fertility of mental resources he was rarely equaled and never surpassed." As general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad company his services extending over a period of many years were well-nigh invaluable.

Formerly a Whig in politics, Mr. Cuyler became a Democrat upon the dismemberment of the Whig party, but his devotion to his profession and his aversion to entering political contests led him to decline on several occasions nominations to the state legislature and to Congress. He, however, was elected a member of the select council of Philadelphia, and served as its president and also served as a member of the state constitutional convention in which body he exercised a marked influence. He also served as a member of the Philadelphia park commission and as a director and controller of the public schools. As a citizen his life was in the highest degree honorable and useful, and, with all, he possessed social graces that made him everywhere and always the true gentleman. Mr. Cuyler was devoted to the interests of the church of which his father

Thos. Ewing

had been pastor, and was an active and influential leader in the erection of its new house of worship, regarded as one of the finest architectural structures of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cuyler departed this life at Philadelphia on April 5, 1876, at the age of fifty-seven years. But he had wrought well, and his death was universally mourned as that of an upright citizen, a good man and a true friend.

F. Carroll Brewster was born in Philadelphia, in the old city proper, May 15, 1825. In early boyhood he was regarded as bright and promising. He was sent to the Old Friends' select school in Philadelphia, where he was carefully trained and rapidly fitted for college and soon entered the University of Pennsylvania. The young student displayed wonderful industry and aptness for learning, and in 1841, when about sixteen years of age, he was graduated with honors. In 1868 he was elected president of the Alumni society of the university, which office he filled for a number of years. In June, 1871, he was the orator at the laying of the corner stone of the new university buildings in West Philadelphia, and honored by that institution with the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the completion of his college course he immediately commenced the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar September 7, 1844. He commanded marked success in his profession and his position was soon at the head of the bar of Pennsylvania. His practice was largely confined to the civil courts, but in his early history he won a reputation as a criminal lawyer. During his career he managed cases with an application and careful study that rarely failed to secure his purpose, and his first great criminal suits were red-letter days in his legal life.

Until 1862 Mr. Brewster had held no political office. He had been repeatedly pressed for nomination to high public trusts, but declined, until without any consultation with Mr. Brewster, the Republican party nominated him for city solicitor, and he was elected by a large majority and sworn into office January 1 of that year. Soon after his induction into office he was called upon to argue the validity of the bequests to the city of Philadelphia under the will of the late Stephen Girard, over which much litigation ensued and which Mr. Brewster carried through to a brilliant success. Following closely on this came the Chestnut street bridge case, which he also brought to a favorable issue, and during his public services in behalf of Philadelphia Mr. Brewster conducted also many private causes.

In 1862 he was nominated and elected city solicitor and during his term in this office represented the city in a great many important cases.

At the close of his first term as city solicitor, in 1865, Mr. Brewster was re-elected, but his second term was very brief.

An additional judge was required in the Philadelphia courts and the legislature provided for the election of another member of the judiciary. To this position Mr. Brewster was elected in October, 1866, and as judge he presided over many celebrated trials and his judicial record was pure; he was eminently a great jurist; his rulings in all cases were noted for their justice, clearness and soundness; his opinions were remarkable for their research and learning, and his manner toward members of the bar was kind, courteous and dignified. After serving, with great satisfaction to the people of Philadelphia, as judge for more than three years, he was appointed by Governor Geary attorney general of the commonwealth. This office he filled during the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, and it is noteworthy that the State Supreme Court Reports contain more than thirty "important causes" which he argued, as attorney general, before the Supreme Court. Upon his retirement from that office he at once resumed the active practice

of his profession, and was concerned, up to the moment of his death, in cases involving great interests.

On September 13, 1869, on the organization of the board of city trusts, he was elected its solicitor, in which position he continued until his death.

Judge Brewster enjoyed a large popularity as a law preceptor. Upwards of ninety persons studied law in his offices and have been admitted to practice, and in 1894 his students organized as a corporation under the name of "The Associated Students of F. Carroll Brewster." This organization is strong and promises to exist as long as its members live. In the midst of his active life he found time to publish many legal works of great interest. Judge Brewster was a great traveler, and few sections of the habitable world were not visited by him. In 1887 he visted the Holy Land, and in 1895 took a trip around the world, and published, upon his return, a brief account of his travels under the title, "From Independence Hall Around the World."

In November, 1895, When the Orphans' court took possession of the new quarters in the public buildings, he was designated, with Hampton L. Carson, to offer the congratulations of the bar, and was the orator at the unveiling of the tablet erected in Girard college to the memory of the late Stephen Girard.

Judge Brewster was a classical student and linguist of no mean ability. He was familiar with Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian dialect. Judge Brewster was a social man, and it was a great pleasure to him to bring the members of the bar into closer social relations. During the last twenty years of his life he gave many princely entertainments gathering upon occasions two or three hundred of the members of the bar together at his board. This gave rise to the organization of the "Laywers' Club," which was incorporated in 1892, with Judge Brewster as its president, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Union League, the Art Club, of Philadelphia; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the State Bar Association, the Law Association of Philadelphia and the only honorary member of the Five o'Clock club of Philadelphia. His life was a record of continuous success. He shone with conspicuous light in every branch of his profession. He was found equal to and honored in every position to which he was called. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence was profound and extensive, his arrangement of details, clear, logical and convincing. He was a lawyer of consummate ability and address. His personal manner in the trial of a case was courteous, patient and considerate. He was easy, affable, self-possessed and equal to any emergency.

Mr. Brewster died at Charlotte, N. C., December 30, 1898, and left surviving him three sons and two daughters. A formal announcement of his death was made in all the courts and appropriate minutes were ordered to be entered upon the records. His death was mourned as a universal loss to the community.

James E. Gowen, Esq., solicitor for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, died February 16, 1885, at the age of 56, at his home at Mount Airy. Mr. Gowen was a brother of Franklin B. Gowen and son of James Gowen of Mount Airy, where he was born and lived all his life. He studied law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell, who was then solicitor for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, and who, it is said, was the first attorney at law known by the distinctive title of "Railroad Lawyer." Mr. Gowen was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1851, and when Mr. Campbell died, during the war, succeeded to the position which he held at the time of his death. His position as solicitor naturally brought him

James Curven

into great prominence, by reason of the litigation in which the Reading company had been involved, and he acquired a very high reputation as a corporation lawyer. Outside of the prominence which his official position brought him his life was a very retired one, his tastes being to a large degree literary and domestic and opposed to public display. He was noted for his amiability and for the assistance and encouragement he gave to young members of the bar. He never entered politics, though the opportunity was afforded him in 1876, when he declined the Democratic nomination of judge of the Court of Common Pleas against Judge Yerkes, the Republican nominee. Mr. Gowen's death was ascribed to nervous prostration caused by overapplication to the complication in which the railroad company was involved.

Samuel Baird Huey, president of the Board of Public Education, and one of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7, 1843, and died in Philadelphia November 21, 1901. His paternal ancestors were Scotch Phesbyterians, who came to America in 1763, and were staunch patriots during the war of the Revolution. His great-grandfather fell on the battlefield of Trenton. His paternal grandparents were John Thompson Huey and Margaret Culbertson and his father was Samuel Culbertson Huey, who, for a period of sixteen years, was president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company. He was educated in private and public schools in this city, graduating at Princeton college with honor in the class of 1863, at which time he was awarded prizes for oratory and debate, and in 1866 he received the degree of A. M. He was always fond of athletic sports and at college he was captain of the cricket team and played on the baseball nine. From college he went into the service of the United States as captain's clerk on the San Jacinto. In 1864 he was appointed ensign, and the following year assistant paymaster. He was in the attacks on Forts Fisher and Wilmington, and served on blockade duty until December, 1865, when he resigned his commission in the navy and began the study of law in the office of John C. Bullitt. He also entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1868, after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Prior to that time he had joined the First Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and was appointed successively captain, assistant quartermaster, major and assistant adjutant general, resigning in 1878 because of increasing professional duties.

During the existence of the bankrupt law of 1868 Mr. Huey is said to have had the largest bankruptcy business of all the practitioners in the United States Courts of the district, and Judge Cadwalader, upon more than one occasion when pressed with business, called upon Mr. Huey to sit with him and pass upon pending cases.

In 1872 he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the state, and in 1880, upon motion of General Benjamin F. Butler, was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. His practice was constant and varied in all the courts, but it was in successfully conducting cases with special reference to corporation law that he stood pre-eminent.

Mr. Huey never sought political office beyond being a delegate to city and state conventions, preferring rather to influence the actions of others. As secretary of the Union League he was enabled to do this, and to lead political thought by means of its annual reports and other publications, which he wrote while officiating in that capacity. When he resigned the secretaryship the directors of the League unanimously voted him the gold medal of the organization as an expression of their appreciation of his services.

In 1886 the judges of the Courts of Com-

mon Pleas unanimously appointed him a member of the board of education from the Twenty-seventh section. The following year he was elected president of the board, and continuously served in that position up to the time of his death. He was a member and counsel of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and member of Post 1, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also an active member of the National Bar association, and served on the boards of direction of the Spring Garden Insurance company, City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety company and Edison Electric Light company. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His life was an active, energetic and successful one and his systematic attention to all his duties enabled him to faithfully perform the obligations laid upon him.

Mr. Huey was married June 4, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Abrams, of the Puritan Hunt family of Concord, Mass. They had seven children, five of whom—Arthur Baird, Mrs. Walter Moses, Samuel Culbertson, Malcolm Sidney and Mary Dorothy, together with Mrs. Huey—survive.

Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell was born in New York City on May 4, 1801, and died there suddenly on July 15, 1852. He was the second son of Walter and Anne (Law) Hubbell, and was of New England lineage. His maternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Law, was one of the governors of Connecticut under the colonial system, and his grandfather, the Hon. Richard Law, of New London, Conn., was a lawyer of eminence, chief justice and a member of the Continental Congress. In the year 1819 Mr. Hubbell was graduated from Union college with the degree of A. B. under the presidency of the venerable Dr. Eliphalet Natt. He read law with Charles Chauncey of Philadelphia, whose confidence and esteem he ever retained. In November, 1836, he married Miss Anna Gibbon Johnson of Salem, N. J., daughter of Colonel Robert Gibbon Johnson, whose ancestors were the earliest settlers of that part of New Jersey. A man of distinguished ability and the first writer of the "History of Salem, N. J."

From the time of Mr. Hubbell's admission to the bar everything around him gave way to his profession and his scrupulous care and conscientious attention would not delegate to another what he might do himself. The legal characteristic of his mind was a microscopic power of analysis and a metaphysical cast of thought which detected the most delicate distinctions. These intellectual traits gave him that commanding power which he always held as a counselor and advocate. The result of his great labors will be found where those of a great lawyer only are to be found—in the Reports of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hubbell was a Presbyterian from conviction, and for this reason and his great legal abilities, he was selected to be associated with William C. Preston of South Carolina, and John Sergeant and Joseph Ingersoll of Philadelphia, to sustain the rights of the Presbyterian church against those who were endeavoring to assail its apolostic and divinely instituted government and its peculiar and essential doctrines. When Mr. Hubbell died, at the premature age of fifty-two, his friend and adviser, Hon. William Rawle, said: "He was a victim to his noble conscientiousness and a martyr to his faithfulness."

Hon. David Newlin Fell was born on November 4, 1840, in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa., and was educated under the direction of his father, who was a distinguished teacher and superintendent of public schools and was for fifty years actively connected with educational institutions of the state. David N. Fell entered the State Normal school with the class of 1862, and in the August following his graduation he entered the army, was commissioned lieutenant of Company E of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers,

Very Truly yours
Ferdinand N. Hubbell

and with his Regiment took part in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and many less important engagements.

Having chosen the law for his profession, he became a student in the office of his brother, William W. Fell, in Philadelphia, and on March 16, 1866, was admitted to practice. His public services and legal ability soon became of foremost rank and were crowned with recognition when on May 3, 1877, only ten years after his admission he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Philadelphia. At the ensuing election the choice was ratified by the people at the polls. He was re-elected to succeed himself in 1887, and on both occasions received the nomination by both political parties. In 1893 Judge Fell was elected to the high and honorable position of justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

Hon. William W. Porter was born on May 5, 1856. He came of one of the best-known families of Pennsylvania, being the son of the late Judge William A. Porter and a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania, and great-grandson of General Andrew Porter, who was a member of General Washington's staff during the struggle for independence. His father was one of the most distinguished jurists of his day, filling successfully the offices of district attorney and city solicitor of Philadelphia and Supreme court justice of the state of Pennsylvania and judge of the Court of Alabama Claims at Washington. His granduncle, Judge Madison Porter of Easton, was a member of President Buchanan's cabinet. His uncle, General Horace Porter, was ambassador to France. William was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 with the degree of Master of Arts. Upon completing his course he entered the law offices of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He devoted himself to corporation law and to the law relating to estates. He was appointed to a place on the Superior Court bench on September 14, 1897, by Governor Hastings as the successor of Judge Willard and which office he is now (1903) filling.

Hon. James Tyndale Mitchell was born in Belleville, Ill., November 9, 1834. The family had moved from western Virginia in 1823 after the failure to abolish slavery in that state, in which movement the Rev. Edward Mitchell, the judge's great-grandfather, was prominently identified.

At the age of seven James T. Mitchell was sent to Philadelphia to be educated under the care of his maternal grandmother, and was placed in the school of Dr. Samuel Jones, brother of Judge Joel Jones, mayor of Philadelphia. He was subsequently sent to the Central High school, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1852. He then entered Harvard college, graduating with high rank in 1855. Upon his return to Philadelphia he studied law in the office of George Biddle, also attending the lectures at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar November 10, 1857, and in 1859 was made assistant city solicitor under the late Charles R. Lex, serving until 1862. Upon the expiration of his term he resumed the general practice. In 1868 he was counsel in the famous contested election cases. In 1871 he was elected to the District Court to succeed George M. Stroud and upon the reorganization of the courts under the present constitution he was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, to which office he was unanimously re-elected in 1881.

In May, 1888, Judge Mitchell received the nomination of the Republican state convention for justice of the Supreme Court, and was elected and took his place on the bench January 7, 1889.

Henry Jefferson McCarthy, A. M., associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Philadelphia county and formerly associate justice of the Superior Court of

Pennsylvania, was born at Philadelphia on October 11, 1845. He was the eldest son of Hon. John McCarthy, prominent politically as commissioner of highways of the city of Philadelphia and as a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania and commercially as president of the Citizens Passenger Railway company of Philadelphia. Henry was educated in the public schools of his native city. To a bright, amiable disposition with a love of study, he united a spirit of fun and a fondness for innocent mischief, and these qualities made him a favorite alike with instructors and schoolmates. He graduated from the Central High school, delivering the valedictory address, on February 13, 1863. The same year he registered as a student at law in the office of Hon. William A. Porter, ex-associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, an acknowledged leader of the Philadelphia bar. Here he devoted himself to the study of the principles of law and to acquiring a knowledge of practice with such success that upon his admission to the bar, on November 17, 1866, his preceptor invited him to remain as assistant and for nine years thereafter he continued this connection, taking active part as junior counsel in some of the most important litigation ever decided in the forums of this commonwealth. In 1875 he formed a partnership for the practice of the law with William Nelson West, afterward city solicitor of the city of Philadelphia. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. West in 1891, after which a new partnership was entered into with Milton C. Work and Alexander M. De Haven, who had received their legal training with the former firm.

On the creation of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania in 1895, Henry J. McCarthy, on June 25 of that year, was appointed an associate justice of the new court by his excellency Governor Hastings, in fulfilment of that provision of the act of assembly requiring that one of the justices should be a member of the minority party. His associates on the bench committed to him the important duty of formulating the rules of court for the regulation of procedure before the newly formed tribunal, of which task he acquitted himself to their entire satisfaction. He sat during the brief term for which he had been appointed, displaying marked ability as a judge and gaining the confidence and respect of the community and the bar and the esteem and affection of his associates upon the bench. He was not nominated for election, his political convictions, although of the highest and purest type of Democracy not finding favor in the eyes of the men who then controlled the nominating convention of that party.

Although Judge McCarthy accepted his retirement with perfect equanimity, it was the source of much disappointment in the community and his subsequent selection by Governor Hastings, on November 25, 1898, to fill the unexpired term left vacant by the resignation of James Gay Gordon, associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3 of Philadelphia county, gave widespread satisfaction to men of all political creeds. During this term Judge McCarthy, under trying circumstances, displayed in a marked degree the qualities of a just, strong and upright judicial character and towards its close he received the unanimous nomination of the conventions of both political parties and was elected in November, 1899, to succeed himself for the full term of ten years. Justly regarding despatch of business as of primary importance, he never absented himself from his appointed duties nor spared himself in their discharge, but continued to devote to the business of the court the same ceaseless care and conscientious regard for detail that distinguished him in his private affairs, and worked early and late with such untiring energy that he finally expended his strength.

In April, 1903, his physician apprised him that he was suffering from nervous exhaus-

Henry J. McCarthy

tion, and prescribed a long rest from official labors, but his sense of duty was so strong that he felt impelled to continue the work of the session until its close.

In May, 1903, he presided in the Oyer and Terminer at the trial of Webb, a negro murderer, and was greatly overtaxed by the strains incident to such an ordeal and to the preparation and delivery of a most careful and elaborate charge. He also called the equity list in June, 1903, being his last official duty for the term. He sought recuperation in the sea air, but after a short sojourn beside the ocean returned to his home, anticipating a long and slow recovery. He was not considered to be fatally ill, but, to the surprise of all, suddenly, on the morning of July 21, 1903, "God's finger touched him and he slept."

In person Judge McCarthy was of medium height, delicately framed and of nervous temperament. He possessed a square face with clear, keen, gray eyes, rather deep-set under heavy brows, a prominent nose and a mouth well modeled and proportioned, with thin, firm lips. His countenance was clear and open: his look grave and somewhat stern in repose, but pleasant and genial when lighted by a smile. His motions were alert, his carriage and bearing easy and dignified. Gifted with a strong, clear and cultured voice, he became noted not only for his forensic oratory, in clear, forcible and persuasive argument, with impressive and ringing delivery, addressed with equal facility to the jury box and the bench, but also as a past master of that more subtle art of after dinner speaking, which, at will, sways the minds of men to laughter and to tears. His wit was keen and polished; his humor irresistible, with a marked individuality; his diction, often founded upon classic models, flawless; and upon the semi-public occasions when the social clubs, of which he was a member, gave their periodic dinners, the program was never regarded as complete without Judge McCarthy could be called upon "to set the table on a roar." He took an active interest in politics, local and national, and was, like his father before him, a consistent Jeffersonian Democrat through life, never wavering an instant in his political convictions.

On October 17, 1901, he married Lilian E., daughter of Horace F. Whitman, Esq., a prominent Philadelphian.

His geniality of temperament led to his affiliation with a number of societies; he was an advanced Free Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree of the craft; past master of the oldest Masonic lodge in Pennsylvania, Lodge No. 2; past high priest of Signet Chapter; representative of those bodies in the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter; member of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; of the Incorporated Association of the Alumni of the Central High school; of the Penn Club; of the Five O'Clock Club.

Judge McCarthy was well read in all branches of the law, but devoted especial attention to the principles and practice in equity, for which he had a predilection. Both in private practice and upon the bench he was careful, exact and painstaking to an unusual degree, never leaping to a conclusion but reaching it through a step by step process that tried each link in the chain of reasoning and proved it sound before proceeding to the next. In consequence, appellate courts have rarely reversed any decision that bears his signature. As a judge he was a patient listener to counsel who kept the thread of the argument, but valued the time of the court too highly to be very tolerant of "weary lawyers with endless tongues" speaking wide of the purpose. His charges, distinctly and impressively delivered, were thorough, direct and impartial, and to many a skien of evidence that seemed hopelessly entangled, his lucid exposition of the law has afforded a clue easily followed to a righteous verdict. His decisions were the

fruit not alone of legal learning and acumen but of business experience and common sense. To sum up his character as a judge, he was learned, scholarly, just, upright, conscientious, brave physically and morally, manly, resolute, incorruptible, fearless and outspoken. His untimely decease is a serious loss to bench and bar and the community at large. The memory of his achievements and the force of his example will linger long among the citizens and lawyers of Philadelphia.

LUZERNE COUNTY

BY GEORGE B. KULP.

From the first settlement of Wyoming until 1773 the inhabitants had no authoritative code of laws or tribunal of justice. The settlers were, from the first, viewed by the authorities of Pennsylvania as an intruding mob, claiming and in possession of lands to which they had no title. The proprietary government steadily issued its warrants against them and sent her civil officers, supported by bodies of armed men, to arrest them and drive them away. The settlers did not acknowledge the laws of Pennsylvania and were not themselves recognized by the laws of Connecticut; consequently they were without law, and every man, in defending his person and property, trusted to his rifle and to the justice of his cause. To remedy this state of affairs the Susquehanna Land Company formed a code of laws in 1773, to which every male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one and upwards was required to subscribe his name or depart from the settlement.

This compact provided:

First:—For the election of three committeemen or directors in each township, who should meet at least once in each month to hear and decide all disputes and to try petty offences.

Second:—The directors of the several townships were required to meet together four times a year at Wilkesbarre, constituting a quarterly meeting for general business purposes and for hearing and deciding appeals from the decision of the township directors, except in cases where the titles to land were in question, when the appeals were to be carried to the Susquehanna Company. Breaches of the peace, stealing, drunkenness, swearing, gaming, idleness and the like came under the jurisdiction of the township directors; but adulterers, burglars and some other offenders were tried by the quarterly meeting, or Supreme Court. For stealing, drunkenness, idleness, etc., the guilty were required to make public confession, and perhaps undergo punishment at the whipping post or in the stocks.

Adultery and burglary were punished by whipping, banishment from the settlement and confiscation of all personal and real estate. Counterfeiters were sent for trial to the province or jurisdiction whose coin or money had been counterfeited, and murderers were conveyed to Connecticut for trial.

There were then no regularly admitted practicing lawyers.

In 1774 the Susquehanna purchase, embracing what are now the counties of Bradford, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Wyoming, was formed into one town, after the manner of New England, and called Westmoreland. It was attached to the county of Litchfield and enjoyed all the rights and privileges of a town under the laws of Connecticut. Having a sufficient population, it was entitled to two representatives in the General Assembly. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Dennison were commissioned justices of the the peace by Governor Trumbull, with power to call and preside at town meetings and to hear and decide certain causes; but high offences and important civil cases were to be tried before Litchfield county courts.

In 1776 Messrs. Butler and Dennison, who had been chosen to represent Westmoreland in the state assembly, returned from Hart-

ford, bringing the joyful intelligence that the town had been promoted to the position and dignity of a county. A dispute now arose between Wilkesbarre and Kingston relative to a seat of justice, but the decision being finally made in favor of the former place. The first court was held in Fort Wyoming, on the river bank, about sixty rods below the Wilkesbarre bridge. Among the names of the judges appointed and commissioned for Westmoreland by the governor of Connecticut from year to year we find those of Avery, Beach, Butler, Dana, Denison, Gore and Franklin.

Lieutenant John Jenkins was appointed the state's attorney and Anderson Dana and Amos Bullock were the only professional lawyers known prior to the Indian battle in 1778. In that battle Dana, Bullock and several persons who had acted as judges were slain.

From 1779 to 1782, when the Trenton decree put an end to the jurisdiction of Connecticut, the courts were held in Wilkesbarre Fort, erected after the massacre on the site of the old court house on the public square.

In March, 1781, the court made the following regulations:

Whereas, there is no authority in this county for the assistance of those who are unable to make proper representation of their own cases before the court; therefore,

Resolved, That until further or otherwise ordered, either plaintiff or defendant may be allowed liberty of counsel to lay their matters and plead them before the court without having admitted or sworn attorneys.

At November court, 1781, "Ordered that a tax of two pence in the pound be levied, to be paid in hard money or in specific articles," grain, etc., to be delivered and received at the county treasury at rates fixed by the court.

At the same term the court ordered that Abigail Haddon be divorced from Simeon Hadden, and the said Abigail was declared "single and unmarried."

At the December term, 1782, "Mary Pritchard is found guilty of unnecessarily going from her place of abode on the Lord's day on the 10th of November last." Court, therefore, ordered that she pay a fine of five shillings, lawful money, to the town treasury and costs.

At the same term J. H. T. having been found guilty of stealing, the court ordered that "he receive ten stripes, well administered on his naked back."

In 1782 D. G. W. for stealing a deer skin valued at nineteen shillings, and not being able to pay damages or costs, was assigned by the court to two years service to H. M., from whom he stole the skin, and power was given to H. M. to assign or dispose of his services for said period "to any of the subjects of the United States."

The punishment of Mary Pritchard has a deep tinge of Connecticut's Blue Laws. The enforcement of the observance of the Sabbath to such a point of nicety appears ridiculous to us, but it is possible a future generation may entertain very different views on this subject with those prevalent in our day. The increased humanity and civilization of later times have abolished the whipping post and those barbarous punishments which permanently marked and mutilated the bodies of persons convicted of crimes.

Although Westmoreland was nominally in the county of Northumberland after 1772, yet the laws of Pennsylvania were utterly disregarded by the people until 1782, when the judgment of the United States commissioners abolished the jurisdiction of Connecticut. During the next four years following the Trenton decree the seat of justice for what had been known as Westmoreland was properly Sunbury. The formation and organization of Luzerne county in 1786-87 may be viewed as the act of the practical mind of Benjamin Franklin, who foresaw in that

plan the effectual means for thwarting the designs of John Franklin, Ethan Allen and others.

On May 27, 1787, Timothy Pickering, James Nesbitt, Obadiah Gore, Nathan Kingsley, Benjamine Carpenter, Matthias Hollenback and William Hooker Smith, who had been commissioned justices of the Court of Common Pleas, assembled at the house of Colonel Zebulon Butler, on the corner of Northampton and River streets, in Wilkes-Barre, and proclamation being made by Lord Butler, high sheriff for all persons to keep silence, the commissions of the county officers were read and the oaths of office were administered by Timothy Pickering and Colonel Nathan Denison. This was the first court held for Luzerne county.

By the constitution of 1790 the judicial power of the commonwealth was vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Register's Court and a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county, in justices of the peace and in such other courts as the legislature should from time to time establish. The governor was to appoint in each county not fewer than three nor more than four judges. The counties shall be divided into circuits, none of which should contain more than six nor fewer than three counties.

At the first session of the legislature following the adoption of the constitution an act was passed April 13, 1791, to carry into effect its provisions respecting the courts, etc., and by section 2 of the act the state was divided into five districts or circuits. Luzerne, together with Berks, Northampton and Northumberland, constituted the Third district or circuit. Section 3 of the act directed the governor to appoint a person of knowledge and integrity and skilled in the law in each district as president judge.

Jacob Rush was appointed August 17, 1791, as president judge under the act. He served until 1806. By the act of February 24, 1806, the state was re-districted and several new districts were created; among these was the Eighth, composed of the counties of Luzerne, Lycoming and Northumberland.

Thomas Cooper was appointed president judge of the Eighth judicial district March 1, 1806. He became obnoxious to the people and was removed by the legislature on charges of arbitrary conduct April 2, 1811. Judge Cooper was succeeded by Seth Chapman, who took his seat and first held court in Luzerne county at August term, 1811. He continued to preside in the county until 1813. He could not be reckoned a talented man and was a judge of inferior abilities, lacking courage and firmness, besides being indolent. An effort was made to impeach him for misdemeanor in office in 1826, but he was acquitted by the senate, twenty-six senators voting not guilty and five voting guilty. The people of Luzerne soon found that they had made a losing bargain by the exchange of Cooper for Chapman.

John Bannister Gibson, the fourth president judge of Luzerne county, held his first court here at July term, 1813. He resided here until June, 1816, when he was made an associate judge of the Supreme Court of the state.

Thomas Burnside, the fifth president judge of Luzerne county, succeeded Judge Gibson as president judge at the court held July 29, 1816. His commission, dated June 28, 1816, was read and he took the oath. He resigned July 6, 1818.

By the act of February 25, 1818, the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga were taken from the Eleventh judicial district and formed into a separate district, the Thirteenth.

By the act of March 26, 1814, the county of Pike had been erected out of a part of Wayne and was attached to the Eleventh district. Hence, after the creation of the Thirteenth district, the Eleventh consisted

of the counties of Luzerne, Pike and Wayne.

The county of Monroe was erected in 1836 and attached to the Eleventh district.

David Scott, commissioned July 7, 1818, succeeded Judge Burnside as president of the Eleventh district, as constituted in 1818. As such he presided in the courts of Luzerne to January term, 1838, when he resigned, March 17, 1838, on account of deafness.

William Jessup, who was commissioned president judge of the Eleventh judicial district April 7, 1838, succeeded Judge Scott. He presided here from April term, 1838, to January term, 1841, inclusive, when an exchange was effected between him and Judge Conyngham, as follows:

In 1839 Judge Conyngham had been commissioned president judge of the Thirteenth district, consisting of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. By sections 5 and 6 of the act of April 13, 1840, it was provided that after the first day of the next April Luzerne county should be attached to the Thirteenth district and Susquehanna county should be attached to the Eleventh district, and the courts of the representative counties should be presided over by their local judge and the president judge of the representative districts; thus Luzerne county was transferred to the district presided over by Judge Conyngham. By virture of this legislative act, the change of counties, Judge Conyngham continued to preside in the courts of Luzerne from April, 1841, to January, 1849, inclusive, when his commission expired, February 27, 1849.

By the act of April 5, 1849, several changes in the judicial district were made and Luzerne, together with Wyoming county, which had been erected out of it, were united with Susquehanna in forming the Eleventh district, of which Judge Jessup was president judge. He again presided over the courts of Luzerne from April term, 1849, until November term, 1851, inclusive.

On April 15, 1851, "an act to provide for the election of judges of the several courts of this commonwealth and to regulate certain judicial districts" was passed, and in its last section constituted the Eleventh judicial district out of the counties of Luzerne, Columbus, Montour and Wyoming. Under the provisions of this act Judge Conyngham was elected president judge of the district and was commissioned November 6, 1851, for the term of ten years from the first Monday of December, 1851. He was re-elected in the year 1861, and was recommissioned for a further period of ten years. In the meantime Montour had been annexed to the Eighth district and the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming had been erected into a separate district, the Twenty-sixth. Thus in 1856 Luzerne became a separate judicial district, with Judge Conyngham as president judge.

By act of June 27, 1864, Luzerne was authorized at the next election to elect an "additional judge" learned in the law. He was required to possess the same qualifications, hold his office by the same tenure, was given the same power over the jurisdiction, was subject to the same duties, penalties and provisions and was to receive the same compensation as the president judge.

The governor was directed to appoint until the election. Under this act Henry M. Hoyt, afterwards elected governor, was appointed; he held the office of additional judge until the first Monday of December, 1867.

In the fall election Edmund L. Dana was elected and was commissioned for the term of ten years from the first Monday of December, 1867. Judge Conyngham resigned in the summer of 1870 and on July 8, 1870, Garrick M. Harding was appointed and commissioned president judge in his stead. He took the required oath on July 12, 1870. He was elected in the fall and on November 4, 1870, was commissioned as president judge for the term of ten years, from the first Monday of December, 1870.

Several changes were wrought by the constitution of 1874. Among other changes was the following:

"After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of the constitution, the judge of such court, learned in the law and oldest in commission, shall be president judge thereof. But when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court."

As has already appeared, Judge Harding, as president judge, and Judge Dana, as additional judge, were in commission at the adoption of the constitution.

The act of April 9, 1874, designated Luzerne as composing the Eleventh district, and authorized the election of another additional judge, learned in the law, at the next general election, and provided for the election of the successors to the additional judge already in commission when his term should expire.

At the first election held after the passage of this act John Handley was elected additional judge, and in pursuance of the provisions of the general act April 30, 1874, was commissioned for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1875.

At the general election in 1877 William H. Stanton was elected as a successor to Judge Dana, whose term was expiring, and was commissioned for the term of ten years from the first Monday in January, 1878. Hence at the time of the erection of the county of Lackawanna, Hon. Garrick M. Harding was president and Hon. John Handley and Hon. William H. Stanton were additional judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district.

Judges Harding, Handley and Stanton opened the court of Lackawanna county October 24, 1878. Judge Stanton resigned February 25, 1879. On March 4 Alfred Hand was appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy. By a supplement to the above act with relation to the division of counties, it was provided that in case a new county contained forty thousand inhabitants the governor should by proclamation declare it to be a separate judicial district. The president judge of the old county shall thereupon direct to elect to which district he would be assigned, and the other law judge or judges were to be assigned to the other districts. If more than one additional law judge, the oldest in commission should be commissioned president judge of the new district, and the others additional law judges.

Under this act, Judge Harding, March 25, 1879, elected to remain in the old district of Luzerne, and Judges Handley and Hand were assigned to the new district, the Forty-fifth.

At the fall election of 1879 Charles E. Rice was elected additional law judge of Luzerne, composing the Eleventh district, and as such was commissioned, December 4, 1879, for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January following.

The resignation of Judge Harding took effect December 21, 1879. Judge Rice went into office under his commission as additional law judge January 4, 1880. On the day following, by reason of his holding the oldest commission, he was appointed for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1880. The vacancy thus existing was filled by Governor Hoyt by appointing and commissioning Stanley Woodward additional law judge, vice Rice, who had become president judge by operation of law. The date of Judge Woodward's commission was January 9, 1880.

At the general election following, Judge Woodward was elected, and December 2, 1880, was commissioned additional law judge for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1881. In 1890 he was re-elected for the term of ten years, and on the retirement of Judge Rice, of the Luzerne

bench, he became president judge of the district, he being the oldest in commission. On January 7, 1901, he retired from the bench, and George S. Ferris was elected judge in his stead. Judge Lynch, being the oldest judge in commission, became president judge.

Judge Rice was appointed a Superior Court judge, his commission bearing date June 28, 1895. He had previously resigned as president judge of the Eleventh district.

Lyman H. Bennett was appointed, and in 1895, at the election, was elected and commissioned for the full term of ten years from the first Monday in January, 1896. He died October 1, 1898.

Gaius L. Halsey was appointed by Governor Hastings to fill the vacancy, his appointment bearing the date October 25, 1898. At the general election held in 1899 Judge Halsey was elected for the full term of ten years from the first Monday in January, 1900.

On the 22d of April, 1891, an act was passed providing for an additional law judge in Luzerne county. John Lynch was appointed by Governor Pattison law judge May 14, 1901, and was sworn in August 18, 1901. He served his full term of ten years and was elected in 1901 for another term of ten years.

On July 11, 1901, another act was passed providing for another law judge in Luzerne county. Under the provisions of that act Judge Wheaton was appointed by Governor Stone additional law judge, and at the election in 1901 was elected for the full term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1902.

The constitution of 1874 provided that in any counties containing 150,000 inhabitants the legislature shall, and in other counties may, establish separate Orphans' Court to consist of one or more judges learned in the law. Under this constitutional mandate the separate Orphans' Court of Luzerne was established by act of May 19, 1874, with one judge to be elected and commissioned for the same term and in the same manner as judges of the Common Pleas. At the general election following, Daniel L. Rhone was elected and was subsequently commissioned judge of the Orphans' Court for a term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1875. In 1885 he was re-elected for another term of ten years, the expiration of that term being the first Monday in January, 1895. At the general election held in 1894 Alfred Darte was elected and commissioned as president judge from the first Monday of January, 1895. Judge Darte died July 20, 1901. On October 3, 1901, F. M. Nichols was appointed judge of the Orphans' Court, but declined to take the office on October 7. On October 8 George H. Troutman was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the general election held in 1901 Andrew M. Freas was elected and commissioned for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, 1902.

The second court of Luzerne county was held in 1787, Obadiah Gore presiding. The first indictment presented to the grand jury was against John Franklin for assault and battery on Eliphalet Richards; trial was postponed until December term. In the meantime Franklin was arrested on a warrant issued by Justin M. Cochran, charged with high treason, and lodged in prison in Philadelphia. At the March term, 1788, Putnam Catlin, acting as state's attorney, first displayed his legal ability in the prosecution of a chicken-stealing case.

In November, 1789, the Supreme Court convened at Wilkes-Barre for the trial of Franklin. The trial was postponed, and, on being released on bail, no further proceedings were ever instituted against him.

In 1790 Luzerne county was divided into ten districts for the election of justice of the peace.

In 1791 Zebulon Marey was indicted by the grand jury of Luzerne county for chal-

lenging A. Atherton to fight a duel. The act of assembly forming Luzerne county named Zebulon Butler, Jonah Rogers, Simon Spalding, Nathaniel Landon and John Phillips as trustees to locate and erect a court house and jail; this they did on the public square in Wilkes-Barre. This building was built of logs, two stories high, twenty-five by fifty feet, with a court room on second floor, the first story being used as a jail. This building was completed in 1791, and Stephen Tuttle was elected jailer of Luzerne county. After a few years it was resolved to erect a new building for the courts, and in 1801 Lawrence Myers, Ebenezer Blackman and Thomas Wright, county commissioners, took the matter in charge and a contract was let for a new edifice, but the old one was occupied by the courts until 1804, when the new one was completed and the old converted into the Wilkes-Barre academy. The basement of the new courthouse was used for more than half a century for a restaurant, dancing, church, etc., and also for judicial purposes.

Judge Conyngham, in his address in 1856, delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the third courthouse, remarked "that justice had been as evenly balanced within these walls as human knowledge and human frailty would allow."

The judges of the Supreme Court who sat in this courthouse were McKean, Tilghman, Breckenbridge, Smith and Yeates. Judges McKean, Smith et al., of the Supreme Court, always attended the court with swords in their belts, some wearing rapiers and other heavier weapons. In this secluded spot the weeks of court, years since, attended more of interest in the people than is found at present; they were decidedly periods of fun and frolic. The lawyers would assemble there from various parts of the state, and it was customary to hold a court ball every term in the upper room of the courthouse.

It was said of Judge McKean that he was rigid in the observations of the court ceremonies, jealous of his authority, and rough and overbearing in court.

Judge Breckenridge does not seem to have been so dignified as some others. In warm weather he sat in court clad in a loose gown and in his bare feet, which were sometimes elevated to the railing above the clerk's head.

The pioneer lawyers and judges were not blessed with the facilities which surround those of today. They carried their library in a pair of saddle bags holding about one-half bushel, and their law in their heads, generally meeting their clients for the first time at the door of the courthouse.

Judge Jessup, in his address delivered at the dedication of the new courthouse in January, 1859, said that he well remembered when the court set out from Wilkes-Barre followed by the bar on horseback, through Cobb's Gap, Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna counties, bringing up in Bradford county.

Soon after the organization of the court in Luzerne county Rosewell Wells, Ebenezer Bowman and Putnam Catlin were admitted and sworn as attorneys at law. In 1794 the first two mentioned were the only two lawyers in Luzerne county, and when, in the same year, Noah Wadhams and Matthew Palmer were admitted to the bar, it was stated to the court that Messrs. Bowman and Catlin had been arraigned to quit practice together.

Daniel Stroud and John Price were admitted in 1795, and Thomas Cooper in 1796; M. J. Biddle and Samuel Robert in 1797; E. Smith, J. Wallace and William Prentice in 1799; George Griffin in 1800; he subsequently removed to the city of New York. In 1802 Thomas Dyer was admitted. Colonel Washington Lee was admitted in 1806.

Among the practitioners at the Luzerne county bar the following named gentlemen were promoted to judgeship in Pennsylvania: Robert W. Archbald, Lyman Hakes Bennett,* Oristes Collins,* Thomas Cooper,*

John M. Conyngham,* John F. Connelly,* Edmund L. Dana,* Alfred Darte,* Henry M. Edwards, George S. Ferris, Andrew M. Freas, Fred W. Gunster,* Garrick M. Harding, Alfred Hand, Gaius L. Halsey, John Handley,* Henry M. Hoyt,* Joel Jones,* Luther Kidder,* Henry A. Knapp, Winthrop W. Ketchum,* John Lynch, Garrick Mallory,* Aaron K. Peckham,* Charles E. Rice, Daniel L. Rhone, David Scott,* William H. Stanton,* George H. Troutman, David Wilmot,* Frank W. Wheaton, Edward N. Willard, George W. Woodward,* Stanley Woodward, Warren J. Woodward.* Those marked with star are deceased.

Three judges first admitted to this bar have been promoted to the judgeship of other states—William C. Robinson, Connecticut; Benjamin D. Wright, Florida; and George Perkins, Wisconsin. Two other members of the Luzerne county bar became attorney generals of Pennsylvania—Ovid F. Johnson and Henry W. Palmer. Three judges of the Luzerne county bar have occupied seats in the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania—Alfred Hand, George W. Woodward and Warren J. Woodward. Two other judges of the Luzerne county bar have occupied seats in the Superior Court of Pennsylvania—Charles E. Rice, president judge, and Edward N. Willard.

Among other members of the bar who had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon them are the following: Julian Czupka, Charles E. Rice, Harry Hakes and John T. Lenahan.

As to the latter members of the bar, we have in the language of the Hon. W. W. Ketchum, who was a judge of the United States Circuit Court in Western Pennsylvania, in an address made on the retirement of Judge Conyngham. Speaking of the lawyers, he said, inter alia Rosewell Wells: "The tall, erect, strong old man, as with grave and solemn face and with measured steps, he, the oracle of the law, whose fame was as widespread as the land. Ebenezer Bowman, the kind old gentleman, with faultless dress and address. David Scott, the autocrat of the bench, the determined and courageous man with a will of iron. Thomas Dyer, who loved his books as he loved his nearest and dearest friends. George Denison, the distinguished and able, with his wonderful power of concentrated will and expression. Garrick Mallory, the embodiment of industry, persistence and accurate knowledge. Luther Kidder, the rough diamond, self-polished, the man who never gave up. Ovid F. Johnson, talented and strong, early attorney general of Pennsylvania. Chester Butler, always a man of marked and decided character. Volney L. Maxwell, whose motto through life has been 'Attend to your own business.' Hendrick B. Wright, whose stormy eloquence in the forum and on the rostrum swept the public heart as the gale sweeps the sea. George W. Woodward, the eminent practitioner and distinguished president of the Common Pleas. Andrew T. McClintock, whose profession has been his occupation, and he, in the completeness and maturity of his professional knowledge, is a fine illustration to all good men of singleness of purpose and faithful devotion to his calling.

"Horatio W. Nicholson, the clear-brained lawyer, the earnest-working business lawyer, with a capacity for intellectual labor never surpassed at the bar. Harrison Wright, ambitious and fearless, he loved the law as a child loves its mother. Charles Denison, shrewd student of human nature, the alert, keen, ready tactician, a chaste, pure-minded, honorable lawyer and gentleman. Lyman Hakes, a man endowed by nature with more legal aptitude than any man at the bar, a man of marked abilities and ingenuity. Edmund L. Dana, a gentleman of culture and refinement, distinguished in the field and at the bar. Warren J. Woodward, a scientific

lawyer and perfect model in energetic methods, ambition and industry."

The bar of Luzerne county at present consists of about 300 members. Many of them are of great ability, and many are prominent in public affairs. When their lives are written it will show a history of perseverance and intellectual ability.

George B. Kulp was born in Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1839. He served as register of wills of Luzerne county for six years, was a member of the board of education for twelve years, and was a member of the city council for six years. For the last thirty-two years he has been editor and publisher of the Luzerne Legal Register, from which he voluntarily retired in 1904. He has also published eleven volumes of Kulp's Luzerne Legal Register Reports. He is the author of "The Bench and Bar of Luzerne County," in three volumes. Mr. Kulp is a married man and is a Methodist in religious belief. His eldest son, John Stewart Kulp, is a surgeon in the United Staes army, ranking as major.

William S. McLean was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1843, and for several years was city solicitor for Wilkes-Barre.

E. H. Painter was born in Armstrong county, February 22, 1844. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and served as deputy register of wills for Luzerne county.

Hendrick Bradley Wright was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, February 24, 1808. He was educated in the Dickinson college and read law in the office of Judge Conyngham, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1841, and was one of the acknowledged leaders of that body. He was re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 his name was largely talked of as candidate for President in opposition to James K. Polk. From 1844 to 1852 he was engaged in the duties of his profession, and in 1861 was elected to Congress, and again in 1876 and in 1878.

Ebenezer W. Sturdevant was born June 11, 1806, in Luzerne county. He was given the best of educational opportunities, studied law with Garrick Mallory and with Hon. G. W. Woodward, and was admitted to practice. He was appointed prosecuting attorney for Luzerne county by Governor Wolf. In 1838 and 1839 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention. He was elected brigadier general in 1842 and was subsequently promoted to major general, which position he held for seventeen years. He practiced his profession actively until 1857.

Governor Henry M. Hoyt was born June 8, 1830, in Kingston, and graduated from Williams college in 1849. He studied law with Hon. George W. Woodward and began practicing law in 1856. He took an active part in the campaign of 1856. Mr. Hoyt was commissioned lieutenant colonel by Governor Curtin. He severed his connection with military affairs and returned to his practice in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1867 was made additional law judge. In 1875 he became chairman of the Republican state committee, and in May, 1878, was nominated and elected governor of Pennsylvania.

Edmund L. Dana was born January 29, 1817. He prepared for college, and in October, 1835, entered Yale, graduating therefrom in 1838. He studied law in the office of Hon. Luther Kidder and was admitted April 16, 1841, and entered the office of George W. Woodward, where he remained in active practice until December, 1846, when he was mustered into the Mexican war. He also served in the war of the Rebellion. In 1867 he was nominated and elected to the office of additional law judge of Luzerne county, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the people.

We are indebted for the data of the foregoing article to the "Annals of Luzerne," by

Stewart Pearce, revised by George B. Kulp.

Charles D. Foster, of Wilkes-Barre, is a native of Dallas township, Luzerne county, and was born in November, 1836, to Phineas N. and Mary (Johnson) Foster, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. Both parents settled in Pennsylvania in early life and were married there. They were farmers by occupation, and the father served a number of years as justice of the peace. He died on April 7, 1878. His mother died on July 23, 1884.

Our subject's grandfather, Edward Foster, removed from Vermont to Pennsylvania at an early date and settled on the farm where he lived until his decease, in 1819. His maternal grandmother was Loly Nash. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Johnson, was born in Connecticut and was a son of Jacob Johnson, who died at Wilkes-Barre March 15, 1797, whose monument at Wilkes-Barre bears the following inscription:

"Rev. Jacob Johnson, A. M., born at Wallingford, Conn., April 7, 1713. Died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 15, 1797. Graduated at Yale College, 1740. Pastor of Congregational Church, Groton, Conn., 1749-1772. First pastor of Wilkes-Barre Congregational (subsequently First Presbyterian) 1772-1797. He made missionary journeys to the Six Nations, preaching in the Indian language. He was an early and outspoken advocate of American liberty and a commanding figure in the early history of Wyoming. He wrote the articles of Capitulation following the destruction of the infant settlement by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a firm and self-sacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the prolonged land contest."

Charles received his preliminary education in the public schools and later attended Wyoming seminary in Luzerne county. He then became a law student in the office of Mr. Lyman Hakes at Wilkes Barre, where, on April 23, 1861, he was admitted to the bar. At once opening an office in his own name, he has always conducted it alone, giving his attention to a general civil practice, and by faithful devotion to his profession and the interests of his clients has become widely known as one of the safe, reliable and successful lawyers of his section of the state. His practice is extended to all the state and federal courts, and embraced a great many important and noteworthy cases. In recent years he has achieved distinction as a successful practitioner in the Orphans' Court of his county, and withal his practice has been both large and lucrative.

In politics Mr. Foster is a Republican, and has always been somewhat active in the affairs of his party. He has served as a member of the Republican county committee, has been three times a delegate to the state convention and a delegate to the Republican league in New York. He was a member of the state legislature in 1883-84. He afterwards received the nomination of his party for Congress, but, it being an "off year," failed of election. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guards.

Mr. Foster has always been interested in business affairs, and is regarded as a leader in numerous business and financial enterprises. He was president of the first street railway company of Wilkes-Barre, is a director of the Wyoming National Bank, a stockholder in several banks in Wilkes-Barre and Pittston and a stockholder of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company and of several pipe line companies, also treasurer of Hunlock Creek Turnpike Company and director of Wilkes-Barre and Dallas Turnpike Company. He is active in social matters, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, Westmoreland Club and the Malt Club, and also belongs to the Wilkes-Barre Bar Association, Historical Society, Commemorative Association Goodfellows, and New England Society. In his religious affiliations he is

CHARLES D. FOSTER.

an Episcopalian. On October 5, 1865, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Mary J. Hoagland, granddaughter of Judge Andrew Hoagland, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whose ancestors came to New Netherlands in 1657 from Maerseveen, near the village of Hoagland, in the province of Utrecht. He and his associates were given letters patent from Governor Stuyvesant to found the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. (spelled Breucklin). The Brooklyn and Flatbush surface cars have their passenger depot and stables on the site of the old Hoagland homestead. Judge Hoagland married a daughter of Elijah Carman, who was a descendant of John Carman, of Hemel Hempsted, Henlfordshire, England. He left his home for the new world in the ship "Lion" with Rev. John Eliot, Thos. Wakeman, Valentine Prentis and Richard Lyman, and arrived at Roxborough, Mass., on the third day of November, 1631. He and nine others founded Sandwich, Mass., also Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn. In 1643 John Carman and John Goodham purchased of the natives all that part known as Hempsted, containing about 120,000 acres of land. Carmanville, Long Island, was built on a portion of this tract. Mrs. Foster's maternal grandfather was Rev. George E. Fisher, a generous and exemplary man. Of two daughters born to them, one, Lillian Blanche, died June 29, 1883. Florence survives and is the wife of Dr. Frank T. Jenkins, of Washington, D. C., a son of Rear Admiral Jenkins, of the United States navy.

Thomas Henry Atherton was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, July 14, 1853, and is a son of William and Sarah (Atherton) Henry, his name having been, for family reasons, changed by act of the legislature March 15, 1871, from Thomas Atherton Henry to Thomas Henry Atherton. He traces his paternal ancestry to Robert Henry, who immigrated with three sons—John, Robert and James—from Coleraine, Ireland, and settled on Doe Run, Chester county, in 1722. His grandfather, William Henry, was born March 12, 1757, and in his youth was apprenticed to Henry Albright, a gun maker of Lititz, to learn the business. He remained there until he attained his majority in 1778, and then removed to the Moravian settlement near Nazareth, Pa., and carried on the business of gun making about two years. In 1780 he married Miss Sabina Schroop and lived in Nazareth until 1818. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he lived until his decease, April 21, 1821. His widow, our subject's grandmother, died in Bethlehem May 8, 1848. His father, William Henry, was born at Nazareth August 15, 1796. He was educated at Nazareth Hall, and was also a gun maker by trade. He died at his home in Wyoming, Pa., May 27, 1878. He was twice married, his second wife, Thomas' mother, being Sarah Atherton, a daughter of Elisha Atherton.

After leaving the common schools Thomas prepared for college at Wyoming seminary and at Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from Princeton college with the class of 1874. He then studied law with Mr. Charles E. Rice, now president judge of the Superior Court, and on September 29, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He began his practice at Wilkes-Barre, and for fourteen years was associated as a partner with Mr. Allen H. Dickson, now deceased, but since 1892 has been in practice alone. His practice, general in character, has at the same time been largely in the line of corporation law and estates. He is attorney for the Temple Iron Company, West End Coal Company, Webster Coal and Coke Company and Vulcan Iron Works. He is also a director of the last named firm, as well as of the Second National bank of Wilkes-Barre, People's bank and other organizations, and is counsel for the Wilkes-Barre Bridge company. Mr. Atherton is a Republican and has always been active in the affairs of his party, especially

in the county organizations, but has never held political office. He is past master in the Masonic fraternity and an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Wilkes-Barre. In 1880, at Pittston, Luzerne county, he married Miss Melaine Parke, a daughter of Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., of that place, and a woman who takes an active part in religious and charitable work and in social affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have one son and five daughters.

Asa Randolph Brundage, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Conyngham, Pa., born March 22, 1828, to Moses S. and Jane (Brodhead) Brundage. He traces his paternal lineage through Israel Brundage, who immigrated to America in 1713 from England. His grandfather Brundage and four granduncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary war and fought for independence through that struggle. His father, who was born at Bloomfield, N. J., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1820 settled at Conyngham, Luzerne county, where, as a farmer, miller and merchant, he soon attained, and through his life maintained, a position of commanding influence in the community. Asa's maternal ancestors came originally from Yorkshire, England, and were first represented in this country in 1632. Among them were men prominent in New York state more than one hundred years ago, one of whom was Daniel Brodhead, one of the early surveyors general of Pennsylvania; and the present J. Romaine Brodhead, the historian of New York state, and James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, belong to the same family. Asa's grandfather, Richard Brodhead, Sr., settled on the Delaware river, near Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, and gave his name to Brodhead's creek, in that vicinity. His son, Richard Brodhead, Jr., was a prominent statesman and widely known as one of the ablest members of the United States Senate. Asa attended the common schools in his early boyhood, but at the age of fourteen years left home and went to Jackson, Miss., making the journey on horseback and carriage, taking with him forty slaves and being accompanied by their owner, Dr. J. B. C. Thornton, of Virginia. This was in 1842, before there was any railroad through that country. Dr. Thornton had been one of the faculty of Dickinson college, but at this time was president of Centenary college, at Brandon, Miss., even then a flourishing institution whose course of study covered five years. Here young Brundage entered, and throughout his course maintained a high standing as a student, and was graduated in 1847 as valedictorian of his class of two hundred. Returning home, he began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Col. Hendrick B. Wright, and on April 2, 1849, after a critical examination by Messrs. Harrison, Wright, O. Collins and H. W. Nicholson, was admitted to the bar. His rise in his profession was rapid, and by close application to his books, faithfulness to his clients and conscientiousness in everything, he soon attained to a leading place among his professional associates. Mr. Brundage has given much attention to criminal practice and has been connected with a vast number of noteworthy criminal cases in which he has achieved great success. He is a careful, conservative and wise counselor and an advocate whose clear logic and forceful eloquence seldom fail to carry conviction and win to his way of thinking those whom he addresses. During some fifteen years of his professional career Mr. Brundage was engaged in the trial of a large proportion of the cases that came before the courts of his county, both criminal and civil, and his well known ability and zeal in securing the rights of those who engaged his services secured to him a large clientage and remunerative practice.

Mr. Brundage has been more or less active in the affairs of the Democratic party, and as early as 1855 was elected district attorney over the late Judge W. W. Ketchum, the

Republican nominee. Besides this, he has held numerous other local offices, been frequently mentioned by his party for judge, congressman and other high positions, and on many occasions has represented his party in state and national conventions, where his stirring eloquence has made him a potent factor. In his religious affiliations Mr. Brundage is an Episcopalian, and for nearly half a century he has been a vestryman in St. Stephen's Episcopal church of Wilkes-Barre. In 1853 he married Miss Frances B. Bulkeley, by whom he has one son, Richard B., and one daughter.

Mrs. Brundage's father, the late Jonathan Bulkeley, was of the seventh generation of the descendants of "Peter Bulkeley, the Puritan," who, with others, immigrated from Wood Hill, England, in 1630, and settled in Massachusetts in a place first named by them Concord, where he died in 1659. In Neal's "History of the Puritans" he is described as "a thundering preacher and judicious divine," as appears by his treatise "Of the Covenant," which was dedicated "To the Church and Congregation at Concord" and to his nephew, "The Rt. Honorable Oliver St. John, Lord Embassador of England to the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; also Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas."

Jonathan Bulkeley was a midshipman in the United States navy about 1800, and helped in the capture of Francois Dominique Toussaint, the Haytian general, in the island of San Domingo. He served as sheriff of Luzerne county in 1825.

Harry Hakes, LL. D. A man being successful as a lawyer and a doctor must needs be a mentally strong man. A man who has achieved a more than ordinarily fair standing in both professions is the subject of our present sketch.

The Hakes family is of English extraction and of the earlier Puritan stock. The Hon. Henry Hakes was born June 10, 1825, at Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York. His father, Henry Hakes, Sr., was born in 1788 at Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, which county furnished a large part of the early settlers of this valley. The grandfather of Harry Hakes was Lewis Hakes, who married Hannah Church, of the family of Captain Church, about 1788, in Massachusetts. Lyman Hakes, Sr., moved to Harpersfield, N. Y., where he died in 1873. He married Nancy Dayton, of Watertown, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 23, 1813. Her father, Lyman Dayton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Dayton was Adiah, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Matthews, also of Watertown. Stephen Matthews was a son of Thomas Matthews, of the same place. He also was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. Thomas Matthews was a son of William Matthews, who emigrated from Wales, England, to Connecticut in 1671. He was born in Watertown in 1699 and died in 1798, aged ninety-nine years. At the age of forty Thomas Matthews was appointed magistrate of Watertown and held the office for forty years, being appointed yearly, and at the age of eighty declined further appointment. Mr. Hakes served in the war of 1812, and was a judge of the county in which he lived. Mrs. Hannah Carr, nee Hakes, sister of Lyman Hakes, Sr., was a granddaughter of Hon. C. E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county. His family consisted of eight children. Of the sons, Harry was the youngest, and Lyman, Jr., for many years a resident and leading member of the bar of this county, the oldest. He was for more than thirty years previous to his death, in 1873, an active practitioner at the Luzerne bar and very much at the bars of surrounding counties and at the Supreme Court. Homer, another of the sons, died in 1854. Another son of this breeder of big men, Hon. Harlo Hakes,

resides at Hornellsville, N. Y. Two of the sisters are still living, one the mother of Lyman H. Bennett, a member of the Luzerne bar and residing in Wilkes-Barre.

The boyhood of Harry Hakes combined the usual experience of farmers' sons—work upon the farm during the summer and attendance upon the district schools during the brief school term during winter. He had, even at that age, a habit of study and taste for general reading which made him, as nearly as possible for a boy, proficient in all the branches taught, and gave him a good English education. Leaving the plow, he entered Castleton Medical college, in Vermont, from which institution he graduated in 1846 an M. D. with all the honor that title conveys, and opened an office at Davenport Center, N. Y., which soon became the center of attraction for a large population needing medical help, and in which he remained for three years with gratifying financial success to himself and more than equally gratifying good to his patients. In June, 1849, when twenty-four years of age, he married Maria E. Dana, eldest daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre, who was the uncle of ex-Judge Edmund L. Dana, of this city. She died in the December following, unfortunately, and the bereaved husband devoted the year 1850 to attendance and faithful and effective work in the schools and hospitals of New York city. Then he removed to the at that time rapidly growing village of Nanticoke, in this county, where he continued the practice of his profession for three years.

In 1854 he visited the old country and spent another year of study in the medical institutions of London and Paris. Returning he married Harriet L. Lape, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Lape, both natives of this county, August 29, 1855. He then resumed his practice as a man of medicine, and, interspersing it with the care and culture of his fine farm in the vicinity of Nanticoke, did good work for himself and his county until the spring of 1857. He has no children living, having lost two in their infancy. Dr. Hakes had succeeded in the cure of physical ailments of man, but, probably by hereditary transmission, he had an aptitude for the law. His father, as has before been stated, was a lawgiver of no little distinction. His brother was a lawyer of acknowledged repute, practicing at our own bar. Another brother is one of the leading lawyers in the Empire state, has been district attorney of his county, member of legislature and register in bankruptcy. Harry began, urged by these influences, the study of the law in the office of his elder brother, Lyman, in 1857, passed the usual examination, and was admitted to practice on January 25, 1860. In 1864 he was elected a member of the legislature on the Democratic ticket, representing Luzerne county. During that term and the succeeding one, to which he was reelected, he secured an appropriation of $2,500 each year for the Home for Friendless Children. He served on the judiciary local, the judiciary general, ways and means, banks, corporations, federal relations, and estates and as escheats committees. He drafted the bill for the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly, N. Y., and the bill for the collection of debts, all of which passed.

Although he still keeps up his relations with his brethren of the "healing art" and takes an active part in business and discussions as a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, his attention and time are chiefly given to the law, with an occasional digression at the proper season, with the rod and reel, along some mountain stream, or an excursion with dog and gun into the haunts of the quail, the pheasant and other denizens of the woods.

The doctor is a life-long, earnest Democrat, and is always ready both in private and public to give a reason for the faith that is in him. He is a member of the medical

HARRY HAKES.

association, and is often a delegate from the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is frequently called upon to make speeches on medical, agricultural and scientific subjects. He is not a member of any Christian church, but is a Methodist in religious belief.

Dr. Hakes is a genial friend, a kind neighbor and a public-spirited citizen. Over six feet in height, he unites with a large frame a large heart and a grasp, a vigor and an independence of mind which renders empiricism and the small art and details of professional life distasteful, but especially qualifies him to subject every question, whether in medicine, law or theology, to the rigid test of principle, and to that measure and amount of proof to which it is reasonably susceptible.

Isaac Platt Hand, who was born at Berwick, in Columbia county, April 5, 1843, is a son of Aaron Hicks and Elizabeth Coit (Boswell) Hand. His father was born at Albany, N. Y., December 3, 1811, and was graduated from Williams college in the class of 1831 and from Princeton Theological seminary in 1837, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J. He was settled at Berwick at the time our subject was born, but in 1845 went South on account of failing health. Later he returned to New Jersey, where he was pastor for twenty years of the Greenwich Presbyterian church. He died at Easton in 1880. Isaac's mother was a native of Connecticut, the daughter of Capt. John Lovette Boswell and Mehitable Coit, of Norwich, and born at Norwich April 8, 1820; married Aaron H. Hand August 13, 1838, and is still living with her daughters at Wilkes-Barre. Our subject's paternal lineage runs back to John Hand, one of the early Puritans from Maidstone, county of Kent, England, whence he emigrated with others in 1648. He was one of the founders of East Hampton, Long Island, where he died in 1663. Aaron Hand, Isaac's grandfather, was born April 27, 1773, and was the son of John and Rebecca Hand. He married Tamar Platt at Kingsbury, N. Y., August 17, 1794; settled in Albany, where he was an elder in the Fourth Presbyterian church for many years and where he died October 27, 1832. His widow died at Greenwich, N. J., January 16, 1854, at the age of eighty-one years.

After completing his preparatory studies young Hand entered Lafayette college, Easton, where he was graduated in 1865. During the Civil war he served three months in the Thirty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. For two years after graduation from college he was principal of schools at Hyde Park (now a part of Scranton), after which he studied law in the office of Messrs. Hand and Post, at Scranton, and on November 15, 1869, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Hand began practice at Scranton, but in 1870 removed to Wilkes-Barre and formed, with Hon. C. E. Wright, the firm of Wright & Hand, which continued until 1876, since which time he has conducted his practice alone. His has been a general civil practice, making somewhat of a specialty of matters in the Orphans' Court, and has had charge of the settlement of many large and important estates. Among the cases of note with which he has been connected may be cited: Stephens vs. Church, in which he was associated with Hon. Samuel Linn and Hon. Henry W. Palmer, which was carried to the Supreme Court of the state five times and to the United States Court twice; Fellows vs. Proprietors of School Funds, in which he was associated with Mr. Isaac J. Post; Oakford vs. Heckley, which was carried to the United States Supreme Court, and others of equal importance.

Mr. Hand has served as chairman of the Republican county committee several times since 1884, has many times been delegate to the state conventions, was a delegate to the national convention that renominated Ben-

jamin Harrison to the Presidency at Minneapolis in 1892, and in 1901 was a candidate for judge of the Orphans' Court.

Mr. Hand is interested in numerous business enterprises outside of his profession, and is recognized as an able and progressive man of affairs. He is a director and stockholder of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre, one of the proprietors of the Dolph Coal Company of Lackawanna county, treasurer of the Winton Water Company, a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Wilkes-Barre, of Lafayette college, Easton, of Harry Hillman academy and of Wilkes-Barre institute. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On May 3, 1871, Mr. Hand married Miss Mary Lyman Richardson, daughter of Mr. John Lyman Richardson and Catherine Hermans. Mr. Richardson was the first superintendent of the Luzerne county schools. They have eight children, viz.: Kathleen, Isaac Platt, Jr., now of New York city; Bayard, a practicing attorney at Wilkes-Barre; Laura, Richardson, Joseph Henry, Emily and Philip Lyman.

Mrs. Hand is prominent and active in religious and benevolent work as well as in social circles. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and of the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

Andrew Hunlock was born in Kingston, Pa., May 1, 1839. He is of New England descent, from which place his great-grandfather, Jonathan Hunlock, Sr., emigrated at an early day, and was the first settler of Union (now Hunlock) township, where he located in 1773. Andrew's grandfather, Jonathan Hunlock, as also his father, Jameson Hunlock, were natives of Hunlock township, being born at Hunlock's Creek, Pa. The wife of Jonathan Hunlock, Jr., was Mary Jameson, who was born in 1780 and died in 1818 at Hunlock's Creek, where she lies buried. She was the daughter of John Jameson, a descendant of John Jameson, who, in the year 1704, left the highlands of Scotland, of which he was a native, and sought a new home in Ireland. He settled in the town of Omagh, county of Tyrone, where he married Rosanna Irvin. He continued his residence in Ireland until 1718, when he emigrated with his family to America, landing, after a long and dangerous voyage, in the town of Boston, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He remained in Boston until the spring of 1719, when he removed to Voluntown, Windham county, Connecticut, where he purchased a tract of land, upon which he lived for many years and died. He had two brothers, Robert and Henry, both of whom emigrated to America and landed at Philadelphia in the year 1708. John Jameson was a man of strong will and prejudices. It is said he never yielded until fully convinced of error.

His son, Robert Jameson, was born in the town of Omagh, Ireland, December 25, 1714, and was four years of age when his parents came to America. In the year 1747 he married Agnes Dixon, who was also born in Ireland and came to America when quite young with her father, Robert Dixon, and settled in Windham county, Connecticut. Robert Dixon was one of the committee of the Susquehanna Land Company.

Nathan F. Dixon, United States senator from Rhode Island from 1839 to 1842, was a descendant of the same family. In the fall of 1776 Robert Jameson and his wife, Agnes, with all their sons and daughters (except John, who had preceded them), bade farewell to their old home in Voluntown and set out for Wyoming, on the Susquehanna, thence to Hanover on a removal permit from a justice of the peace. Robert Jameson lived nine or ten years after his removal to Hanover, where he died of consumption at the age of

JAMES L. LENAHAN.

seventy-two. His wife, Agnes, died in Salem township in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and was buried in Salem.

John Jameson, son of Robert Jameson, preceded his father to Wyoming, where he arrived in 1773, and located on a tract in Hanover township, between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. He welcomed his father's family to this place in 1776. The same year he married Abigail Alden, who came to Wyoming with her father in 1773. Early in the spring of 1776, before the family of his father arrived in Wyoming, he enlisted in a company under Captain Strong, and was elected lieutenant. In 1778, in company with his two brothers, William and Robert Jameson, he took part in the celebrated battle of Wyoming. Robert was killed, William was wounded, and John barely escaped with his life, and upon conveying the horrible news to his home, the Jamesons, Aldens and Hurlbuts fled for old Hanover, in Lancaster county, sailing down the Susquehanna river. When the families were safely landed in Hanover, John Jameson returned to look after the farm, etc., and the families did not return to Wyoming until 1780. On July 8, 1782, Mr. Jameson, with his youngest brother, Benjamin, and a neighbor, started from Hanover to Wilkes-Barre on horseback. John Jameson was killed on the way by Indians in the thickets. The neighbor was also killed, but Benjamin escaped in safety. These were the last men killed in Wyoming by the Indians, and thus died John Jameson in his thirty-third year. Abigail Alden, his wife, was descended from John Alden, the first of the American families of that name, and who was one of the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth in 1620. He married Priscilla Mullins or Molines in 1623. Capt. Jonathan Alden, son of Hon. John Alden, married Abigail Hallet in 1672. His wife died in 1725. Capt. Jonathan Alden died in 1697. Andrew Alden, son of Capt. Jonathan Alden, married Lydia Stamford in 1714. Prince Alden, son of Andrew Alden, married Mary Fitch. Their daughter Abigail married John Jameson. John Adams, President of the United States, and John Quincy Adams, also President, were lineally descended from Hon. John Alden in the fifth and sixth generations, respectively. After the death of John Jameson, Mrs. Jameson married Shubal Bidlack, a grandson of Christopher Bidlack, who died in 1722. His son, Capt. James Bidlack, married Abigail Fuller and came to Wyoming in 1777 from Windham. Capt. James Bidlack, one of his sons, lost his life in the battle of Wyoming. Benjamin Bidlack, a brother of James, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of Benjamin Alden Bidlack, who represented the county of Luzerne in the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1834 and 1835. He was elected a member of Congress as a representative of Luzerne and Columbia counties in 1840 and re-elected in 1842. He was appointed by President Polk minister to the republic of New Granada, where he died. His widow, who subsequently married Thomas W. Miner, M. D., is still living. Shubal was the third son of Capt. James Bidlack, Sr. William Jameson, a brother of John, who was wounded at the battle of Wyoming, was murdered by the Indians in the lower part of the present city of Wilkes-Barre October 14, 1778, and was buried in Hanover. The mother of Andrew Hunlock was Maria Royal, daughter of the late George Royal, of Germantown, Pa. The Royal family is of English descent and emigrated from New England to Philadelphia, where the grandparents of Mr. Hunlock resided for many years.

Mr. Hunlock was educated at Wyoming seminary. He read law with Lyman Hakes, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 10, 1868. He has never held any political office, but has been a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian church of this city since its organization. For a

number of years he was president of the Anthracite Savings Bank of this city. Mr. Hunlock inherited a competence, to which he has since, by prudent investments, added very largely. His possessions include considerable landed estate, and the management of it consumes much of his time both as owner and as attorney. This interest has given him a familiarity with local land titles and the general subject of real estate law which makes him a recognized authority therein.

James L. Lenahan, a native of Plymouth township, Luzerne county, was born on November 5, 1856, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Duffy) Lenahan. His father, who died in December, 1899, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1846. He was for a number of years a retired merchant of Wilkes-Barre. The mother, a native of Wilkes-Barre township, is a daughter of Bernard Duffy, who was born in County Louth, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in 1831.

James attended the public schools during his early boyhood, and later spent three years as a clerk in his father's store. He then studied in an academy conducted by Mr. W. R. Kingman and finished his schooling at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass. After leaving college he studied law in the office of his brother, John Thomas Lenahan, and on January 28, 1879, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. During the next two years Mr. Lenahan was associated with his brother in practice, but since then has conducted his practice in his own name. His professional work has taken him into all the courts, and in both civil and criminal practice he has conducted many important and noteworthy cases. Among these may be mentioned the prosecution, in connection with his brother, of "Red-Nosed Mike" for the murder of Paymaster McClure, which brought him into great prominence resulting in his being retained in many other important cases.

Mr. Lenahan is a Democrat and has always been more or less active in the affairs of his party, and is recognized as an effective campaign worker and speaker. He was chairman of the County Democratic committee in 1882, and in 1885 was the choice of his party as nominee for the office of district attorney of Luzerne county, to which office he was elected. In his religious affiliations Mr. Lenahan is a Catholic.

Mary L. Trescott, the first and only lady attorney ever admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, learned the law and is now practicing in the office of Hon. Henry W. Palmer, ex-attorney general and member of Congress, one of the leading lawyers of Wilkes-Barre, with whom she studied for two years prior to her admission October 14, 1895, since which time she has enjoyed an active general practice of the law in all its branches, making, however, the Orphans' court and corporation law a specialty, which often requires her services in the adjoining counties to Luzerne; and from her ambitious nature and general capability, Miss Trescott has attained a position in her profession that few women and not a great number of men have been able to achieve and so readily retain. She is a daughter of M. B. and Permelia (Rhone) Trescott, sister of Attorney Rush Trescott, also a brilliant young lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, and a niece of ex-Judge Rhone, of the same place. She was born in Huntington township, Luzerne county, Pa., where she first attended common schools, and later the New Columbus academy at New Columbus, Pa., and was also a student of the Eastman Business college of Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1893. The father of our subject, Mr. Miller Barton Trescott, was a civil engineer, which occupation he followed with marked success. Her paternal grandparents were early set-

Stanley Woodward.

tlers of Connecticut, removing to Huntington, Pa., about 1770.

Stanley Woodward, formerly additional law judge of Luzerne county, is the eldest son of George W. Woodward, ex-chief justice. He was prepared for college at the Episcopal high school of Virginia and at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, where Governor Hoyt was his instructor in Latin and Greek. From here he went to Yale college, where he distinguished himself particularly in the literary and forensic departments of the college course in which he won several prizes and was elected by his classmates as editor of the Yale Literary Magazine—the oldest college magazine in the United States. He graduated from Yale in 1855; began the study of law in New Haven, during his senior year, and upon graduation he entered the law office of his cousin, Hon. Warren J. Woodward, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now deceased. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne, August 4, 1856. From the time of his admission until his appointment to the bench, he enjoyed a large practice, having been most of the time one of the counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal company, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the Home for Friendless Children, and was attorney and solicitor for this institution for ten years, his services being a part of his donation. During the war of the Rebellion, he was captain of Company H, Third Pennsylvania Regiment of Militia for about two months, in 1862. The following year he was captain of Company A, Forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. This was in the Battle of Gettysburg, and he remained at the front for three months. In one of the campaigns he raised his company in one night. In 1879 Mr. Woodward was appointed additional law judge of Luzerne county to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Garrick M. Harding. This appointment was made by Governor Hoyt, and was a grateful recognition of Mr. Woodward's abilities at the hands of a political opponent. In the fall of 1880 he received the nomination for additional law judge at the hands of the Democratic party, and was elected unanimously for a term of ten years. From 1860 to 1863 he represented the Second ward in the council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. During the latter part of 1855 and early part of 1856 he edited the "Luzerne Union." Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still actively engaged.

Rush Trescott, a native of Luzerne county, was born in Huntington township, October 5, 1868, to Miller Barton and Permelia (Rhone) Trescott, the latter a sister of ex-Judge Rhone, of Luzerne county. His father was a civil engineer and served three terms as surveyor of Luzerne county. Peter S. Trescott, the grandfather, was a native of Connecticut, immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1770, and died in 1884 at the age of ninety-six years. His grandmother's name was Susan Miller, also a native of Connecticut. His maternal grandparents were George and Mary (Stevens) Rhone, both natives of Pennsylvania. Young Mr. Trescott received his first education in the public schools, then at the Huntington Mills academy, later attending the Dickinson college at Carlisle, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1895. He also attended the Dickinson school of law, and was admitted to the bar June 6, 1895, at Carlisle, and to the Luzerne county bar at Wilkes-Barre on June 17, 1895, where he at once opened an office and began a general practice of law which has extended to adjoining counties and all state and federal courts, in which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Trescott is a Democrat in political opinion, and has been active in the affairs of his party. He was appointed

first assistant district attorney of his county in 1898, under T. R. Martin, and held the office three years. He was chairman of the County Democratic committee in 1897 and a candidate of his party for Congress. At Wilkes-Barre, June 7, 1899, he was married to Miss May Wilbur.

Hon. George Steele Ferris, who is a native of Pittston, in Luzerne county, traces his ancestry back through early colonial times to Samuel Ferris, who resided in Stratford, Conn., as early as 1655, and who immigrated from Reading, Warwickshire, England, and was one of the early settlers of the Massachusetts colony. Benjamin Ferris, Jr., of this family, who was born in 1738, was a son of Benjamin and Mary (Howland) Ferris, the latter being a great-granddaughter of Lord Edmund Fitzgerald. Our subject was born on April 28, 1849, to Edwin Fitzgerald and Margaret (Steele) Ferris. The father was born at Unadilla, New York, February 19, 1822. He came to the Wyoming Valley with the late Ruben Nelson, D. D., and after the opening of Wyoming seminary, on September 24, 1844, became a teacher there. He died at Pittston on June 7, 1877. Our subject's paternal grandparents were Eber and Betsey Ferris, the former of whom was born at Newton, Connecticut, May 26, 1784. His mother was born June 23, 1826, and was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ransom) Steele, the latter of whom was born September 11, 1784, and was a daughter of Col. George P. Ransom, who served in the Continental army.

After finishing his preliminary studies, George S. attended Columbia college, Washington, D. C., and in 1869 was graduated from Allegheny college, Meadville. During the years 1870-71 he served as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., and at the same time pursued a course of law studies at the Columbia law school, where he was graduated in 1871 and admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Returning to Pittston, young Ferris entered the law office of the late C. S. Stark, and on February 19, 1872, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne. At once opening an office at Pittston, he began the practice of his profession, and during the thirty years of his active practice, he established a large clientage, giving his special attention to work in the Civil and Orphans' Courts, and becoming widely known as a wise, safe and reliable counsellor and adviser. His services as attorney for the sheriff during the labor trouble, and again for that officer and his eighty deputies when prosecuted for firing into the mob resulting in the acquittal of all, brought him into special prominence. Mr. Ferris has been prominent and active in the affairs of the Republican party for many years, and is widely known as a convincing and effective political speaker. He has served as school director for many years; on numerous occasions has served as presiding officer of county conventions, and during the years 1898 and 1899 served as county solicitor for Luzerne county. In 1900 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court for a term of ten years, receiving a plurality vote of more than thirteen thousand in a county where the Republican and Democratic votes are ordinarily about equally divided. As a public-spirited citizen, Judge Ferris interests himself in whatever pertains to the public welfare, and is held in universal esteem as an upright man and fair-minded judge. He is a trustee of the Pittston Hospital association, and a member of the Order of Elks. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. On September 1, 1875, Judge Ferris married Miss Ada Stark, a daughter of Mr. Louis G. Stark, formerly a Nicholson, in Wyoming county, but who now makes his home with Judge and Mrs. Ferris. They have one child, Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris.

Hon. John Lynch was born November 1, 1843, at Providence, R. I. His father, Patrick Lynch, was a native of Cavan, in the County of Cavan, Ireland, and who emi-

GEORGE S. FERRIS.

grated to this country in 1830. Here he remained for a few years, and then returned to Ireland, where he married, and again came to this country. He removed to Nesquehoning about 1846, and resided there until 1864, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1878, at the age of seventy-five.

John Lynch was educated in the public schools at the seminary at Wyalusing, Bradford county, and at Wyoming seminary, at Kingston. During his youth he did the ordinary work of boys who have their own way to make in the world, working on the farm in summer months, and going to school in the winter. Mr. Lynch studied law with Garrick M. Harding, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, November 20, 1865. He then entered the office of the late Charles Denison, and was for a year the chief clerk of the late sheriff, S. H. Puterbaugh. In 1866 he received the Democratic nomination for register of wills in Luzerne county, and was triumphantly elected, Captain Henry M. Gordon being his Republican opponent. Mr. Lynch was the last lawyer who filled that office. Upon the organization of the city of Wilkes-Barre, in 1871, Mr. Lynch was appointed councilman-at-large for the city, and filled the office for three years. During the years 1873 and 1874 he was attorney for the city of Wilkes-Barre. In 1877 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for judge, but the honor was carried off by ex-Judge Dana. In 1879 he was nominated by the Greenback Labor party for the office of judge, but was defeated by Charles E. Rice. Mr. Lynch was married January 24, 1877, to Miss Cecelia, a native of Jenkins township, Luzerne county, and daughter of Patrick Lenahan, a native of Newport, County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. Lenahan was for many years a prosperous merchant of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Lynch built up a very large and lucrative practice, and was noted for the persistency with which he pursued a case when once he had taken hold of it, until the last expedient was exhausted.

In politics Mr. Lynch has always been a Democrat, and, except when made a candidate for judgeship by the Greenbackers, worked in each succeeding campaign earnestly for the success of the Democratic party. He was appointed one of the Law Judges of Luzerne county by Governor Pattison, May 14, 1891, and in the fall of the same year was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court by a handsome majority, and in the fall of 1901 was re-elected as president judge of the Common Pleas Court of Luzerne county. Judge Lynch takes comparatively little time from his professional duties, but has managed, nevertheless, to acquire a familiarity with general literature and knowledge of men and affairs that makes him a speaker much sought after for public occasions of a political or patriotic character.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Hon. Garrick Mallery Harding was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, July 12, 1827. He is descended from the Puritan stock of New England, his ancestors having, away back in the early dawn of the Republic, left the stormy beaches of Massachusetts to settle, finally 'mid the more sheltered and inviting silences of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harding attended Franklin academy in Susquehanna county, and Madison academy at Waverly, and afterward entered Dickinson college at Carlisle. Being quick to learn and possessing an active mind, he readily advanced to the highest place in his classes and was graduated with distinguished honors. After leaving school in 1848, he began the study of law under the careful tutorship of Hon. Henry M. Fuller. Two years later he was admitted to the Luzerne bar. The bar at that time was conspicuous for the strength and ability of its members, among whom were the Hon. George W. Woodward, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. Luther Kidder, and

Hon. Oristus Collins, ex-judges of the Common Pleas; Hon. Hendrick B. Wright; Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Lyman Hakes, Harrison Wright, and H. W. Nicholson, men of great acquirements and marked abilities. The active energies that had served him so well in the elementary preparations of his chosen profession, aided him largely in subsequent legal battles which commanded the clearest comprehension of law, and the most intimate familiarity with judicial records. Of fine personal appearance, he was a power before juries, and this naturally secured for him a large and lucrative practice. From 1850 to 1856 he was in partnership with Hon. Henry M. Fuller. In 1858 he was elected district attorney of Luzerne by the Republicans after a hotly contested campaign, in which General Winchester, a popular Democrat, was defeated. In 1865 he formed a partnership with his former student, Henry M. Palmer, afterwards attorney general, which continued until 1870. After a long and constantly developing practice he was, on July 12, 1870, appointed by Governor Geary president judge of the Eleventh judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John N. Conyngham. In the fall of the same year he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Luzerne for the same position, and the successful issue of that campaign gave ample evidence of his popularity, he having defeated the late George W. Woodward, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court. On the bench Judge Harding displayed those active qualities which had been a distinguishing feature of his life and the promptness with which he dispatched business, the constant attention he gave to the duties demanded, the fearless methods that he employed, all linked with an integrity of purpose that was undeviating, gained for him the highest respect of the bar and the wide plaudits of the people. In the fall of 1879, after nearly ten years of hard work on the bench, Judge Harding tendered his resignation as president judge, to take effect on the first of January following. As he was quite earnest in his desire to retire, the governor accepted his resignation and appointed Stanley Woodward to fill the vacancy. Judge Harding at once resumed the practice of law, in which he is still engaged. Judge Harding was married October 12, 1852, to Maria M., daughter of John W. Slosson, of Kent, Litchfield county, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Harding had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter. John Slosson, his eldest son, is a graduate of Yale college and now a practicing attorney at the bar of Luzerne. Harry, his youngest son, is also a graduate of Yale. The daughter, the eldest child, is the wife of William W. Curtin, only son of Andrew G. Curtin, ex-governor. Mrs. Harding died January 27, 1867.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Hon. George Washington Woodward was born at Bethany March 26, 1809; educated at Geneva seminary and Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y. He was transferred from here to Wilkes-Barre academy. He studied law with Thomas Fuller, of Wayne county, and with Hon. Garrick Mallery, at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar August 3, 1830, and married September 10, 1832, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of George W. Trott, M. D. In 1836 he was elected a delegate to reform the constitution of the state. In 1841 he was appointed president judge of the Fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton. In 1844 he was the caucus nominee of the Democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania for United States senator, but was defeated in the election by Simon Cameron. In 1845 he was nominated by President Polk a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated in the senate. In 1852 Governor Bigler appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court, and in the fall of that year he was elected for a full term of fifteen

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years. In 1863 Judge Woodward became the Democratic candidate for governor of the state against Andrew G. Curtin, but was defeated by a majority of fifteen thousand, although Luzerne county gave a majority of two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six in his favor. For four years prior to his term of office on the Supreme bench he acted as chief justice by virtue of the seniority of his commission. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected to represent the Twelfth district in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress. In 1873 he was elected as a delegate at large to the last constitutional convention on the Democratic ticket. He died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Edward Payson Darling was born in Robeson township, Berks county, on November 10, 1831, and was educated at New London Cross-Roads academy and at Amherst college, graduating from the latter in 1851. The New London academy was established by Rev. Dr. Francis Allison, in 1743. It became justly celebrated and served to aid in furnishing the state with able civilians and the church with well-qualified ministers. He read law in Reading and was admitted to the bar there on November 10, 1853. In 1855 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and on August 13 of that year he became a member of the Luzerne bar, at which he quickly rose to the foremost position. In all civil questions involving commercial, real estate and corporation law he stood among the foremost in his profession. He was executor and trustee of many of the largest estates in the county and held many business positions of great responsibility, among them vice-president of the Wyoming National bank and of the Miners' Savings bank. He was also a partner in the banking house of F. V. Rockafellow Co. He was one of the directors of the Wilkes-Barre Gas company, trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female institute, a trustee of the Wilkes-Barre academy and a trustee under the will of the late Isaac S. Osterhout of the "Osterhout Free Library," and was one of the applicants for the charter granted by the state under which the finishing link in the through line of railroad from Boston to Chicago of which the North and West branch forms a part. His associates in all these business enterprises and trusts, his clear conception of the law and admirable judgment and tact were highly valued. He died October 19, 1889.

(By George B. Kulp.)

William Darling was the father of Edward Payson Darling and was born in Buckport, Me., but removed when a very young man to Berks county, where he was admitted to the bar and entered actively into the practice of the law. He was a lawyer of fine parts and held a leading position in the courts for a good many years. In 1851 he was United States commissioner to the World's Fair at Crystal Palace, London. He retired from active practice when but forty years old. He had been previously appointed president judge of the Berks district, but his health failing shortly after he resigned the position, though he nevertheless lived to a comparatively advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was also vice-president of the American Sunday-School union from its organization until the time of his death.

(By George B. Kulp.)

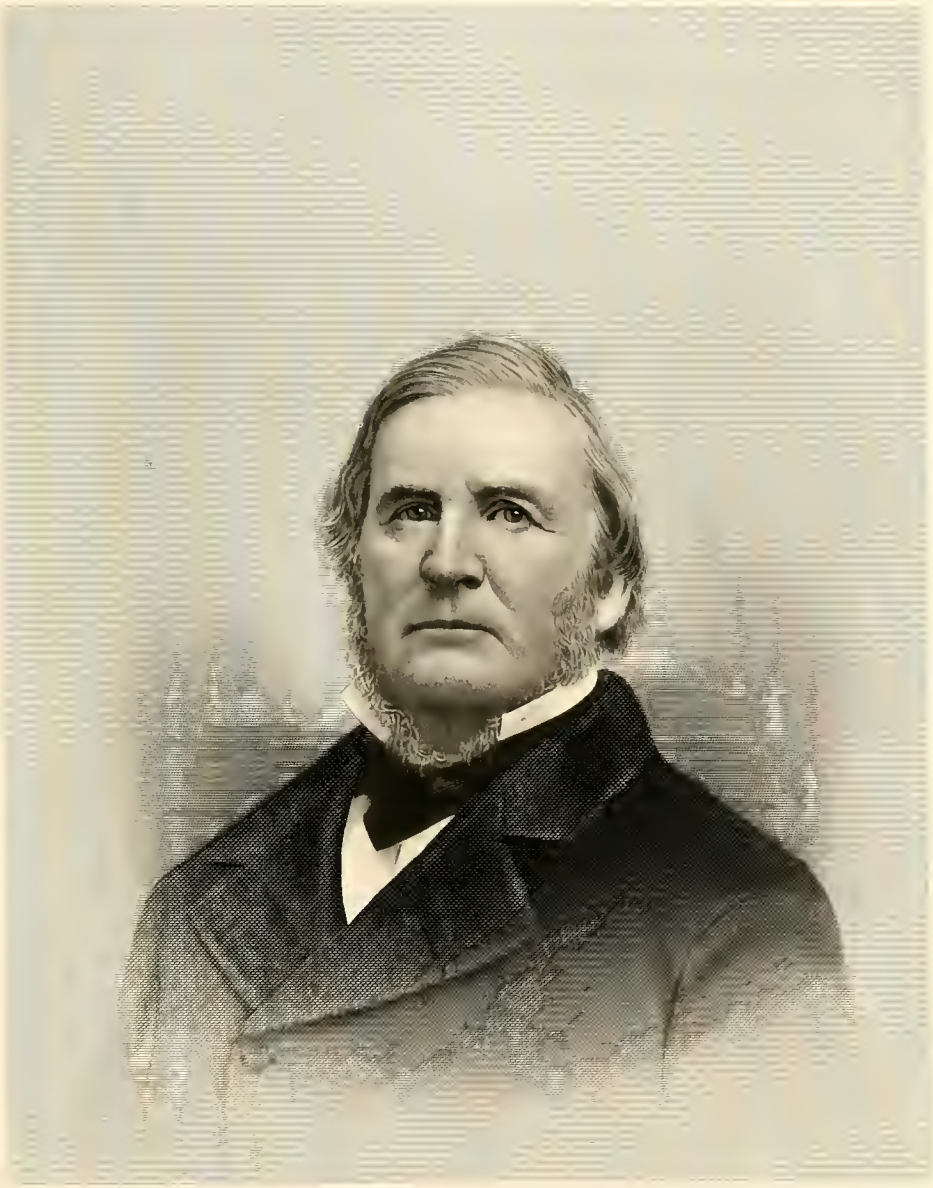
Thomas Darling, son of Edward P. and Emily H. Darling, was born at Wilkes-Barre May 29, 1863. He was educated in the Wilkes-Barre academy and at Yale college, graduating from the latter in 1886. Entering the office of his father, E. P. Darling, and of his uncle, J. V., he studied law two and one-half years, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 22, 1889, and at once engaged in practice with his father and later associated himself with a firm known as Darling & Wheaton. After the death of his uncle, J. B. Woodward entered the firm, the name changing to Wheaton, Darling &

Woodward. When Judge Wheaton took his place on the bench the firm again changed. Judge Stanley Woodward's term as judge expiring at this time, he resumed the practice of law, the firm then changing to Woodward, Darling & Woodward, and still continues in the line of general and corporation practice. Mr. Darling is a Republican and has served as select councilman for his city and chairman of the board of revision and appeals and director of the Wilkes-Barre Heat, Light, Power and Motor company, and has been a stockholder in the Miners' savings and Second National banks of Wilkes-Barre.

George Reynolds Bedford was born at Waverly, Pa., November 22, 1840. He was educated at the Madison academy in his native place, after which he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Sherrerd at Scranton. During a portion of the year 1860 he was clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Luzerne county. He subsequently entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law school; completed his legal education there and was admitted in May, 1862, to the Supreme Court of New York. He immediately came to Wilkes-Barre and for the succeeding six months continued his studies in the office of the Hon. Stanley Woodward. On November 10, 1862, he was admitted a member of the bar of Luzerne county. During the following year Mr. Bedford applied himself assiduously to his practice, acquiring a reputation as a careful and successful practitioner. He is a Democrat in politics and has done good service in behalf of his party. In 1874 he was a candidate for the nomination for judge. Mr. Bedford has never filled and has never since been a candidate for any political office, although he has been active in the councils of his party and from time to time gave it important service on the stump. He was chairman of the Democratic committee of the Twelfth Congressional district in 1882. He has, however, been a director of the Wilkes-Barre City hospital, a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian church and of the Franklin Presbyterian church. He was also a trustee of the Female institute of Wilkes-Barre, and for twelve years prior to 1899 was master in chancery. In 1863 he enlisted as a private in Captain Agib Rickett's Company K, Thirtieth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and was subsequently promoted to the position of a colonel's clerk. The company did service in what is known as the Gettysburg campaign and continued in the field about six weeks.

(By George B. Kulp.)

John Thomas Lenahan was born at Port Griffith, Luzerne county, November 15, 1862. His father, Patrick Lenahan, was born at Newport, in County Mayo, Ireland, May 17, 1825. He emigrated to this country in 1846, first settling in Apalachicola, Fla. He resided there for three years and then removed to New York. He then removed to Buttermilk Falls, Pa., and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there but one year and removed to Port Griffith, where he was engaged in business for nine years as a merchant. In 1860 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and carried on a mercantile business until 1879, when he retired from business. John T. Lenahan, LL. D., was educated under the care of the Fathers of St. Augustine, at Villa Nova college, Delaware county, and graduated in 1870. He read law with Wright & Harrington and subsequently with Rhone & Lynch, spending a portion of the time in the interim in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 27, 1873. Mr. Lenahan is a man of much force and energy of character, traits, which, added to a taste of and exceptionally superior capacity for jury pleading, have given him an extensive practice, especially in the Quarter Sessions Court. At every successive convening of that tribunal of Luzerne county the list shows him to have been retained in a large number of the cases. He is a severe



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cross-examiner, as witnesses opposed to the side on which he pleads are ever willing to admit. He has had fees in a considerable number of the more important criminal cases that have been tried in Luzerne since his admission, and in that connection has made several notable pleas. He is clear in analyzing the circumstances of a crime, separating the material from the immaterial, and constructing from either a highly plausible case and is especially strong in exposing to the jury discrepancies in the stories of witnesses whose testimony it is to his client's interest to invalidate. Following this up with a scathing and vehement arraignment of an opponent he seldom fails in serving the cause in which he has been engaged to the utmost extent possible from the facts. In 1879 he was a Democratic nominee for the office of district attorney Mr. Lenahan has always been and still is, an active Democratic politician. He has served his party frequently as delegate to county and state conventions and was one year chairman of the county convention. He has always served upon committees and been frequently upon the stump, his vigorous oratory making him a special favorite with that large contingent of voters who esteem any other but the bluntest of English and the strongest of invective wasted in a political campaign.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Hon. Gaius Leonard Halsey was born July 12, 1845, at Nesquehoning, Carbon county. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre academy, Liberal institute at Clinton, N. Y., and Tuft's college, Medford, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1867. During a portion of 1866 he taught school at Canton, Mass., and after graduation one year in White Haven, Pa. In 1868 he went to Washington, D. C., and during the winter of 1868 and 1869 was engaged as a stenographer and during a portion of that time did work for the late Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and John A. Logan, of Illinois. In 1869 and 1870 he was a stenographer for the Legislative Record at Harrisburg. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives, and 1871 and 1872 was a transcribing clerk in the house of representatives. He studied law with Lyman Hakes and Charles E. Rice, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 9, 1872. He was actively engaged in the practice of law up until the time of his election to the bench of the Common Pleas Court.

Hon. Frank Woodruff Wheaton was born in Binghamton, N. Y., August 27, 1855. He is a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1636, and is the son of Thomas J. and Mary T. Wheaton. He was educated in the public schools at Binghamton, N. Y., and graduated from Yale college in 1877. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 2, 1879. He at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession, which he conducted alone until 1890, when he formed a partnership with J. V. & Thomas Darling. This continued until the death of J. V. Darling, when in the fall of 1892 Mr. J. B. Woodward's name was then added to the firm, the style then being Wheaton, Darling & Woodward. This firm continued in practice, making corporation law a speciality, until July 17, 1901, when Mr. Wheaton was appointed by Governor Stone judge of the Common Pleas Court to fill a vacancy caused by act of assembly creating an additional law judge for the district and county of Luzerne. In November of the same year he was elected without opposition to the same position for a term of ten years. Judge Wheaton has always been an advocate of Republican principles and was chosen chairman of the Republican convention which nominated Governor Stone. In 1884 Mr. Wheaton was elected a member of the city council of Wilkes-Barre. During the years of 1885 and 1889 he served as chairman of the law and

ordinance committee of the city council. For many years he has been a director in the Miners' Savings bank and is also a director of several coal companies. He married, May 16, 1878, L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, N. Y.

James Robinson Scouton is a native of Elwell, Pa., where he was born September 26, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and at Susquehanna college, Collegiate institute at Towanda and at Wyoming seminary at Kingston. He taught school for some twelve years in Wyoming, Bradford and Luzerne counties, commencing at the age of seventeen; read law and was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1886. He then came east and was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in 1886 and to the Luzerne county bar January 6, 1887. Engaging at once in a general practice in the civil and Orphans' Courts, he has been connected with a number of cases of importance which have taken him to both the Supreme Court of the state and to the courts of the United States. Mr. Scouten is a Republican in his political opinion, but has never taken an active part in politics nor has he sought office. He has paid strict attention only to the practice of his profession, in which he has been successful.

Seligman Joseph Strauss was born in Wilkes-Barre August 19, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the academy of the late E. B. Harvey, in the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York, graduating from the latter in the class of 1872, receiving the degrees of A. B. and B. S., having passed in addition to the regular classical course an examination in French, Spanish and German. Three years later he received the degree of A. M., his thesis being "The Writ of Habeas Corpus; Its History and Nature." His father, Abraham Strauss, was born in the village of Kirchschoenback, Bavaria, April 21, 1824, was a tailor by trade, emigrated to America, arriving in New York September 1, 1846. About one month later he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of Mr. Joseph Coons as tailor, and two years later engaged in business for himself, which he continued until August 12, 1874, at which time he died. S. J. Strauss read law with Henry W. Palmer and was admitted to the Luzerne bar September 6, 1875. A Democrat in politics, he has taken an active part in the councils of his party and has become widely known as a campaign speaker. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Heptosophs and director of the Wilkes-Barre City hospital and is also director in the Wilkes-Barre Savings bank and a stockholder in several corporations.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Barnett Miller Espy was born in Nanticoke May 16, 1846. He is a descendant of George Espy, who was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa., in 1749, and removed with the Paxton Rangers to Luzerne county prior to the massacre in 1778. Mr. Espy comes of a good family. He comforts himself both professionally and as a citizen in a manner worthy of such an origin. He is not what the world calls a pushing man, but cannot, therefore, be said to lack energy. His methods are of the quiet order and not such as make men conspicuous, as it is his belief that those who make the most noise in the world are not always the ones to achieve the most substantial successes. He is a good lawyer and a hard worker in the profession. A Republican in politics, although not a politician in any sense. He is an active member of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal church, where his services are always in demand and held in high appreciation.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Edmund Griffin Butler was born June 11, 1845, at Wilkes-Barre. He is a descendant

Hendrick B. Wright

of Zebulon Butler, who emigrated to Wyoming in 1769, and is the son of Lord Butler. He was educated at the Waverly institute, Waverly, N. Y., and the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., from which last-named institution he was graduated in 1868. He studied law with Edward P. Darling and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne November 17, 1869.

(By George B. Kulp.)

Henry W. Palmer, Wilkes-Barre, representative in Congress from the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, was born July 10, 1839, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Gideon W. and Elizabeth (Burdick) Palmer. Gideon was a native of Rhode Island and was descended from William, who came over in the first ship sailing after the Mayflower. Among the long list of Revolutionary heroes the name of Palmer occupies a conspicuous place. Gideon Palmer came to Pennsylvania when nineteen years of age and followed farming and milling; at one time sheriff of his county and a member of the house of representatives and paymaster in the army during the Civil war. Mr. Palmer's education was obtained in the common schools, the Wyoming seminary and at the F. T. Edward institute at New York. He commenced the study of law in the office of Garrick M. Harding at Wilkes-Barre, and subsequently attended the State and National Law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated in 1860. Returning to Wilkes-Barre, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1861, and with the exception of four years spent in association with Mr. Garrick Harding Mr. Palmer has been alone in the general practice embracing all branches of the law. For the past twenty-five years he has been exclusively engaged in the trial of causes and has been associated on one or the other side with nearly every important case in the county. As a lawyer, Mr. Palmer easily ranks among the leading lawyers of the state. His greatest success in life has been at the bar, and, although a member of Congress, he still holds a good practice. His success has been obtained largely by his indomitable energy and industry. He is particularly strong as a trial lawyer, being full of resources. When driven from one position he will seize another so quickly, and, supported by such ready reference to authorities, that he frequently bewilders his opponents and wins out on a new line, which seems to come to him by intuition as the trial progresses. As an advocate to the jury he is not severely logical, not confining himself strictly to the evidence, but takes a wider range and by illustrations drawn from literature or history he retains the interest of the jury, while at the same time emphasizing some feature of the case. In 1862 Mr. Palmer entered the service of the United States as a clerk under his father in the paymaster department of the army and served one and one-half years. A Republican, Mr. Palmer was a member of the constitutional convention of 1883, and served as attorney general of the state from 1879 until 1883. He has repeatedly been a delegate to the state convention, and in 1886 was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati that nominated Mr. Hayes for the Presidency. In 1900 Mr. Palmer was elected as representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional district. In business affairs he has taken an active interest, being vice-president of the Miners' Savings bank of Wilkes-Barre, director in the North and West Branch Railroad company, president of the Boys' Industrial Home association and closely connected with several other industries. In 1861 at Plattsburg, N. Y., Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Mary Ellen Webster. To them have been born five children: two sons and three daughters.

D. Curtis Harrower, Wilkes-Barre. The subject of this sketch is a native of Lawrenceville, Pa., and is a son of Colonel G. F. and Helen (Parkhurst) Harrower, the former a

native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents, Captain Benjamin Harrower, removed from New York to Pennsylvania at an early day and bought a large tract of land and engaged in the lumber trade. He owned large mills and rafted his products down the Susquehanna river to Port Deposit and Baltimore. The paternal grandfather emigrated from Scotland to the United States in 1776. On his mother's side our subject traces his ancestry back to the French Huguenots, and among them were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. And at the time of the war of the Rebellion every Harrower of military age was engaged in the service. Our subject's father recruited the One Hundred and Sixty-first regiment of New York Infantry in 1862, and, as its colonel, served in the department of the Gulf until after the surrender of Vicksburg, when, on account of the death of his father, he resigned and returned home to take charge of the business. During his latter years he carried on an extensive stock farm. He died in 1895 at Lawrenceville, where his widow still resides on the old homestead.

After leaving the common schools young Harrower attended Haverling academy at Bath, N. Y. Owing to ill health, he was for several years unable to either study or work, but in 1887 turned his attention to the study of law in the office of Mr. S. E. Smith, of Tioga, Pa., and two years later was admitted to the bar at Wellsboro. After a short course of training in the office of Mr. John C. Diminy, of New York, Mr. Harrower returned to Lawrenceville and engaged in practice there until 1895, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, his present home. While his practice has been general in character, he has given special attention to commercial law and damage cases, and laterally to bankruptcy matters. The commercial department for the collection of claims is in charge of Harrower Bros., and, with all, Mr. Harrower's practice is large and remunerative.

In politics Mr. Harrower is independent. He has taken no active part in political affairs more than to perform his duty as a citizen and has never held or sought office. In September, 1901, Mr. Harrower married Miss Laura Rudrauff, a daughter of Mr. Peter Rudrauff, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Harrower are both members of the Presbyterian denomination.

Hon. John N. Conyngham was a resident of Wilkes-Barre for nearly half a century, and was, at the time of his death, seventy-four years old. He was a native of Philadelphia, where his education was completed to the entrance of his profession in the practice of law. In the commencement of his legal career he removed to the place of the future residence of his whole life. For thirty years of this period he was the presiding judge of the legal district in which he lived, over the court in which the whole of his professional life had been occupied. Within the last few years he resigned his official position, and was enjoying the repose of an age the material independence of which his own industry and fidelity had secured. His early practice of the law had won the confidence of all who needed his professional aid, equally by the moral fidelity which eminently distinguished his character and by the sound attainments and judgment which he had evinced in his practice.

The life of Judge Conyngham, while not devoid of striking incidents, was not made up of incidents. It was rather the growth of great principles, and its beauty was the harmonious development of those principles. He was born in Philadelphia in 1798, received his education there and graduated with high honor at the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. Selecting the law for his profession, he was entered as a student in the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and

Charles E. Ro

was Mr. Ingersoll's second student, the late Judge Petit being the first. Having completed his preparatory studies in a manner which secured to him the life-long affection and respect of his honored preceptor, he was admitted to the bar and entered with high hopes upon his profession. Of an ardent and sanguine temperament, he was unwilling to wait the slow process of rising to eminence in his native city at a time when the bar was lustrous with some of its brightest legal light, and so he resolved to establish himself in Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming valley, which he did in 1820, and becoming interested in political matters, he soon became a member of the legislature and one of the recognized and accredited leaders of public thought and public action. In all matters of public improvement, social advancement, charity and benevolence, suppression of vice and the promoting of temperance, for the developing of the resources of the state and utilizing its mineral wealth—in education, and other kindred things, Judge Conyngham took an active and almost foremost part. Particularly was his high bearing as a patriot conspicuous during the late civil war. He joined in calls for public meetings, he addressed immense audiences, headed subscription lists, encouraged enlistment, and, unable to go himself, he gave all his four sons to his country. His name and influence were all powerful in his judicial district, and few men gave greater personal or moral support to our cause in its hour of peril than Judge Conyngham. Thus did he prove a worthy son of one partner, and a worthy namesake of the other, of that old mercantile firm, "Conyngham & Nesbitt." At the time of his resignation of the president judgeship the whole bar of Luzerne county, as one man, rose up to do him honor in the way of an elaborate banquet, which was the first instance of the kind in Pennsylvania. Extensive devotion to business soon told upon his strength and he was laid aside for nearly a year with the loss of voice and threatened disease of the lungs, just at the time when he had reached the point for which he had long been striving, to stand to the forefront of the bar of Northern Pennsylvania; his bright hopes seemed blighted and he was appointed to sickness for a time. In 1841 he became a member of St. Stephen's church and was ever after faithfully devoted to his religion.

Judge Conyngham's sudden death occurred on February 24, 1871, from injuries received in an accident while on his way to the sick bed of his son, Colonel John B. Conyngham, in San Antonio, Tex. While standing on the depot platform at Magnolia, Miss., on Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, a passing train struck him and threw him under the wheels of the car, which passed over both legs and otherwise injured him, so that he died two hours later. His body was taken back to Wilkes-Barre by his son, who accompanied him on his way South, and on reaching his destination, crowds of all ages and classes had assembled at the station, and deputations from the borough, the bar, the Masonic lodge and the police, escorted the body to his late residence with every mark of differential respect on March 1, and his death was universally mourned. His last words were: "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Hendrick Bradley Wright was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county, April 24, 1808. His father, Joseph Wright, was of that family of Wrights whose ancestors came to America from England in 1681 with William Penn's colony of Quaker emigrants. His father removed from Wrightstown to Plymouth in the year 1795 and soon became one of its most prominent and substantial inhabitants. Ambitious for the welfare of his son, he secured for him the best educational advantages which the locality afforded, and in the due course of time sent him to Dickinson college, where he pursued the usual classical

and mathematical studies. Upon leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Conyngham of Wilkes-Barre and was admitted to the bar November 8, 1831. During the ten years which followed Mr. Wright devoted himself assiduously to his profession. He soon took high rank among the members of the bar, and as an advocate achieved marked pre-eminence. Above the middle height, of large frame, erect and commanding figure, with great power and a flexibility of voice, he was an orator who arrested and continued to compel attention. It was not without reason that his clients believed and said that no jury could resist him. Armed at all points with evidence, drawn from every available source and brought to bear upon the triers in such order and with such strength as to render the cause of an opponent almost hopeless from the outset; he followed these attacks with arguments of such earnestness and energy as rarely failed to complete the route and secure an easy victory. In truth, it may be said that in a just cause he never knew defeat.

In 1841 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and at once became prominent as a committeeman and debator. In 1842 he was again elected and appointed chairman of the committee on canals and internal improvements. He also took a position on the judicial committee. In 1843 the nomination of state senator was offered to him, but, preferring the popular branch of the Assembly, he declined the honor and was again elected to the house. Upon the opening of the session he was chosen speaker, a position he most ably filled. Mr. Wright was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, which met at Baltimore in May, 1844. He was first made temporary and finally permanent chairman of the convention.

From 1844 to 1852 Mr. Wright was again engrossed in the duties of his profession. In the later year he was elected to Congress and served a term with marked ability. He was renominated in 1854, but was defeated by Henry M. Fuller. Colonel Wright (by which title he was generally known) having been commissioned by Governor Wolf, in 1834, district attorney, concluded to retire from public life and devote the remainder of his days to the law, but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was again called from his retirement. The nomination to Congress was tendered him by both political parties. He accepted, and was, of course, elected, and amid the perplexities and dangers which surrounded the federal Congress during the next two years he was distinguished as a consistent and untiring advocate of an undivided union. At the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress for a number of years Mr. Wright held no national or state offices, but he was by no means idle. Besides attending to a large practice and taking an active interest in municipal affairs, he wrote and published two works, the one, "A Practical Treatise on Labor," the other "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," his native town. In 1872 Mr. Wright was a Democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, and, having received the indorsement of the workingmen's convention, ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1873 he was chosen to preside over the state Democratic convention which met at Erie, and was subsequently made chairman of the state central committee of the party. In 1876 Mr. Wright was nominated for Congress in the Luzerne district while absent from home and without his solicitation or even knowledge. He was elected by a large majority over the Hon. H. B. Payne, his Republican competitor. In 1878 he was renominated and elected. He closed his political life on March 4, 1881, after a service of thirteen years in the state and national legislatures, and with his retirement

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from public life he also retired from business pursuits, and lived in comfort and ease until his decease.

He was married on April 21, 1833, to Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, granddaughter of Colonel Zebalon Butler, and daughter of John W. Robinson. Mrs. Wright died September 8, 1871. George Riddle Wright, a member of the Luzerne county bar, is the only surviving son.

Hon. Charles Edmund Rice was born September 15, 1846, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. He is a descendant of an old Wallingford (Conn.) family of that name; his great-grandfather having been a teacher in Wallingford and New Haven for over forty years prior to the Revolution. Thomas Arnold Rice, father of Charles E., was the leading man of his town and for many years trustee of the Fairfield academy and the Fairfield Medical college. Charles E. Rice, son of Thomas Arnold and Vienna (Carr) Rice, was prepared for college at Fairfield academy, New York. After leaving the academy he entered Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1867. He then went to Bloomsburg, Pa., where he taught one year in the Literary institute, in the meantime reading law in the office of John G. Freeze of that place. In 1868 and 1869 he attended the Albany Law school, from which he graduated in the latter year, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York. He then went to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided and was admitted to the Luzerne bar February 21, 1870. He was a candidate of the Republican party in 1874 for Orphan's court judge, but was defeated. In 1876 he was nominated and elected district attorney of the county, and in 1879 was a candidate of his party for law judge and was elected, and later became president judge of the Common Pleas court. Resigning this position, he was appointed Superior court judge, his commission bearing date June 28, 1895, and subsequently elected for a full term, and at this time (1903) he is president judge of that court. His progress to one of the highest honors of the profession to a position that would justify the honorable seeking of a lifetime, has been rapid, yet it has been meritorious and is the reward solely of valuable services faithfully performed. Judge Rice's practice in the courts attracted attention from its very beginning; there was a quiet force in his methods, and a clean-cut vigor in his arguments that brought him at once into enviable notoriety. In attestation of this was his nomination for the responsible position for judge of the Orphans' court within five years after his admission. Only two years later, as already stated, he was made a candidate for the district attorneyship, and the remarkable majority by which he was elected was as much a deserved tribute to the popular esteem in which he was held as to the fact that his opponent's nomination had been achieved in spite of the protests of a large contingent, both professional and lay, of his own party. As prosecutor of the pleas of the commonwealth he achieved a most enviable reputation. His pleas were calm, dignified and incisive and without any waste of words. When, in 1879, he was nominated for additional law judge, the people had come to have great faith in him, knowing that his comparative youth was set off by a soberness of mood and maturity of judgment far in advance of his years. He was chosen, as stated, in the three-handed contest that followed, and with the retirement of Judge Harding, in 1879, he became the president judge of the district.

Hon. Lyman Hakes Bennett was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., February 20, 1845. He was of Quaker parentage and a descendant of Alden Bennett, a native of Rhode Island. Phineas Lounsbury Bennett, father of Lyman Hakes Bennett, was born in Harpersfield February 15, 1806, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1830 a

teacher in the Nanticoke schools, was prominent in educational matters at Harpersfield and for over thirty years was superintendent of schools and trustee of his school district. He was supervisor of his town in 1841, and for many years a director in the Stanford Fire Insurance company. His mother was Minerva Hakes, daughter of the late Lyman Hakes of Harpersfield. Mr. Bennett worked on his father's farm until the age of twenty, doing the ordinary work of a farmer's son, going to school when he could be spared from the plow. In 1865 he went to Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., and spent one year there as clerk in the office of recorder and clerk of that county. In 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., and entered into the government employ as a clerk in the second auditor's office. He remained in this position till 1872, when he went to Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of his uncle, Harry Hakes, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county December 4, 1872. While in Washington Mr. Bennett entered the Columbia Law school and graduated therefrom in 1870 with Hon. George S. Ferris, now judge of the Common Pleas court of Luzerne county. Mr. Bennett was a very industrious and conscientious reader, and there were few attorneys so truly zealous and untiring in unraveling the intricacies of a cause given him to try and bringing them within the light of the law. He was an examiner and master in chancery, and, as such, solved many knotty problems in a manner testifying amply to his great ability as a lawyer and to his judicial mind. His methods were those of a man who realizes that the profession of the law yields profit or fame to nothing less than hard, willing and unremitting work; and uniting with this wise convictions, a giant's frame and iron constitution he bent himself to just that kind of work. There was, in fact, no more indefatigable toiler at any bar in the state. He was first appointed and then, in 1895, elected judge of the Common Pleas Court for a full term from the first Monday in January, 1896.

Socially Mr. Bennett was a prime favorite with those who really knew him. He took little interest in politics beyond keeping himself at all times well informed upon all questions of the hour. A lawyer devoted to his profession and dependent upon it, has no time for more. He was married June 2, 1874, to Ella N. Robbins, daughter of Robert Robbins, of Dodgeville, Iowa. His decease occurred October 1, 1898.

Allan Hamilton Dickson was born November 14, 1851, at Utica, N. Y., son of Frederick S. Dickson, author of "Dickson's Blackstone," an analysis of Blackstone's commentaries, and "Dickson's Kent," an analysis of Kent's commentaries.

Allan H. Dickson was prepared for college at Wyers' Preparatory school at West Chester, Pa., and entered Yale college in September, 1868. He remained there until February, 1870, when an attack of sickness caused him to leave college. From March till December of the same year he spent in New Mexico, as a guest of his brother-in-law, Colonel Wilson, who was there and assigned to duty as an Indian agent. In January, 1871, he again entered Yale and remained there till July, 1871, passing his sophomore annual examination and then received an honorable discharge from the junior class. Soon thereafter he went to Germany and remained in Heidelberg for five months, learning the language, and then went to Berlin, where he took lectures in the university. He then traveled through Switzerland and Italy and returned home at the close of 1872. In January, 1873, he went to Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, as a student at law and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 14, 1874. Mr. Dickson was one of the ablest members of the bar. A liberal education, long and close association with older men of established legal reputation, a natural ap-

Allan R. Dickson.

titude to logic and good general abilities combined to fit him for any professional test to which he chose to submit himself. His cases were always marked by careful preparation and acute legal knowledge. He was a Republican, but not always in harmony with the dominant power in the party, as was instanced in the support of John Stewart, the Independent Republican candidate for governor in 1882, and upon other occasions. He was not an aspirant for any political office, although he was a member of the city council, and in that body was vigilant, watchful of the interests of his constituents and of the people of the city generally. He was a cultured man, fond of books, active in society and in various local charitable and other organizations, and in every other particular a good and useful citizen, and his death, which occurred on January 21, 1893, was not only a great loss to the members of the bar of Luzerne county, but to the general public as well. He was married November 12, 1874, to Catherine Swetland Pettebone, daughter of Payne Pettebone of Wyoming, Pa.

Alexander Farnham of Wilkes-Barre is one of a large number of those who have won special distinction in the several walks of life in this part of Pennsylvania, and was born of New England ancestry on January 12, 1834, in Carbondale, at that time in Luzerne county, now Lackawanna, and one of the oldest cities in the state. His father was John P. Farnham, a native of Oxford, N. Y., who was educated as a physician and removed to Carbondale when quite a young man, where he practiced his profession for a few years. Alexander was educated at Madison academy, Waverly, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. Determining to enter the legal profession, he sought and secured admission to the National Law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y., from which he graduated while yet in his minority. His studies were still further pursued in the office of the well-known firm of Fuller & Harding, consisting of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller and ex-Judge Harding. He was admitted just one day after becoming of age, that was on January 13, 1855. Being well grounded in the law, and patient and persevering in the advocacy of a cause, these qualities soon became generally apparent and before long he gathered an important and profitable clientage. He is a Republican, and in 1870 was a candidate for district attorney, but was defeated. In 1873 he was again the candidate for the same office and was elected and discharged the duties of the office well and to the entire satisfaction of the people. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention, where the late President Garfield was nominated, and distinguished himself there as an ardent leader of the Blaine forces. On July 18, 1865, Mr. Farnham married Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., of Wilkes-Barre.

George Washington Shonk comes of a German family and the progenitor of the American branch thereof was John Shonk, who emigrated to America in September, 1790, his son Michael, George Washington Shonk's grandfather, being born on the passage over. John Shonk settled with the Moravian community at Hope, Warren County, New Jersey, where he prospered, and where the house he built is still standing. Michael Shonk married Beulah Jenks, who was of Welsh extraction, and whose family, traceable as far back as the year 900, sent numerous representatives to America in its earliest years, and gave numerous descendants who became men and women of distinction in many states. Michael moved from New Jersey to Plymouth in 1821, his son, John Jenks Shonk, the father of George Washington Shonk, being at the time but six years of age. John Jenks Shonk became a prominent figure in the business arena of Plymouth, and when but seventeen years of age was engaged in connection with general real estate and mercantile operations, which he successfully

prosecuted through many years. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature, and re-elected in 1876, the first time as a Prohibitionist and the second as a Republican. He was thrice married, his first two wives dying without issue surviving them. The third wife (George Washington's mother) was Amanda Davenport, whose ancestors were of New England origin, and among the earliest and most respected settlers in the Wyoming Valley. John Jenks Shonk amassed a considerable fortune by constant application to business, fortunate investments and provident habits. George Washington was born in Plymouth April 26, 1850. After a preparatory course at the Wyoming Seminary, he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., graduating therefrom in 1873. He studied law with Hon. Hubbard B. Payne, and was admitted to the bar September 29, 1876. On August 15, 1880, he married Ida E., daughter of Joseph Klotz, of West Pittston, and by this marriage they have two children: Herbert Bronson, born October 28, 1881, and Emily Weaver, born April 21, 1885. The Klotz family is of German origin, and has many and powerful branches in this country.

Mr. Shonk after his admission to the bar soon acquired a considerable practice, both profitable in a business sense, and a strong testimony of the high esteem in which his legal abilities were held. He was a Republican in politics, taking an active interest in his party affairs, and in 1888 he was summoned to the chairmanship of the Republican county committee, in which position he made a reputation and acquaintance that, in 1890, brought him the Republican nomination for Congress, to which he was returned as elected, receiving 14,555 votes, against 13,307 cast for his Democratic opponent, John B. Reynolds; though the county at the same time gave from 2,000 to 2,500 majority for the Democratic nominees for state offices.

Mr. Shonk was a man of very able parts, though in his later years his almost exclusive identification with the mere business side of life somewhat obscured his splendid intellectual attributes.

Choosing the law for his profession he was one who possessed the mental caliber for success in that great calling, but his large business interests took him away from active practice, except in so far as concerned his own business affairs. But while he was a man of strong mentality, it is not as such he is principally remembered by those who knew him. His charming personality and his large heart made him a delightful man to meet and know. There is perhaps no man in the Wyoming valley to whom the enviable title of gentleman applies more truly and appropriately than it did to Hon. George W. Shonk. Uniformly genial and urbane in his manner to all, with a nature as purely democratic as could be found anywhere, and withal a mind of more than ordinary brilliant endowments, his death, occurring as it did in quite the prime of life, was sincerely mourned by the people in general, and especially by those friends who knew him well and loved him for many charming characteristics. Mr. Shonk died August 14, 1900.

Geo W Shook

CARBON COUNTY

BY HARRY W. BROWN

Hon. Allen Craig was born December 25, 1835, in Lehigh Gap, which was then Northampton county, but is now in Carbon county. He attended the public schools and prepared for college under the tutelage of Rev. John Vanderveer. He entered Lafayette college at Easton, Pa., in 1851, and was graduated in 1855. Soon afterward commenced the study of law under Hon. Milo M. Dimmick, and was admitted to the bar at Mauch Chunk in June, 1858. In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Carbon county on the Democratic ticket, and in 1865 was elected to the state legislature. He held that office for three successive terms of one year each, and in 1878 was elected state senator for a term of four years, from the district comprising the counties of Carbon, Monroe and Pike. In 1893 he was elected judge of the Forty-third judicial district, and has filled the office with satisfaction to the people, and credit to himself.

Joseph S. Fisher was born at Summit Hill, Carbon county, April 14, 1854. After five years spent in Knox county, Missouri, he returned to Summit Hill and received his education in the public schools. He studied law with Hon. Allen Craig at Mauch Chunk, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1885. In 1888 was appointed county solicitor, and in 1889 was elected district attorney, was reelected in 1892, and held the office for six years.

T. Allen Snyder, Lehighton, was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1856. He was graduated from Millersville State Normal school, studied law in the office of Hon. John B. Storm at Stroudsburg, and was admitted to the bar of Monroe county in 1883. Subsequently moved to Lehighton where he has since remained.

William G. Freyman, attorney-at-law, of Mauch Chunk, is a leading member of the Carbon county bar. He is a native of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and was born July 4, 1838. He is the son of George and Catherine (Kistler) Freyman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and also engaged in merchandising, and spent his last days in Carbon county, where he died in 1849. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Freyman, and his wife, were both natives of Northampton county. John Kistler and his wife, our subject's maternal grandparents, also were natives of Northampton county. They were of German lineage, their families having immigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania in a very early day. William was educated in the public and high schools of Carbon county, and taught school for five terms. He entered the service during the war of the Rebellion and served as orderly sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After his discharge, he was commissioned lieutenant and recruited a company, but before it was mustered into service the war closed and he returned home.

Mr. Freyman spent twelve years as a surveyor and civil engineer, and also engaged in merchandising. He pursued his law studies under Gen. Charles Albright at Mauch Chunk, entering his office in 1871, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar. He then became associated as a partner with his

former preceptor under the name of Albright & Freyman, and continued in that relation till the death of Gen. Albright, in 1880. This firm was engaged in the celebrated Mollie Maguire trials. After practicing alone for several years, Mr. Freyman formed with Mr. James Keifer, who had been a student in his office, a co-partnership which continued five years under the name of Freyman & Keifer. He next formed a partnership with Mr. Horace Heydt, who had been a student in his office, under the name of Freyman & Heydt, which continued till the introduction into the firm of Mr. Eugene O. Nothstein, a nephew of Mr. Freyman, who was also a student in his office, when the firm name changed to Freyman, Heydt & Nothstein. Since September, 1901, when Mr. Heydt was appointed president judge by the governor, the practice has been conducted under the name of Freyman & Nothstein.

The practice of the firm, general in character, has embraced a wide range of important cases and has been, perhaps, more extensive than that of any other firm in the county. Special attention has been given to litigation involving original land titles both in Carbon and adjoining counties.

Mr. Freyman, although an active Republican, has never sought or held political office. He has been very successful as a lawyer and financier. He is attorney for several corporations, a director of The Prince Manufacturing Company, and of the Carbon Metallic Paint Company, and vice-president of the Mauch Chunk Trust Company. He is also interested in four farms, and other enterprises. Some years ago Mr. Freyman purchased a portion of the mountainside behind and above his residence, and commenced to terrace it, and has now a very productive garden on what was before a barren and cheerless waste. There are twenty-two of these terraces, and they are connected by a flight of stairs three hundred and fifty-three in number. The height of the upper terrace above the street is about two hundred feet, and at an elevation of about one hundred and fifty feet an arbor is located, which commands a fine view of the town in both directions. A portion of the terraces are devoted to flowers and fruit and ornamental trees, while the balance are used as a vegetable garden. Mr. Freyman has met with great success in the cultivation of plums, peaches, grapes and strawberries, and all other small fruits. This is probably the only garden of its kind in the country. Constructed as it is on the side of a very steep mountain, it is an object of curiosity to strangers visiting the town for the first time. Just behind the fence at the top runs the famous "Switch Back," which attracts thousands of people annually. In 1865, Mr. Freyman married Miss Matilda Gilbert, daughter of Mr. George Gilbert, an enterprising farmer of Mahoning township, Carbon county, Pa. They have no children living.

Edward M. Mulhearn is a native of Mauch Chunk, where he was born June 15, 1849. After attending the public schools he, in 1865, entered St. Thomas college at Villanova, Delaware county, Pa., where he completed his education, and entering the law office of Daniel Kalbfus of Mauch Chunk, was, on June 20, 1873, admitted to the bar. He was elected district attorney in 1881, and re-elected in 1884. In 1889, was elected to the state legislature, and served one term, since which time he has been in practice at Mauch Chunk.

Hon. Horace Heydt was born in Montgomery county, Pa., February 12, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and the Kutztown state Normal school, where he was graduated in 1878. He later entered Lafayette college at Easton and was graduated in 1884. He studied law at Mauch Chunk, Pa., in the office of Freyman & Kiefer, and was admitted to the bar of Carbon county in 1885. In 1889 formed with his preceptor, and in 1901 was appointed by Governor

W. G. FREYMAN

Stone president judge of his the new district just formed.

List of admissions for Carbon county: L. H. Barber, born 1849, admitted 1881; E. Bertolette, born 1848, admitted 1874; J. M. Brislin, born 1869, admitted 1896; Hon. A. Craig, born 1835, admitted 1858; D. Craig, born 1863, admitted 1893; J. C. Loose. J. S. Fisher, born 1855, admitted 1885; W. G. Freyman, born 1838, admitted 1873; H. Heydt, born 1856, admitted 1885; E. O. Northstein, born 1867, admitted 1893; R. A. Heberling, born 1865, admitted 1892; H. D. Lentz, born 1864, admitted 1896; E. M. Mulhearn, born 1850, admitted 1873; Layton C. Scott, born 1870, admitted 1898; F. P. Sharkey, born 1862, admitted 1887; W. G. Thomas, born 1869, admitted 1897; D. W. Sitler, born 1867, admitted 1896; N. M. Balliet, born 1860, admitted 1895; L. E. Seidle, born 1870, admitted 1895; S. R. Gilham, born 1847, admitted 1879; F. A. Snyder, born 1856, admitted 1882.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

BY FRED W. WILLIAMS

The courts of Montgomery county were first established by one John Printz, the Swedish governor, in 1642, at New Gottenburg, on the Delaware, and were presided over by justices of the peace, not learned in the law, which action was brought about to decide all controversies according to the laws and customs of Sweden, and the acknowledged usefulness of attorneys at law in this section of the province was apparent, although the institution of judicial proceedings and the recognition of the judicial office appears to antedate that acknowledgement. Courts continued to be held in Gottenburg for about twenty years, for the records show that in 1662 they were removed to Upland (now Chester), where for several years all cases were tried under the crude forms practiced by the Swedish justices. The Dutch next controlled the province, but did not materially change the administration of justice, retaining the services of the justices then in office. The Dutch governor at that time was Peter Stuyvesant, whose efforts were principally to increase commerce with the Indians and the acquisition of lands, giving little or no attention to the subject of government or the execution of the laws. Then came the Indians, in 1672, who recognized the Upland court as the legal course by which they must abide and were willing to leave all questions to be settled by that tribunal. Ten years later, in 1682, William Penn officially announced himself as the proprietor, to the justices at Upland, upon his arrival at that place, and soon set out to establish courts of justice with the necessary officers and proper remuneration for their services. His was the most liberal frame of government yet established, but, with all, he soon exposed his fear of and hostility to the legal profession by causing the adoption of a law (in 1686) "for the avoiding of too frequent clamors and manifest inconveniences which usually attend mercenary pleadings in civil cases," and was averse to the encouragement of a class of professional men whose education and influence might assist them in public affairs, and his broad intellect and liberal views did much to bring about the most satisfactory methods for the colony to pursue. The necessity for the office of counselors and advocates became apparent to the people, which offices were thereupon arranged for the purpose of preserving the public peace by due course of law.

Penn's scheme of colonization attracted European emigration, and Philadelphia soon became the most populous city on the Atlantic coast. The British flag and the seal of Charles II., under the auspices of which the colony was established, rendered the people subject to the common law of England, and, although Penn and the first assembly abrogated the law of English primogenture, and sundered all relation between church and state, and in many ways simplified the form of administering justice, yet his own plan of instituting proprietary interests with periodical payments for use and conveyances subject to perpetual ground rents, soon gave rise to unexpected complications, and made the appointment of a law officer a necessary adjunct to the colonial administration.

On August 25, 1683, Mr. John White was

appointed attorney general for the province and was liberally paid for the prosecution of all matters of interest to the proprietor, and no counsel was allowed to appear against him.

Montgomery county was set off from Philadelphia county in 1784, and reference is due to the distinguished members of that bar who early fought their way to a just recognition of their services, as follows: Andrew Hamilton, Robert Assheton, Benjamin Chew, James Wilson, George Ross, John Moland, John Dickinson, Joseph Reed, Jared Ingersoll, James Dallas, Nicholas Waln, William Lewis, Richard Peters, Hugh H. Breckenridge, William Rawle and John Sargent, most of whom sketches will be found elsewhere in this work.

The first court of the county was held in Norriston township, in the barn on the "Barley Sheaf," located on the Germantown turnpike, on December 28, 1784, and Frederick A. Muhlenberg was the presiding judge, serving from December 28, 1784, until the September term, 1785, when he was succeeded by James Morris, who served until 1789.

The executive department of the state was vested in the office of governor under the constitution of 1790, and early in the following year the first governor-elect, Thomas Mifflin, commissioned James Biddle president judge of the courts. He served until 1797, when he was succeeded by Judge John D. Coxe, who filled the office until 1805, when he was succeeded by William Tilgham, whose remarkable industry, ability and pleasing character during his long administration has always been spoken of in the most flattering terms by those associated with him.

The judges who have presided over the courts of Montgomery county since its organization are as follows: Frederick A. Muhlenberg, presided from 1784 to 1785; James Morris, from 1785 to 1789; James Biddle, from 1791 to 1797; William Tilgham, from 1805 to 1806; Bird Wilson, from 1806 to 1818; John Ross, from 1818 to 1830; John Fox, from 1830 to 1841; Thomas Burnside, from 1841 to 1845; David Krause, from 1845 to 1851; Daniel M. Smyer, from 1851, elected under the amendment to the constitution of 1838; Henry Chapman, from 1862 to 1872; Henry P. Ross, from 1872 to 1882; Henry P. Ross, re-elected, served from 1882; Charles H. Stinson, appointed April 17, 1882, vice-judge, Henry P. Ross, deceased. James Biddle, John Coxe and William Tilgham appear as president judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia for the same date as Montgomery county. B. Markley Boyer elected first Tuesday in November, 1882, to serve ten years, followed by A. S. Swartz and H. K. Weand.

List of admissions: E. L. Acker, born 1830, admitted 1888; John Eckstein Beatty, born 1863, admitted 1893; J. W. Bickel, born 1846, admitted 1871; J. Boyd, born 1825, admitted 1845; H. R. Brown, born 1845, admitted 1866; H. M. Brownback, born 1859, admitted 1882; H. U. Brunner, born 1844, admitted 1866; G. W. Bush, born 1839, admitted 1861; B. P. Chain, born 1861, admitted 1883; L. M. Childs, born 1851, admitted 1876; G. N. Corson, born 1833, admitted 1856; W. F. Dannehower, born 1855, admitted 1880; H. B. Dickinson, born 1840, admitted 1863; Montgomery Evans, born 1855, admitted 1878; J. Fornance, born 1840, admitted 1866; G. R. Fox, Jr., born 1863, admitted 1885; H. I. Fox, born 1873, admitted 1895; J. V. Gotwals, born 1843, admitted 1869; E. L. Hallman, born 1856, admitted 1881; A. R. Place, born 1857, admitted 1887; J. B. Hillegas, born 1867, admitted 1892; F. G. Hobson, born 1855, admitted 1880; J. B. Holland, born 1857, admitted 1886; J. M. Dettre, born 1861, admitted 1886; J. P. H. Jenkins, born 1850, admitted 1874; E. F. Kane, born 1862, admitted 1892; J. B. Larzelere, Jr., born 1869, admitted 1892; N. H. Larzelere, born 1851, admitted 1877; M. M. Gibson, born 1860, ad-

mitted 1883; E. E. Long, born 1862, admitted 1887; A. B. Longaker, born 1830, admitted 1853; A. E. Longaker, born 1864, admitted 1889; F. March, born 1837, admitted 1860; J. F. Miller, born 1862, admitted 1892; S. Money, born 1853, admitted 1876; W. Rennyson, born 1845, admitted 1886; J. H. Rex, born 1872, admitted 1896; Margaret Richardson, born 1876, admitted 1898; G. W. Rogers, born 1831, admitted 1854; J. Shrack, born 1850, admitted 1873; W. M. Shaw, born 1866, admitted 1888; C. S. Sheive, born 1866, admitted 1889; E. F. Slough, born 1858, admitted 1881; W. F. Solly, born 1856, admitted 1879; H. A. Stevens, born 1826, admitted 1848; C. Henry Stinson, born 1864, admitted 1886; C. H. Stinson, born 1827, admitted 1849; J. A. Strassburger, born 1853, admitted 1876; F. Styer, born 1864, admitted 1887; Hon. A. S. Swartz, born 1849, admitted 1872; N. D. Tyson, born 1847, admitted 1868; I. P. Knipe, born 1866, admitted 1889; Hon. H. Wanger, born 1850, admitted 1875; I. P. K. Weand, born 1837, admitted 1860.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY

BY JAMES DENNY DAUGHERTY

In preparing a sketch of any local bar, particularly if it is an old one, one is met with two serious difficulties. The first, to collect the facts concerning the individual membership, as to who its members were, where they came from and what they did. Second, to properly present the facts, and give an estimate of the character and accomplishment of the individual in such a manner as will show the real man, without being partial or prejudiced. In doing this, the writer must not be guided by his own judgment alone, but rather by the consensus of opinion of those who were acquainted with the man. In the following sketches of members of the bar, the writer is not giving his own opinions, but more the composite estimate of the bar itself.

The lawyer's life work is very different from that of other citizens. While he digs and delves into the very foundations of social life, while his influence has shaped and modified civil government, while he has been the great champion of human liberty and of constitutional law, his power has been manifested more in a general way, collectively through the profession. When we try to measure what the lawyer has done for the race, in the development of civilization and good government, we are lost in admiration and amazement. When we endeavor to trace the results to individual effort we are surprised to see how completely, in most cases, the life work of the individual lawyer is merged with or lost in the great work of the profession. While we know that each individual may have contributed something towards the development of jurisprudence, we are impressed with the difficulty of being able to point our finger to some particular effort, and say here was Lord Mansfield, here Patrick Henry, here Daniel Webster, here Gibson or Black, here Marshall or Meredith, here Buffington or Golden, here Gilpin or Neale.

This is particularly true when we study a local country bar. While it may have produced quite a number of thorough lawyers, it must have had its failures. From the nature of its situation and environment, by reason of its limitations in opportunity offered, it must have had many more members of splendid ability than could come to the front and occupy positions of prominence. So in this sketch of the Armstrong county bar, members deserving of greater recognition may be passed over with scant acknowledgment of their abilities because opportunity failed to open the door to the development of their work and worth.

The Armstrong county bar has given the public its fair share of men who distinguished themselves in law, politics and commercial affairs. In the law, it gave James Thompson, a chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania; Joseph Buffington (the younger), a district judge of the United States; Joseph Buffington (the older), John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn and Willis D. Patton, judges of the Common Pleas courts, and D. B. Heiner, United States district attorney.

In politics it gave William F. Johnston, governor of Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Faulk, governor of Dakota Territory; Samuel S. Harrison, Joseph Buffington (the elder),

Darwin Phelps, David Barclay and Daniel B. Heiner, Congressmen; Ebon S. Kelly, William F. Johnston, state senators; William F. Johnston, John S. Rhey, J. Alexander Fulton, Darwin Phelps, John K. Calhoun Franklin Mechling and Samuel B. Cochran, members of the legislature; John Gilpin, member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and John F. Whitworth, corporation clerk, auditor general's office, Harrisburg. Outside the law and politics a number of the members of the bar have been alike successful. In journalism John W. Rohrer, J. Alex. Fulton, James B. Neale, R. W. Smith, Graves S. Crosby, Walter J. Guthrie and O. S. Marshall. In commercial and manufacturing industries, James E. Brown, William F. Johnston, Robert E. Brown, James B. Neale, John Gilpin, Orr Buffington and J. H. Painter. In banking, James E. Brown, James B. Neale, W. D. Patton, Ross Reynolds, M. F. Leason and James H. McCain.

The bar also contributed its share of men to the army: Larry Cantwell, Franklin Mechling, T. J. Van Geisen, William Blakeley, Jefferson Reynolds, Graves S. and Samuel Crosby, Theodore Barrett, Charles G. Barclay, James C. Golden, James B. Neale, James B. Gates and Joseph R. Henderson having taken part in the war of the Rebellion, and Auston Clark and Charles E. Harrington in the war with Spain. Robert G. Heiner gave up the law for a military career in the regular army.

In literature R. W. Smith wrote a very elaborate and exhaustive history of Armstrong county; John F. Whitworth is the author of three text-books on the Law of Tax sales, "Corporation Practice" and "Taxations of Corporations," and is engaged in the preparation of another valuable work, and J. D. Daugherty has dabbled some in newspaper and magazine work, but principally under a nom de plume.

The history of the Armstrong county bar begins with the organization of the county for judicial purposes in 1805. The first court in the county was held in a log house, on the lot now occupied by the Reynolds House, in Kittanning, in December of that year. The clerk's minutes show that the following members were admitted to the bar at that court by Hon. Samuel Roberts, the president judge: Samuel Massey, who was the first lawyer located in Kittanning; Samuel Guthrie, George Armstrong, John B. Alexander and William Ayers. At that time amid those primitive surroundings the Armstrong county bar may be said to have come into existence. Of these original members nothing can now be learned. None of their descendants are connected with the bar at the present time, and so far as known none are in Kittanning or the county.

At this time the judicial district consisted of Armstrong, Cambria, Indiana, Somerset and Westmoreland counties. Doubtless most of these earlier members were residents of other county seats and their history will appear in that of other bars.

The judges who presided over the courts, not residents of the county, were John Young of Greensburg, Thomas White of Indiana, Jeremiah M. Burrel of Greensburg, John C. Knox of Tioga county and James A. Logan of Greensburg. These gentlemen all stood in the fore front of the profession, as also in public affairs, and an account of their lives will be found in the histories of their home bars. The native judges who have been on the bench were Joseph Buffington, John V. Painter, Jackson Boggs, James B. Neale, Calvin Rayburn and Willis D. Patton. These gentlemen were all elected to the office of judge. Their career on the bench showed that the confidence of the people was not misplaced. Their record in the Supreme Court, in many instances, on new and original questions, shows that they had a masterful grasp of the law.

Until the act of 1850 the following mem-

bers were appointed deputy attorney general or prosecuting attorney: Thomas Blair, William F. Johnston, Michael Gallagher, J. B. Musser, John B. Alexander, John Reed, George W. Smith, John S. Rhey, Thomas T. Torney, Daniel Stanard, Hugh H. Brady, Ephraim Carpenter, J. G. Barclay, John W. Rohrer and James Stewart. The act of 1850 made the office elective and changed the name, and the following members were elected district attorney: John W. Rohrer, Franklin Mechling, William Blakeley, Henry F. Phelps, John V. Painter, John O. Barrett, Jefferson Reynolds, Joseph R. Henderson, Mirvin F. Leason, Robert S. Martin, Harvey N. Snyder, Rush Fullerton and J. P. Culbertson.

The following is a list of the members: George Armstrong, admitted 1805; John B. Alexander, admitted 1805; William Ayers, admitted 1805; Joseph Buffington (the elder; judge), 1827; Ephraim Buffington (judge), 1843; Jackson Boggs (judge), 1848; Daniel Barclay, 1850; Cyrus Bogg, 1855; William Blakeley, 1856; John O. Barrett, 1858; J. E. Brown, 1859; John P. Blair, 1867; Theodore Barrett, 1868; Charles G. Barclay, 1872; H. A. Barclay, 1872; Joseph Buffington, 1878; Orr Buffington, 1881; John A. Beatty, 1884; Larry S. Cantwell, 1847; John K. Calhoun, 1850; Graves S. Crosby, 1870; James P. Coulter, 1871; Joseph P. Calhoun, 1876; Alex. C. Crawford, 1877; Samuel M. Crosby, 1879; Captain Austin Clark, 1880; John T. Colthiers, 1882; John Q. Cochran, 1888; Samuel B. Cochran, 1889; W. J. Christy, 1889; John T. Crawford, 1887; Joseph P. Culbertson, 1896; Earl F. Cochran, 1901; James Denny Daugherty, 1887; J. Alex, Fulton, 1848; John B. Finlay,1857; J. G. D. Findley, 1868; Rush Fullerton, 1889; Jacob Freetley, 1851; Samuel Guthrie, 1805; Edward S. Golden, 1848; James C. Golden, 1852; John Gilpin, 1861; J. A. Getty, 1862; James B. Gates, 1871; Walter J. Guthrie, 1887; Horatio Lee Goulen, 1885; Edward O. Goulen, 1900; Daniel M. Geist, 1897; Oliver W. Gilpin, 1901; Henry J. Hays, 1867; Thomas N. Hathaway, 1890; John M. Hunter, 1893; Joseph R. Henderson, 1875; Robert G. Heiner, 1876; Daniel B. Heiner, 1881; G. M. Hill, 1882; Edward Hill, 1887; Boyd S. Henry, 1895; Charles E. Harrington, 1898; Harry A. Hileman, 1899; George G. Ingersoll, 1870; Robert B. Ivory, 1882; A. L. Ivory, 1888; Alex. Johnston, 1858; William Y. Johnston; Richard H. Johnston, 1877; Floy C. Jones, 1893; James Wesley King, 1886; Williard J. King, 1901; M. F. Leason, 1877; John H. Lawson, 1899; E. E. Lawson, 1901; Samuel Massey, 1805; Franklin Mechling, 1847; Thomas W. Martin, 1873; Robert S. Martin, 1879; Oscar S. Marshall, 1886; Samuel H. Morgan, 1892; Clarence O. Morris, 1901; J. A. McCullough, 1849; Thomas G. McCullough, 1871; James H. McCain, 1873; H. N. McIntyre, 1874; Reuben A. McCullough, 1887; William A. McAdoo, 1901; Samuel H. McCain, 1902; Barclay Nulton, 1858; James B. Neale (judge), 1862; D. L. Nulton, 1881; Grier C. Orr, 1862; Darwin Phelps, 1836; Henry F. Phelps, 1858; Willis D. Patton (judge), 1876; J. H. Painter, 1888; John W. Rohrer, 1847; A. S. Robinson, 1855; Ross Reynolds, 1877; Alex. Reynolds, 1877; John D. Reynolds, 1885; Calvin Rayburn (judge), 1879; E. C. Ross, 1892; R. L. Ralston, 1893; William G. Reynolds, 1882; Robert W. Smith, 1848; John Smullin, 1863; H. N. Snyder, 1872; John M. Schundlin, 1884; James Stewart, 1842; Thomas T. Torney, 1848; A. J. Truett, 1888; F. J. Van Geisen, 1889; Findley P. Wolfe, 1879; John P. Whitworth, 1878; James S. Whitworth, 1882; Gustavus A. Walker, 1903.

William F. Johnston (governor of Pennsylvania 1848-52), the third governor of Pennsylvania under the constitution of 1838, was born at Greensburg, Pa., November 29, 1808. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch stock, his maternal, English, The family was

a strong and influential one in western Pennsylvania and produced a number of men besides the governor who distinguished themselves as officers in the Mexican war and the Rebellion.

The governor had a limited common school and academic education, but was a great reader and close observer. He was a large, handsome man, dignified and courtly in bearing, pleasant in address and had that indescribable attractive thing about him, which, for want of a better name, we call presence. He studied law under Major J. B. Alexander and was admitted to the bar in May, 1829, when twenty-one years of age. Shortly after his admission he moved to Kittanning, Armstrong county, and engaged in the practice of his profession. While not as profound a lawyer, perhaps, as some of his fellows at the bar, he yet had the advantage of a commanding presence, a persuasive eloquence and keen judgment of men, which made him a strong jury lawyer. He was twice appointed prosecuting attorney. For several years he represented the county in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1847 was elected to the state senate in the district composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield. As a legislator he was bold, fearless, independent, and soon became an acknowledged leader. He was the author and strong advocate of numerous acts of legislation, and, as a recognition of his ability, was elected president of the senate. When Governor Shunk resigned, by constitutional provision, Speaker Johnston became governor. In 1848 he was the Whig nominee and was elected governor over Morris Longstreth after a spirited campaign. During his administration as governor the financial and material interests of the commonwealth were managed in a very able and creditable manner. He believed in a protective tariff. His first message, in which he advocated such a tariff, has since been recognized and used as a strong state paper in favor of that policy. It was largely through the influence of Governor Johnston that the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives were published, thus preserving much important and interesting state history.

Failing of re-election, Governor Johnston resumed the practice of law in Kittanning and also took an active part in business affairs. He was interested in the manufacture of iron, salt, oil from bituminous shale and the production of petroleum. He took an active part in organizing the Allegheny Valley railroad and was its first president. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was active in organizing troops, and was also superintendent of the defenses at Pittsburgh. He was appointed collector of the port at Philadelphia by President Johnston and discharged the duties of the office for several months, but his nomination was rejected by the senate.

He associated himself with Hon. George S. Seldon of Meadville, and practiced law in Philadelphia until some time in 1868, when he returned to Kittanning, where he practiced more or less until 1871. He died in Pittsburgh October 25, 1872. Perhaps the best estimate of Governor Johnston as a man and lawyer is that given by Hon. James A. Logan, himself an able jurist, when he said: "I gladly testify to the fine ability of Governor Johnston as a lawyer and his powers as an advocate; to his marked courtesy of address and his uniformly gentlemanly bearing; to his absolute integrity in professional relations, always the characteristic of a great lawyer and man, and to his scorn of wrong. To say that Governor Johnston was distinguished in these things is but the tribute of truth to the recollection of a man whose presence commanded affection and whose memory compels respect. William F. Johnston was married April 12, 1832, to Miss Mary Monteith. The offspring of the union was five sons and two daughters.

Wm G Johnston.

James Thompson, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, although not a resident of the county when elected to that office, was a resident of Kittaning for a number of years prior to that time. He came to Kittanning from Butler in 1826 when twenty-two years of age. He was a printer and worked on the old Kittanning Gazette. He studied law in Kittanning, and during the period of his clerkship worked at his trade three hours a day, thereby maintaining himself. He was admitted to the bar of Armstrong county in March, 1828, and practiced for about two years. From Kittanning he moved to Franklin, Pa.

Joseph Buffington (the elder), for nearly thirty years judge of the "old Tenth" district and whose life was intimately connected with the history of Armstrong county, was born at West Chester, in the County of Chester, Pa., on November 27, 1803, and died in Kittanning February 3, 1872. He came of English-Quaker stock, which was noted for its sturdiness. His ancestors settled in eastern Pennsylvania in 1677, where the family grew to be numerous and influential. Judge Buffington's parents about 1800 moved west, as they then said, and settled near Pittsburgh on the Allegheny river. When eighteen years of age he entered the Western university of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and pursued the regular course. After graduating he went to Butler and edited the Butler Repository, a weekly paper. Editorial work, not offering as wide a field as he desired, he took up the study of law in the office of General William Ayers, a leading lawyer in western Pennsylvania at that time. While a student he was married to Miss Catherine Mechling, a Butler belle. In July, 1826, he was admitted to practice in Butler county and to the Supreme court in 1828. He practiced in Butler about a year, but then decided Armstrong county was the more promising field, and moved to Kittanning, where he resided until his death. While his first years were those of hardship and narrow means, his integrity and close application brought him ample reward, and in a few years he was in possession of a good practice and occupied a commanding position at the bar. From 1830 to 1843 he gave his whole attention to the practice of law. By his careful labor, zeal and energy he built up a large practice in Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Indiana counties and had accumulated a competency. He was connected with nearly all the important litigation in this large territory during his days as a practitioner and was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the western Pennsylvania bar.

Judge Buffington from his early manhood took an active interest in political affairs. In 1831 he was a delegate to the national convention of the anti-Masonic party, and voted for William Wirt, its nominee. He was nominated several times for the state senate and house of representatives, but his party, being largely in the minority, he was defeated. In 1840 he associated himself with the Whigs. He took an active part in the election of General Harrison and was elected a presidential elector. In the fall of 1843 he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket and was re-elected in 1844.

Governor Johnston, a personal friend, appointed Mr. Buffington president judge of the Eighteenth district in 1849. The district was composed at that time of Clarion, Elk, Jefferson and Venango counties. In 1852 the Whigs nominated him for a judgeship in the Supreme court, but in the general overthrow of the party he was defeated. That same year President Fillmore tendered him the office of chief justice of Utah territory, but its great distance from the centers of civilization led him to decline the position. In 1855 Governor Pollock appointed him president judge of the "old Tenth" judicial district. In the fall of 1856 he was elected president judge of this district and served

the full term of ten years. In 1866 he was re-elected for another term of ten years. The Tenth district was composed of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland counties. The increasing business of this busy district made the position of judge one of hard and constant labor. After forty-six years' connection with the bench and bar Judge Buffington retired to private life, leaving a record of his work in the Pennsylvania Reports as a thorough and industrious lawyer and an upright, fearless, studious and profound jurist. He died suddenly on February 2, 1872. He lay down to rest in the afternoon and was found in the peaceful sleep of death. For many years he was a member and vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church. He was a liberal contributor to the church and to all matters relating to the public advancement. He was a great friend of young men, and there are those in practice who still cherish his kindly assistance and advice as pleasant things which came into their lives. The following tribute by Governor William F. Johnston gives an idea of the man: "To speak of Judge Buffington's career as a lawyer would be a history of the judicial contests in this section of the state for more than a quarter of a century. He had a large practice in Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion and Indiana counties, the courts of which counties he regularly attended. It was a pleasure to be with him either as assistant or oppossing counsel in any of these counties."

Jackson Boggs, one of the home judges of Armstrong county, was born in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1818. His earlier years were spent on the farm in Allegheny county and Kiskiminetas township, Armstrong county. He had an abiding love for pastoral pursuits, during his professional and official career, and took pleasure in his fine farm opposite Kittanning. He acquired a fair English education and made a specialty of surveying, which he practiced extensively during his student and earlier lawyer days. He followed teaching during his young manhood, having taught in Pittsburgh, in various sections of Armstrong county, including the public school in Kittanning borough. Those who were under his instruction bear witness to his faithfulness as a zealous and industrious instructor. He began the study of law in the fall of 1843 in the office of Hon. Darwin Phelps. Having completed the full service of reading, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1845. Shortly after his admission he was married to Miss Phoebe J. Mosgrove.

He began practicing, and in the course of his career acquired an extensive and remunerative practice. His associates testify that he was careful, laborious and thorough in his preparation of cases and an uncompromising contestant in the trial of them. He was in partnership for a few years with John K. Calhoun. He was appointed deputy surveyor general for Armstrong county in the early part of his professional life and filled the position with credit for several years. In 1874 in a very bitter triangular contest he was elected president judge of Armstrong county and ran ahead of his ticket. Politically he was a stanch Democrat and had a strong following, not only in his own party, but at large as well. In the discharge of his judicial duties he was careful and painstaking. Naturally a strong partisan, his constant endeavor was to be a correct and impartial judge. He was anxious to be right, and examined all questions thoroughly before rendering an opinion, with the result that few of his opinions were reversed by the Supreme court. Judge Boggs did not live to serve his term. Under the weight of physical ailment, great suffering and failing health he worked bravely on, and died rather suddenly in April, 1879. Jackson Boggs was a strong man, large and rough-hewn in his build, sturdy in character, democratic in his manner and methods, con-

stant in his friendship, strong in his dislikes, intense in his partisanship, he was, withal, a kindly hearted man and was recognized as a man of the people. As a lawyer, while he commanded a large practice and acquired considerable property, he was not a money-maker and did not know how to charge. It mattered not to him whether a client had a fee or not. He was more of an advocate than counselor. He was inclined to brush narrow technical questions aside and stand on the broad question of right and wrong. He was a fair and fearless fighter. His extensive acquaintance and knowledge of men, with his rough eloquence, and strong personality, made him a factor to be reckoned with in the trial of the cases, wherein he appeared.

John V. Painter was a son of Joseph Painter, D. D., for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Kittanning. The family came from Bucks county. John V. Painter was born in Williamsport, Pa., May 25, 1829. In 1834 his father and family came to Kittanning, where they resided for many years. He was educated in the old Kittanning academy. At an early age he was placed in mercantile pursuits. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Crawford. He engaged in the business of storekeeping for several years in Kittanning, but this not being as successful as desired he abandoned it and took up the study of law in the office of Larry S. Cantwell. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1861. He was appointed deputy district attorney in September, 1862. On the retirement of Judge Logan Governor Hartranft appointed Mr. Painter president judge of the Third judicial district, composed of Armstrong county, in April, 1874, and he occupied the bench until the first Monday of January, 1875. He was a candiate for the office, but was defeated in the fall election.

Judge Painter was a warm, steadfast friend, endowed with various fine qualities of heart and mind, generous impulses and a laudable ambition. He was actuated by proper motives and was faithful to his clients and fair to his fellow lawyers. Coming to the bar somewhat late in life, he did not acquire as large a practice or reach as prominent a position as some, but he was recognized as a shrewd and careful practitioner.

James Brown Neale was the first native judge of Armstrong county. He was born and reared in Kittanning. He was mainly educated at home. With the exception of a short time in Pittsburgh and Germany, his life was spent in his native county, so that he is, out and out, a product of the native soil. He comes of energetic Irish stock, being connected with the Brown family, a family that has done much in the development of Armstrong county. James B. Neale began his career at an early age and had to rely chiefly upon his own exertions. He began a mercantile career in the store of Brown, Floyd & Co., manufacturers of iron, and merchants in Kittanning. He was trained in the keeping of accounts and business management and took charge of the firm's wholesale business in Pittsburgh. He continued as manager there until 1858, when he concluded to study law, and entered the office of Golden & Fulton, at that time prominent lawyers in Kittanning. The breaking out of the war interfered with his studies somewhat, but he was admitted to practice in March, 1862. In 1861 he enrolled in Captain Cantwell's Company I of the "three months" men and was elected third lieutenant. The new military formation discontinued the office of third lieutenant, and Mr. Neale, for sufficient reasons, resigned and was discharged, with honorable mention, by his superior officers. Later he enrolled in Captain Calhoun's company and was attached to the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiment infantry. He became quartermaster of this Regiment and served until late in 1862, when he was discharged from the service. Retiring from the army, he completed his studies and was ad-

mitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Edward S. Golden and entered into the active practice of law. This firm built up a wide reputation and a large practice. It was engaged in all the important litigation in the county during its existence and probably had the largest practice ever acquired in the history of the bar. The firm continued until 1871, when Mr. Neale went to Europe and spent a year in the University of Leipsic. In 1873 he returned to Kittanning and resumed the practice of law independently and was at once successful. In 1879 he was appointed president judge of the county courts to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Boggs. He was elected at the fall election of that year on the Republican ticket and filled the full term of ten years as president judge. At the expiration of the term he resumed practice with his nephew, John H. Painter, the firm being Neale & Painter.

Judge Neale has been successful in business matters as well as in the law and on the bench. He is interested in a number of enterprises, in manufacturing and in oil production. He was largely instrumental in founding the Merchants' National bank of Kittanning, which, under his direction as president, has been unusually successful. He is a member of the Episcopal church. His first vote was cast for the Republican ticket. He has been a stanch and consistent member of the party ever since. He was appointed commissioner for the state of Wisconsin in Pennsylvania by Governor Randall. He is a member of the state bar association, also of the United States bar. He holds a membership in the Sons of the Revolution and in the Grand Army of the Republic. As a lawyer Judge Neale for years has been recognized as one of the leaders at the bar. He is of a very energetic temperament and has been a hard and thorough worker. When he had a question to examine it was his plan to exhaust it. Very anxious and ambitious to be right, no labor was too arduous, so long as he could thereby reach the correct conclusion. From his business experience, before he entered the law, the commercial side of the practice appealed to him the strongest. He made quite a reputation as a business lawyer and became the adviser of his clients not only in law but in their investments as well. He is said to have handled more money of clients than any other member of the bar. As a practitioner he was frank and zealous. He rather scorned narrow technicalities and seemed to enjoy a contest on the merits. While always kind and courteous to his fellow lawyers, he was unyielding in the interests of his clients. He is of a poetic and literary temperament, has always been a great reader and is recognized as one of the versatile men at the bar. With a lively imagination, wide vocabulary and forceful diction and address, he is equally strong with the pen or tongue. As a judge his hard-working habits and great desire to be right led him to investigate every question closely. So thorough was his work in this respect that his record in the Supreme court is among the best of the common pleas judges in the state. He was quick to grasp the real question in a case and prompt to decide. He was not bound by narrow rules, was in no sense a case lawyer, but would work out conclusions from general principles, as instanced by his opinion in the celebrated case of Karns and Tanner. As a citizen Judge Neale took an interest in all public affairs. Being a fine speaker, he was in constant demand to make addresses on public occasions. He was a forceful political speaker and did much work for his party. He is kind hearted and generous. He has always had a helping hand for the deserving and was liberal of his means with those in distress. He was a generous giver to all public affairs and his private charities have been numerous. During the years he owned and edited the "Free Press" he gave his readers some very creditable work in prose and verse, which showed

James P. Neate.

the wide range of his talent. Of late years, owing to failing health and increasing commercial interests, he has rather abandoned active practice and gives his attention to the bank and his private affairs.

Calvin Rayburn comes of Scotch-Irish stock. He is a native of Armstrong county and was born in North Buffalo township on October 25, 1850. His earlier years were spent on the farm. His education was secured at the common schools, teaching country schools and through a classical course at Princeton college. He studied law in the office of Hon. George A. Jenks at Brookville and was admitted to the bar there. Shortly after his admission he opened an office in Kittanning and was soon in the midst of an active practice. In politics he is a Democrat. He took an active interest in his party, and, being a pleasant and persuasive speaker, was in great demand at his party meetings. In this way he made a very wide acquaintance in the county and secured a large personal following. He was elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention that nominated Grover Cleveland the first time. He was the nominee of his party for the office of president judge in 1889; was elected at the general election and filled the office for ten years from the first Monday of January, 1890. Judge Rayburn is perhaps the most genial man at the bar. He is possessed of that indescribable element in his personality that attracts and holds friends. This, coupled with his wide acquaintance, makes him a popular man with the people, as well as a dangerous opponent in politics and at the bar. While not as aggressive in his manner and methods as some other members of the bar, he is yet a potent factor in politics, and before a jury. Well educated, well read, well grounded in the principles of law, his success is probably due more to his genial personality. His career on the bench was marked by an abiding common sense, which generally reached correct conclusions. As a judge he was patient and courteous in his treatment of the members of the bar, and honest and impartial in disposing of the interests of litigants who came before him. At present he is the Democratic nominee for judge of the Superior court. After retiring from the bench he resumed active practice, and is now associated with Samuel H. McCain, the firm being Rayburn & McCain.

Willis Dalzell Patton was born in Allegheny City, Pa., January 13, 1853. His father dying, his mother, a daughter of Hon. Philip Mechling of Kittanning, during his boyhood took up her residence at the old homestead. He secured a good English education in the schools of the town at that time. At an early age he began to make his own way and acted as bookkeeper for several business firms. While acting as clerk and deputy for Sheriff Montgomery he acquired an extended acquaintance with the county and its people. In performing the duties of this position his attention was particularly drawn to legal matters and he determined to study law. With that promptness which has characterized his life, he secured a clerkship in the office of Hon. Edward S. Golden. While attending to routine business there he pursued his legal studies. The large and varied practice of that office gave him an opportunity to become thoroughly grounded in the details of practice, as well as in the principles of law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, and entered into partnership with his preceptor in 1877. This partnership continued until the latter part of 1879. In 1880 Mr. Patton entered upon an independent practice, which continued until he was elevated to the bench. In 1899 he was the Republican nominee for president judge and was elected at the fall election of that year. He has been on the bench since January, 1900, and at present presides at the county courts.

Judge Patton was eminently successful as a practitioner and bids fair to be equally so

as a jurist. His training as bookkeeper, to habits of exactness, with his natural orderly tendencies, made him very methodical and exact in caring for the business which came to him. This, with his unceasing toil, gave him a reputation for thoroughness, which attracted a large clientage. Judge Patton is possessed, in a marked degree, of four elements which go to make a well-rounded lawyer—calm, discriminating judgment, untiring industry, patient persistence and good common sense. He is a very modest man, and, though not a powerful speaker, as the word goes, was yet a strong jury lawyer. His arguments were thorough, logical and analytical, and, measured by results, were often the more effective. Judge Patton carried his habits of industry on the bench. While he gives every case a patient hearing, he clears the trial lists with promptness and dispatch. While he was in active practice the law practically absorbed his whole attention. He was not inclined to take up much outside business. His practice was a valuable one, and through judicious investments he became possessed of ample means. Since going upon the bench he has given more attention to general business matters. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Armstrong County Trust company, of which he is president.

Horatio N. Lee was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on May 8, 1811. He was of English descent. His father and uncle were among the pioneer settlers of western Pennsylvania. His early years were spent on the farm. His early education was received at home at the hands of his parents and uncle, who prepared him for college. He entered Washington and Jefferson college and was graduated in 1833. He studied law in the office of Hon. John Bredin, in Butler, and was admitted to practice in 1835. He settled in Kittanning the same year and at once commenced active practice. He resided in Kittanning until his death September 4, 1887. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Edward S. Golden. The firm continued until the fall of 1855, when on account of failing health Mr. Lee withdrew and retired from active practice. Early in his career he began dealing in real estate and by his good judgment and wise investments had secured quite a competency by the time he retired from practice. After his retirement he gave his attention to his private affairs. Though not in practice, he took an active interest in legal affairs and was a frequent visitor at the sessions of court.

His contemporaries testify that Mr. Lee was an exceptionally able lawyer. His experience as a lawyer was such as produced thoroughness in the study and originality in the application of legal principles. In his day, text-books were few and reports scarce. Lawyers then were necessarily elementary lawyers. Mr. Lee became thoroughly grounded in elementary principles and had singular clearness of memory and judgment as to legal remedies, almost to the end of his life. He was frequently consulted by younger lawyers on knotty questions, and took pleasure in setting them right. He was noted for his industry, fidelity and thoroughness. He was cautious in forming his conclusions, exhaustive in preparing his cases and confident and aggressive in their trial. He was noted as a trial lawyer. Mr. Lee was among the last of that class of lawyers that made precedents and molded the practice in Pennsylvania. He held and practiced the strictest principles in professional and business life and made small allowance for those who fell from his own strict standard. Mr. Lee was a large man, somewhat stern and austere in manner and dignified in bearing. He was a striking figure wherever he went. Strong of voice, forceful of gesture, clear in expression and positive of statement, he was acknowledged a most formidable advocate.

John Gilpin was born in the borough of Kittanning, Pa., in 1849. His father, Dr.

H. N. Lee

John Gilpin, whose name was a household word in this county, was of English stock that originally settled in Maryland. His mother was Miss Montieth, daughter of an Irishman, and one of the early settlers of Kittanning. From boyhood Mr. Gilpin was intended for the law. His father having ample means, gave him a liberal education with that in view. Born to riches during the preparatory period of his life, he had unusual advantages and was free from the distracting care of providing each day's substance. He pursued the full course of the Philadelphia Law school at that day, and received his practical professional lessons from Colonel Biddle, one of the profound, accomplished and erudite lawyers of the state. With a mind well garnished with legal knowledge and trained to methodical habits, he was admitted to the bar in December, 1861, and settled down to the practice of law in his native town. In the beginning of his professional life he fully realized that integrity, close application to business, laborious, persistent and intelligent industry were the only sure elements in the achievement of success and distinction in the law. During his professional career he followed this theory with inflexible fidelity. He was known as one of the hardest workers at the bar, and, although possessed of large wealth, frequently endangered his health in his zealous labors for his clients. Coming to the bar splendidly equipped, it is not surprising that he should succeed, but success did not come by leaps and bounds. He had his time of waiting and his disappointments. Like most lawyers, he had to work to win his way to the coveted goal. This he did with unusual faithfulness. He labored early and late with incessant zeal, with the result that at the age of forty-four he was well in the front ranks of the prominent and successful lawyers of western Pennsylvania. While he had a comprehensive grasp of elementery principles, Mr. Gilpin was, perhaps, the most technical lawyer at the bar. Thoroughly versed in all the details of practice, he was quick to see and take advantage of any defects in his opponents' papers or pleadings. His own papers were models of neatness and completeness. In the trial of cases he was always alert, quick to object and prompt to state a proposition. Before the jury he was intense in his earnestness, logical in his arguments and unrelenting in his dissection of the other side.

Mr. Gilpin was a Democrat in politics. While he took a lively interest in the affairs of his party, as a rule, he did not take an active part, except to contribute to the campaign fund. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1893, the record of which shows that he was one of the active leaders there. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal church. He married Miss Olive McConnell of Kittanning. He died suddenly of pneumonia in the forty-fourth year of his age. He left his widow and a son, Oliver W., lately admitted to the bar, and a daughter, Adele, to survive him. Some years before his death he entered into partnership in the practice of law with James H. McCain, the firm being Gilpin & McCain, which was terminated by the death of Mr. Gilpin. Mr. Gilpin was essentially a lawyer. He gave his undivided attention to his practice. The unraveling of a complicated question was a real pleasure, and the trial of a closely contested case seemed to be a pure delight to him. Perhaps the best comment on his life as a lawyer is to be found in his own words uttered at a bar meeting in memory of a deceased brother, when he said: "The whole life of any lawyer, as a lawyer, is embraced in a few words. He was faithful to his clients, he was successful in his practice and one day he died."

Edward S. Golden came of pure Irish stock. He was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1830. He died from nervous prostration October 14, 1890,

His parents settled in Kittanning in 1840. Being of limited circumstances, he was forced to content himself with such schooling as the town at that early day afforded. His education was extended by teaching and by a wide range of reading. He having during his life collected perhaps the most complete, general library in the county. At an early period in his life he was thrown on his own exertions. He began his career by teaching and in this way largely supported himself while pursuing his legal studies. He entered the office of Hon. Joseph Buffington as a student at law, and under that able jurist's direction mastered the rudimentary principles. He was admitted to the bar in 1849 before he had reached his majority. Edward S. Golden was a natural lawyer. From the time he tried his first case he took high rank as a lawyer and showed a natural aptitude for the work and a never-flagging love for the profession. Soon after his admission he became the partner of H. N. Lee, which firm continued under the name of Lee & Golden until 1855, when Mr. Lee retired from practice. He was then associated with J. Alexander Fulton under the firm name of Golden & Fulton. This partnership continued until 1862. Soon after this the firm of Golden & Neale was formed which continued until 1891, when Mr. Neale retired and went abroad. When W. D. Patton, then a student in the office, was admitted to the bar he became a partner and the firm of Golden & Patton continued until 1879. Edward S. Golden was a lawyer pure and simple. He loved the law and delighted in its practice. No member of the bar had a wider or more deserved reputation. His fame was not limited to his own county. He was easily one of the leading lawyers in western Pennsylvania. The books show that he was interested in all the important litigation in his county in his day and in much of that of other counties. He was known throughout the county as "Lawyer Golden." His reputation was made chiefly in the trial of causes. He was well endowed by nature for this work. A clear, analytical mind, tenacious memory, masterly resourcefulness, ready flow of words, forceful delivery and undaunted courage, combined to make him a legal antagonist worthy of any man's steel. The books show that he belonged to that class of lawyers who develop the law and establish precedents. Edward S. Golden was the friend and champion of the public schools and for many years he was a school director. Remembering his own hard struggle as a boy to get an education, he was a strong advocate of the public high school. He had a remunerative practice and was very liberal with his means, being a free and generous giver to all worthy objects. He belonged to the Episcopal church, and for many years was a vestryman and teacher in the Sunday school. He was married to Miss Sarah Gates of Kittanning. One son, H. L. Golden, is now a prominent member of the bar, and another, Harry S., lately graduated from Trinity college, has been registered as a student at law.

Joseph Buffington (the younger) was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., September 5, 1855. His father was Ephraim Buffington, who was descended from an English ancestry that settled, nearly two hundred years ago, in the eastern part of the Pennsylvania colony. His mother was Margret (Chambers) Orr, who belonged to the Orr family of Armstrong county and was a close relative of General Robert Orr, one of the prominent men in the early history of the county. He received his earlier education in the schools of Kittanning and graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., in 1875. On his return from college Mr. Buffington entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. James B. Neale, and afterwards, in a special course of reading, was under the guidance of Hon. James A. Logan, at one time a judge in the "old tenth" dis-

trict, of which Armstrong county was a part. He was admitted to the bar at Kittanning on his twenty-first birthday. Shortly after his admission to practice he entered into partnership with Hon. James B. Neale, the firm being Neale & Buffington, which attracted a large clientage during its existence. When Mr. Neale was elected president judge of the county Mr. Buffington formed a partnership with his brother, Orr Buffington, Esq., the firm being the well-known Buffington & Buffington, which continued until Joseph Buffington became United States district judge for the Western district of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of President Benjamin Harrison February 23, 1892.

Upon leaving college Mr. Buffington took an active interest in politics and public affairs. Being a very ready and persuasive speaker, he was soon in demand as a speaker at various public gatherings. Coming of pronounced Republican stock, he had positive views politically and became an ardent supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and readily responded to the demands that were made upon him as a political orator, although not himself, in any sense, a politician. In work of this kind he was easily among the best, and attracted to himself a very wide personal and political friendship, as well in the state as in his native county. He was a member of the national Republican convention of 1880 that nominated James A. Garfield for President. From his boyhood he had the law in view. To him the law had a peculiar attractiveness. His whole course of study and trend of thought was in that direction. In active practice he was successful, from the start, both as counselor and advocate. His success as a trial lawyer was perhaps the most pronounced, although that was the side of practice which he cared the least for. Mild in his manner, agreeable in his methods, earnest in his delivery, temperate in his language, keen and logical in his presentation of facts, he had that rare faculty of getting on good terms with the jury and could expose the weakness of the other side without giving offense. Skilled in the arts of forensic discussion, he became one of the strong jury lawyers in the western end of the state. His success as a practitioner and the position he attained at the age of thirty-eight when he was called to the bench, is an evidence of his good, natural abilities, as well as of his faithful work in making the most of them. Naturally of a judicial turn of mind and somewhat retiring and modest in disposition, he found more pleasure in the quiet of his study than in the plaudits of the crowd in the fierce contest of trials and political campaigns. When the summons came it found him well equipped for the wider field of jurisprudence into which he was called. His duties on the United States bench directed his attention to questions new to the average country practitioner. His very careful three years' course of study and his methodical habits of practice gave him a comprehensive grasp of legal principles, which has made him, although one of the youngest, one of the surest judges on the United States bench.

Mirvin Findley Leason is descended from pioneer American stock on both sides, of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Thomas Sharpe Leason, D. D., was a prominent Presbyterian in this section of Western Pennsylvania. His paternal grandmother was a daughter of Capt. Andrew Sharpe, a Revolutionary soldier and a pioneer in western Pennsylvania, who was killed by the Indians. Mr. Leason's mother was Mary Moore Laird, a daughter of Frances Laird, D. D., one of the early ministers west of the Allegheny mountains. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Hon. John Moore, the first Common Pleas judge in western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Leason was born in Leechburg, Armstrong county, where his father was then

located, on January 10, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, Tuscarora academy and Princeton college. He registered and studied law with W. F. Stewart, Esq., in Brookville, Jefferson county, and after pursuing the prescribed course of reading, was admitted to the bar on February 17, 1877. Shortly after his admission he came to Kittanning, and entered into active practice, being associated with Hon. George A. Jenks. In 1879 he was elected district attorney, and served during 1880, 1881 and 1882. In 1894 he entered into partnership with James H. McCain, Esq., and continued until 1901, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time he has been alone in his practice, and has taken part in most of the important litigation before the courts. On June 29, 1890, he was married to Hannah R. Reynolds, a daughter of Jefferson Reynolds, Esq., and now deceased, and by her became the father of five children. Mr. Leason is a member of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the western district of Pennsylvania, as also of a number of the county courts. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch, and also a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican, and has always supported that party and advocated its principles.

Mr. Leason is a lawyer in the full sense of the word, having given practically his undivided attention to his practice. He is a big man,—big of brawn, and brain and heart as well. He is a positive man in his views, his manner, his methods and address, not given much to ornate oratory and caring little for polished rhetoric. His arguments to court and jury are characterized by terse directness and logical clearness. He enjoys close questions and hard-fought cases, and is rather impatient of narrow technicalities. He is at his best in a question on its merits, is inclined to be unrelenting while in a contest, and can give or take a defeat with becoming grace. He has been a hard worker and close student, has won a lucrative practice and may well be reckoned as a leader at the bar.

James Harvey McCain was born June 17, 1844, at Statelick, South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, Pa. His father, William McCain, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, was a farmer, merchant and office holder. His mother was Elizabeth Galbreath, a native of Winfield township, Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCain's early boyhood was spent on the farm, until his parents moved to Freeport, Pa., where he lived a number of years. He was educated in the common schools and at the Freeport academy conducted by Rev. Dr. Wm. Galbreath. He took up the study of law with J. Y. D. Findley, Esq., in Freeport, Pa. From there he went to the Pennsylvania Law school at Philadelphia, and afterwards spent a year reading in the office of Hon. Edward S. Golden. He was admitted to practice in Armstrong county at Kittanning on September 9, 1873, and has been a resident there since that time. Upon his admission, he opened an office and practiced alone, until April, 1880, when he entered into partnership with Hon. John Gilpin, under the firm name of Gilpin & McCain. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Gilpin November 3, 1883. In 1884 he became associated with M. F. Leason, Esq. The firm of McCain & Leason existed until 1891, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In 1892 he formed a partnership with W. J. Christy, Esq., which firm is now in active practice.

Mr. McCain voted the Republican ticket on size in 1864, and has supported that party ever since, and at present has no desire to make a change. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. He has taken an active part

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in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in 1865, is now a member of Kittanning Lodge 244, also of Orient Chapter 247, F. & A. M., as well as of No. 1 Commandery, Knight Templars of Pittsburg. He is a past master of Lodge 244, and a past high priest of Orient Chapter 247. He is a director in the Kittanning General Hospital, the Safe Deposit and Title Guaranty Co. and also the National Bank of Kittanning.

He married Miss Charlotte F. Turner of Freeport, Pa., October 30, 1879, and has three children, Bess Nox, now in her senior year at Vassar; Gilpin M., now in W. & J. college, and Ford G., who is at home.

Mr. McCain is but one remove from the "auld sod," and is never far from the blarney stone, having the characteristics of the Irish blood, a ready tongue and quick wit in marked degree. He is true to another trait of the blood, in his love of a contest, and is perhaps at his best in the give and take of a running fight. Considerable of a partisan, strong in his likes and dislikes, he is yet generous and forgiving. He knows men and is skilled in selecting a jury and handling witnesses. While he has been a close student and is recognized as a safe counsellor, his strength and reputation as a lawyer is founded, not so much upon his knowledge of the law as of men and how to handle them. Having the faculty of ridicule and good-natured raillery and apt illustration at his command, his arguments are always interesting. He eschews high-sounding phrases, loves simplicity, and finds expression in the direct forcefulness of Anglo-Saxon words. He is now one of the older members of the bar and takes pleasure in giving advice and encouragement to the beginner.

Austin Clark. Capt. Austin Clark was born in Kittanning, Pa., in 1854, while his father, Joseph Clark, was filling the office of sheriff of Armstrong county. His mother was Pauline Kelly, daughter of Hon. Meek Kelly, state senator from Indiana county. Mr. Clark was educated in the common schools, the Indiana Normal and Blairsville academy. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources and has made his way to success by his own efforts. In politics he is a Democrat, and has taken an active part in the interests of the party. He is one of the orators at the bar, and is in demand as a speaker at political meetings and other public occasions. Mr. Clark studied law with Hon. James B. Neale at Kittanning and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Upon admission he engaged in active practice, to which he has given his undivided attention.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war Mr. Clark mustered a company of soldiers and was commissioned captain by Gov. Daniel Hastings. His company was attached as Company G to the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and afterwards transferred into the United States service. Capt. Clark and his company saw service in Porto Rico.

Capt. Clark has many of the natural elements which go to make a strong lawyer. Naturally aggressive, and self-confident, courtly in manner and courageous in contest, he is an unyielding and persistent advocate in the interests of his clients. He is best known as a trial lawyer, and rather prefers the stress of trial to the drudgery of office work. As an advocate nature has equipped him with good ability. He shows to best advantage in a desperate case. He is easily among the strong speakers in the western end of the state. His style of delivery has a courtly grace, which gives his arguments attractive and persuasive power.

Note—The following is written by the editors from information gathered by their representative while in Kittanning:

James Denny Daugherty, who has written the foregoing sketches of the Armstrong county bar, was born in Kittanning, Pa., October 17, 1855. His father was descended from early pioneer families in the community. His mother was a native of Ireland. He secured his education in the common schools, Elders Ridge academy and Mt. Union college, Ohio. From his boyhood he has been a lover of books. His reading has extended over a wide and varied range. At an early age he was put to work in a brickyard. A college education seeming beyond his reach while working in the brickyard, he began to educate himself by reciting Latin and mathematics to the late Robert W. Smith, Esq. Later he was able to attend college, and during his last year took up shorthand writing, becoming expert in reporting. He used that as a stepping stone to the law.

He studied law in the office of G. S. Crosby, and recited specially to Hon. John Gilpin. He was admitted, in September, 1887, but did not enter into a general practice, being official court reporter at the time. His reporting introduced him to an early use of the typewriter. His inborn constructive faculty led him to invent the first of the so-called visible writing machines, in the form of the "Daugherty Visible." He gave his whole time to exploiting this machine for a number of years, and while thus engaged traveled over a large portion of the United States. In January, 1899, he resumed legal pursuits. Mr. Daugherty has the constructive faculty in a marked degree. He comes of a race of mechanics. He has taken out a number of patents for improvements on various machines, and is now perfecting an adding typewriter. He delights in scientific and mechanical work and does it as a matter of recreation in spare hours.

Mr. Daugherty has not given his whole time, heretofore, to the law, and therefore has not attained as prominent a position as a practitioner as his abilities would warrant. He has been a hard worker and close reader, and so far as he has taken part in the trial of causes has shown the capabilities of a strong advocate. When the Bankruptcy law of 1898 went into effect he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy by United States District Judge Joseph Buffington, which office he still holds. In this position he has shown familiarity with legal principles and judgment in applying them in disposing of the complex commercial questions that come before him.

Mr. Daugherty is best known as a public speaker. Since his young manhood he has been making speeches on all sorts of subjects—politics, teachers and farmers institutes, harvest homes and various memorial occasions. He has made twenty consecutive Decoration Day addresses. He is known as one of the best campaigners in the state, having spoken in most of the Pennsylvania counties, as also in other states. He has the gift of natural oratory. With a clear resonant voice, which he modulates with effective skill, a keen quick eye and the element of magnetism, he has the power not only to hold his audience, but to move them as he will. Inimitable in anecdote, whimsical in humor, caustic in invective, touching in pathos, he is entertaining and effective and at times has touched true eloquence. He has had many speeches published, and their matter shows the elements of facile expression and independent thought.

Mr. Daugherty has the poetic temperament and literary turn of mind, with a ten-

Jefferson Reynolds

dency to scientific investigation. He has done some really creditable work, which shows clearness of thought and rhythmic flow of expression. He is given to closing a speech with a little poetic piece, as instanced in his memorial address on the death of President McKinley:

"So we are taught by the lesson of his shining example, that kindness of heart and gentleness of manner, may go well, with strength of character and determination of purpose. That a Christian life is not a hindrance to political success. That straightforward, simple honesty is the surest road to preferment. That a loving heart is surer of lasting success than a cunning brain. That, after all, the good man is the truly great. To William McKinley the grave had no terrors. It was not the door to outer darkness, but the threshold to a higher life. As if going on a pleasant journey his last words come to us now from out the valley and shadow as a soothing benediction. 'Good-bye, all, good-bye. It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done.' And we to-day, with all the people of the nation, find expression for the emotions of our hearts in saying:

"Good-bye, William McKinley—
But, Oh! it seems it should not be,
Our heads are bowed, our tears unbidden run,
Our hearts, o'erwhelmed, can only say with thee,
In trusting faith, 'God's will, not ours, be done.'

"Good-bye, William McKinley—
But nay, thou art not with the dead,
'Tis but thy clay that's hidden from our sight.
Thy soul, triumphant, to the Master fled,
Is radiant now in God's eternal light.

"Good-bye, William McKinley—
But no, thou art not surely gone,
For whom the Highest loveth cannot die.
The record of thy life, so graved upon
Thy nation's pulsing breast, will live for aye.

"Good-bye, William McKinley—
Ah no! thou livest yet, and will,
For we have seen again God's high degree,
The traitor hand that struck a blow to kill
Immortalized thy name in history."

James Wesley King was born in Burrell township, Armstrong county, Pa., September 29, 1859. His father was George King one of the early settlers in that township. His mother was Mary Fiscus, daughter of Wm. Fiscus, also an early settler of that section. His ancestors came originally from Germany and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1750, the name then being "König" which was changed to the English spelling King. He was reared to the life of a farmer's boy until twenty-one years of age. He attended the public schools of his township, taught country schools four terms, and finished his schooling in Thiel college, Greenville, Pa. He was registered as a law student in the office of Hon. E. S, Golden, and during his reading, supported himself by teaching. He was admitted to the bar May 4, 1886.

Upon his admission he entered into active practice. Shortly after his admission J. P. Colter, Esq., moved to Meadville, and Mr. King took charge of his business. He has since attracted a large clientage and lucrative practice. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of its officers. He was a member of the school board for several terms. He was married to Ida L. Cooper, a daughter of John Cooper of Oakdale, Allegheny county, Pa. He has two

sons, James Perry and Finmore Cooper King. Mr. King has given his whole time and attention to his practice, which has been a general one. He has been connected with much important litigation, and enjoys a good orphans court practice. He is careful and methodical in handling his client's business, and frank and fearless in the trial of their cause. He is a good talker, rather inclined to plainness of speech, and is intense in his earnestness when addressing court or jury. He comes to trial with his cases well prepared, and is tenacious of purpose in trying them. He has been a faithful worker and has made a reputation as a good all-round lawyer.

Orr Buffington is a native of the borough of Kittanning, Pa., and was born April 29, 1858. His father was Ephraim Buffington; his mother Margaret Chambers Orr. His earlier education was gained at the private schools which the town afforded, and later at Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1879. He studied law in the office of Neale & Buffington, Kittanning, Pa., and was admitted to practice in 1881. Shortly after his admission, he and his brother Joseph formed a partnership, known as Buffington & Buffington, which continued in active practice until Joseph Buffington was appointed to the United States District Bench. Mr. Buffington practiced alone for a number of years, until 1901, when he formed a partnership with Don C. Corbett, Esq., of Clarion, Pa. Later on Oliver W. Gilpin, Esq., son of Hon. John Gilpin was taken into the partnership, the firm being now Buffington, Corbett & Gilpin. Mr. Buffington belongs to St. Paul's Episcopal church. He has served on the school board a number of terms, is now president of the board, and also president of the school directors association of the county. He has been engaged in various business enterprises and has always encouraged anything that would benefit the town and community. Mr. Buffington is looked upon more as a commercial lawyer than advocate. He has been and still is the adviser of a large clientage, as to their investments, as well as to their legal affairs. He has had perhaps as wide an experience in corporation law as comes to the average country practitioner. He has been the resident attorney for a number of corporations doing business in the county. The commercial and business side of the law appeals to him with greater force. He has been connected with much important litigation and many interesting trials. He looks at the practical rather than the sentimental side of affairs, and is inclined to carry that out in his method of trying and arguing a case. He is positive of purpose, and tenacious in carrying it out, rather enjoys a hard fought case, and is in it from start to finish. Mr. Buffington married Lottie M. Hyde, a charming daughter of New England, and a thorough musician. He is entitled to membership in President Roosevelt's Legion of Honor, being the father of five children—four of them boys.

Ross Reynolds was born at Kittanning, Pa., April 4, 1854. His father was Franklin Reynolds, son of David Reynolds, an early settler of Kittanning. On his father's side he comes of good English stock. The founder of the family in America being Thomas Reynolds, a soldier in Braddock's army, who was wounded in the celebrated battle known as "Braddock's Defeat," and who afterwards settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reynolds' mother was Mary T. Patterson, an Ohio belle, whose declining years but added mellowed grace to the charm of her youthful beauty. Mr. Reynolds was educated in the private schools of which his native town furnished in his day. He has been and is a constant reader, and came to the bar with a mind well stored with general information. He studied law in the office of Hon. E. S. Golden, and was admitted to practice December 1, 1878. After

admission he opened an office and has since given, practically, his exclusive attention to the law. Being inclined to modesty, and not given much to self assertion, his earlier professional years were not marked by as great success as his abilities merited. This perhaps was an advantage, as it gave his industrious habits opportunity to thoroughly ground him in the principles of the law. His compensation comes now in the ready familiarity he has with elementary principles. His knowledge is laid upon a broad foundation, and if his progress was slow at first, it was sure and steady. Mr. Reynolds makes little pretense to oratory, as the word goes, and is rather inclined to look upon rhetorical flourishes with distaste, and yet in some ways is the best talker at the bar. He has the rare faculty of thinking clearly on his feet. He has a remarkable memory for words, and has perhaps the widest vocabulary at the bar. His arguments are noted for their terse, clear-cut, incisive expression and logical arrangement. They are analytical rather than ornate. Mr. Reynolds talks in the language of the books. His speeches would require but little editing for publication. When aroused he can indulge in a biting sarcasm, which has the finesse of a rapier thrust. In the midst of a busy practice he retains his studious habits. Somewhat inclined to be retiring, his practice has been that of councellor rather than advocate, though he has taken part in a number of important trials, and is reckoned as a dangerous antagonist. He is a delightful conversationalist, and quotes from the books he has read with rare accuracy and skill. He married Harriet H. Campbell, daughter of Hon. James Campbell, a common pleas judge of Clarion county. The result of their union is two interesting daughters, now entering young womanhood. Mr. Reynolds is a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal church, a director of the Kittanning general hospital and vice-president of the Armstrong county trust company. Considerable of his time of late is given to looking after private affairs.

MONTOUR COUNTY

BY THE PUBLISHERS

For what little we have to say of Montour county, in way of biographical sketches, we are indebted to the "Book of Biographies of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania" by the Biographical Publishing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., as we have been unable to obtain any historical matter through the local attorneys of the county, and consequently have to omit the biographies of some, we presume, who are worthy of special mention.

The list of admissions so far as we are able to ascertain, is as follows: R. S. Amerman, W. J. Baldy, T. E. Deen, E. S. Gearhart, C. P. Harder, James Marks, J. Scarlet, T. C. Welsh, F. C. Angle, C. Chalfant, C. P. Gearhart, I. X. Grier, H. M. Hinckley, H. Rebman, W. L. Sidler, W. K. West.

Frank C. Angle is a lawyer of much prominence in Montour county, but is better known to the public as the proprietor and publisher of the "Montour American," a weekly paper of high standing, and also of the "Morning News." Mr. Angle has been connected with the growth of Danville in many ways. He is a native of Danville; was born February 25, 1854, and is a son of William and Henrietta (Pursel) Angle. His first education was obtained in the common schools, and later in the Lehigh university, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. He then took up the study of law with Thomas Galbreth, a learned lawyer of Danville, and was admitted to the Montour county bar in 1879, after which he formed a partnership with James Scarlet and began practice. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Angle has since been engaged in practice alone. He has not only been engaged in the work of his profession, but has been closely connected with many public enterprises, especially where the welfare of the borough of Danville has been concerned. Mr. Angle married Miss Sue Robinson of Easton, Pa. They have two sons.

William L. Sidler is one of the prominent attorneys of Danville, and is register of wills and recorder of deeds of Montour county. He is a native of Danville, and is a son of Franklin and Amanda (Gulick) Sidler, a grandson of Jacob Sidler, and a great-grandson of Jacob Sidler, Sr. Mr. Sidler acquired a good education in the public schools after which he taught for several years in the public and grammar schools of Danville. Later he supplemented his education by a course in Princeton college from which institution he was graduated in 1888; he then began the study of law under the direction of Edward S. Gearhart and was admitted to the bar in 1890. The following year he began the practice of his chosen profession with Mr. Gearhart and has met with great success. He was elected register and recorder of Montour county, which office he still holds, and the duties of which he is honestly and faithfully fulfilling. He was married to Miss Mary E. Divel, daughter of Hon. Henry Divel, a prominent citizen of Danville. Mr. Sidler is a member and past master of the Mahoning Lodge No. 516, F. & A. M., Danville Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 37, of which he is Captain General; Montour Lodge No. 109, I. O. O. F. and Beaver Lodge No. 132 K. of P.

Isaac X. Grier is a prominent citizen of

Danville, where he was born December 27, 1835, son of Michael C. and Isabella (Montgomery) Grier, and is a descendant of Revolutionary fame. He graduated from Lafayette college in 1858, previous to which he had learned telegraphy, and after graduating, he acted as secretary and treasurer of the old Susquehanna River and North and West Branch Telegraph Company, later merged into the Western Union. Meanwhile he studied law in the office of Edward H. Baldy, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Aside from his legal practice, he was identified with large public interests and was especially zealous and successful in his efforts to bring about the location at Danville of the State Hospital for the Insane, of which he is one of the trustees. In 1885 he was admonished by impaired health, resulting from overwork, to restrict his practice to the management of his own large estate mainly in the neighborhood of Scranton, and the care of a limited number of clients. In 1865 Mr. Grier was married to Miss Emma W. Porter, daughter of Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton.

Hon. Henry M. Hinckley, one of Danville's most eminent and honored attorneys, and ex-judge of Montour county, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 2, 1850, where he received his primary education before entering Princeton college from which he graduated in 1874. In addition to his regular college course, he studied the law, and upon his graduation, he returned to Danville and registered as a student at law in the office of Isaac X. Grier, and was admitted to the Montour county bar in 1875 and to the Supreme Court three years later. He immediately commenced the practice of law with Mr. Grier, which he continued until the latter retired from business, since which time he has been in practice alone and has one of the finest libraries in eastern Pennsylvania. He is one of the foremost attorneys of Montour county and has a large practice. In 1888 he was appointed to the position of judge by Gov. James A. Beaver.

SOMERSET COUNTY

BY ERNEST O. KOOSER

INTRODUCTORY.

By Act of assembly approved April 17, 1795, the county of Somerset was formed out of all that part of Bedford county lying west of the Allegheny mountains and north of the Maryland line. At its western boundary it therefore adjoined Fayette and Westmoreland counties along the Youghiogheny river and Laurel Hill. At the north it was bounded by Huntingdon county, and embraced what is now the greater portion of the territory of Cambria county.

Section three of said act provides: "After the fourth Monday in September next, the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for said county of Somerset shall be opened and held on the Mondays next following the courts of Westmoreland county, at Brunnerstown, in said county of Somerset, until the court house and gaol shall be erected."

The governor, being authorized by the act, appointed William Findley, John Badollet, John Chambers and Thomas Campbell commissioners, and A. J. Dallas secretary of a commission to meet at the town of Berlin on the first Monday of September following to view and determine upon the most eligible situation for the county seat, and for erecting the public buildings for said county.

The report of the commissioners is dated "Summerset Town (formerly called Brunerstown), September 12, 1795," and represents that they "viewed the county of Summerset, and, taking the center and other important circumstances under view, do unanimously fix on the town of Summerset (formerly called Brunerstown) as a proper place for the seat of justice of said county." The town of Berlin was a rival for the selection. There still lingers a dim tradition in that neighborhood that the entertainment afforded the commissioners at a certain supper in an upper chamber of the house of one Jacob Schneider at Brunerstown on the date of the report had too much to do with the determination of the result of their deliberations. However, the report of the viewers is fully in accord with the facts, and the rumor as to secret influence only shows that the tongue of scandal would not spare a legislative committee even at that early day.

The first "court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county of Somerset" was held at Somerset on the third Monday (25th day) of December, A. D., 1795, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, president judge; James Wells, Abraham Cable and Ebenezer Griffith, associates; Josiah Espy, clerk. The grand jury qualified as follows: John Wells, foreman; Jacob Hartzell, George Burkher, Jacob Haines, John Miller, William Short, David Work, John Lowry, Joseph Douglas, David Penrod, John Husband, Earnest Ditz, Laurence Oats, Jacob Baker, George Kimmel, Gasper Kittsmiller, Adam Keffer, John Coleman, Peter Capp, Michael Bruner, Jacob Zimmerman, John Wertz, James Walker, John Nicklow.

The first case entered, No. 1, December Sessions, 1795, is The Commonwealth v. John Linch. Recognizance returned by justice, etc.: James Richey bound in $600 to prosecute. The charge was larceny of "one bright bay horse of the price of $200," the property of James Richey, stolen between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning of May 1,

1795." Jared Ingersoll, attorney-general. The grand jury found a true bill, and process was awarded, but not served. So far as the record shows, the defendant has not yet been arrested.

The first case tried was that of The Commonwealth v. Adam Keffer, No. 8, December Sessions, 1795. The grand jury returned a true bill upon an indictment charging that "Adam Keffer, being duly qualified as a grand juror at said sessions, but holding his office in contempt, did, on 22d December, 1795, at the town of Somerset, during the sitting of the said grand inquest upon business given them in charge, greatly misbehave himself, and abuse the trust and confidence placed in him as a juror, by intoxicating himself with drinking immoderate quantities of strong and spiritous liquors, thereby disqualifying himself from attending to the duties of a grand juror, to the great obstruction of justice, * * * to the evil example of all others, * * * and against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth." The defendant, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

This case is reported by Judge Addison, page 290 of his reports. He writes: "The foreman and others of the grand jury proved the intoxication in a very high degree during the sitting of the grand jury; defendant slept by the fire and could not be roused to do his duty or to answer questions." The quotation from the bill of indictment as it remains on file is copied more fully here than in the judge's report. If the grand jurors had harkened unto the admirable charges of Judge Addison, as we find them in an appendix to his volume of reports, no cause such as the last described would ever have needed trial. There were eleven indictments at the first sessions: two for larceny, one for assault and battery, one for drunkenness during service as grand juror, seven for keeping tippling-houses. This first and early determination of the court to stamp out all forms of inebriety may, in a considerable measure explain the orderliness and sobriety that are now conspicuous characteristics of the citizenship of Somerset county.

The first case on the continuance docket of Somerset county is "Timothy Peaceable, lessee of Nicholas Seidel, v. Thomas Troublesome, with notice to John Campbell, tenant in possession; ejectment writ issued October 20, 1795, to No. 1, December term, 1795, served by Thomas Kennedy, Sheriff." Morrison with Riddle appeared for the plaintiff, and Nagle and Young for the defendant.

The first Orphans' Court proceeding recorded was, on March 21, 1796, the appointment by James Wells and Ebenezer Griffith, associate judges, of Jacob Schmucker, guardian of Solomon Casebeer and Christian Casebeer, being the only action taken by the court at that term.

The first will recorded is that of Herman Husband, in which he divides eleven tracts of land among his children.

The first deed recorded is that of Jacob Keffer and Jacob Glassner to Adam Miller, dated May 3, 1792. It recites a patent granted by the supreme executive council April 4, 1786, to Jacob Keffer and his heirs "in trust for the Lutheran and Calvinists' congregations in Brothers' Valley township, Bedford county, and for the use of schools for said societies," for a certain tract of land called "Pious Spring," situate on the head spring of Stonycreek, containing forty and one-half acres, and allowance of six per cent for roads; the conveyance of the undivided half of said tract by Keffer to Jacob Glessner in trust for the same uses; and "whereas the Lutheran and Calvinist congregations have laid out a town on said tract of land known by the name of Berlin, as by an article made and concluded between said congregations and plan of the said town regularly marked, etc., will appear, conveys lot No. 56, subject to the yearly rent of one Spanish milled dollar for the use of the Calvinist congregations in Brothers' Valley township afore-

said, and for the use of a school or schools for said society."

THE BENCH.

The act of April 17, 1795, erecting the county of Somerset, provided: "The aforesaid county of Somerset shall belong to the Fifth district, consisting of the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington; and the president of the Courts of Common Pleas within said district shall be president of the Courts of Common Pleas of said county."

The judicial system of Pennsylvania had been reorganized under the constitution adopted in 1790; and, by act of assembly in the year following, the state had been divided into five circuits or judicial districts; and Judge Addison was the first president judge of the Fifth district. As such he became the first president judge of the courts of Somerset county.

Judge Addison was a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen university, and licensed to preach as a Presbyterian minister. Emigrating to Pennsylvania in 1785, directly to Washington county, he was admitted "with some limitation" into the Redstone presbytery and permitted to preach therein. His first and only charge was at Washington, Pa., and, finding himself unable to conform to the strict dogma and discipline of the church, he devoted himself to the study of law. "He was an accomplished classic scholar and skilled in jurisprudence." It was said of him that "as a judge he was a luminous expositor of the law, prompt, correct, impartial and decisive; in dispatch of business never surpassed, and from his judgments there never was an appeal."

The bench and bar of Somerset county may feel justly proud that the organization of their courts was under so excellent and honorable a jurist. He was a high example, and what has been preserved in writing of his precepts and thoughts shows that lofty and patriotic and just principles were the motives of his official acts and utterances. He was not a resident of Somerset county, and his biography is to be found in another chapter of this volume. However, as the first judge who presided over the courts of Somerset, his name is prominent in the annals of her history. Addison township, one of the largest and most populous of the county, is called after him.

By act of March 15, 1800, Law Book VII, p. 170, a change was made in the arrangement of the counties in the Fourth and Fifth judicial districts. Somerset county was taken from the Fifth and added to the Fourth district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Somerset and Centre. Hon. James Riddle of Chambersburg, Pa., president judge of the Fourth district, then succeeded Judge Addison and presided over our courts until 1804. He was a member of a family prominent in public affairs for many years in southern Pennsylvania.

Hon. Thomas Cooper succeeded Judge Riddle as president of the courts of the Fourth district. He held our courts at Somerset until 1806, when a change in the district was again made. This versatile man, lawyer, publicist, teacher and scientist, was a prominent figure in the history of his day.

By act of February 24, 1806, the state was re-apportioned into judicial districts; and, it was provided that "the counties of Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland shall be the Tenth." And at the May term, 1806, the Hon. John Young of Greensburg, Pa., then president judge of the Tenth judicial district, succeeded Judge Cooper. He presided until November Sessions, 1818.

On March 23, 1818, the Fourteenth district was established, to consist of the counties of Washington, Green, Fayette and Somerset. Thomas H. Baird of Washington county was

commissioned president judge and began his first term of court at Somerset in November, 1818. He continued as president judge of our county courts until the creation of the Sixteenth judicial district, in the year 1824.

On March 29, 1824, the Sixteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania was created, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Somerset county had been a part of that old district from the time of its formation until the last remaining county—Bedford—was detached, and the district limited to Somerset alone.

On June 8, 1824, Hon. John Tod, of Bedford, a native of Connecticut, was appointed judge; and presided over the courts of Somerset and the other counties of the district from that date until his appointment to the Supreme bench of the state, May 25, 1827.

Hon. Alexander Thomson of Bedford succeeded Judge Tod. His term of office began in 1827 and continued until the appointment of Judge Black in 1842. Judge Thomson afterwards removed to Chambersburg.

The first resident judge of Somerset county was Jeremiah Sullivan Black, appointed in 1842, at the age of thirty-one years, by Governor Porter, in accordance with the constitution of 1838, to preside over the courts of the several counties of the Sixteenth district. This great lawyer became not only the proudest product of his native home, but one of the strongest pillars of the Pennsylvania and of the American bench and bar. Biographies and histories of his life and career have been written by many different hands, and the works of his own pen are found on many pages of the books and records of the state and nation; so that what follows later in this chapter is but an attempt to repeat in brief outline what through numerous volumes may be found in more complete detail.

Following Judge Black, Hon. Francis M. Kimmell of Somerset was the next president judge. Under the amended constitution of 1850 he was elected, in October, 1851, and took up the duties of his office in a few months afterwards. Judge Kimmell was born and lived in Somerset county until the expiration of his term of office, when he removed to Chambersburg and continued to practice there until his death.

Judge James Nill of Chambersburg succeeded Judge Kimmel. He was elected in October, 1861, and died in May, 1864.

Hon. Alexander King of Bedford was appointed president judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Nill in 1864, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the full term. He died in January, 1871.

By act of assembly approved March 12, 1868, an additional law judge was provided for the Sixteenth district. Hon. D. Watson Rowe, of Greencastle, Franklin county, was, in the same month, appointed to fill the office; and in the fall was elected for the ten year term. He held courts in the different counties of the district, including Somerset, until by act of April 9, 1874, Franklin, with Fulton county attached, was made the Thirty-ninth judicial district, and Judge Rowe commissioned its president judge.

Succeeding Hon. Alexander King as president judge was Judge William M. Hall of Bedford, Pa. Has was appointed February 1, 1871, after the death of Judge King. In the following fall he was elected to the office. He served out his full ten year term with distinction and ability. In his volume of "Reminiscences" is to be found much early history and anecdote of interest in this district.

Hon. William J. Baer of Somerset county was elected president judge of the district in November, 1881. He completed the ten years of his term; and his remarkable career as lawyer, jurist and man of affairs is hereafter made a part of this division of this history.

Judge Jacob H. Longenecker of Bedford

was the next to fill the office. He was elected in November, 1891, and presided with dignity and perspicuity until the expiration of his term.

By the general judicial apportionment of July 18, 1901, Somerset county separately was made the Sixteenth district. In November of the same year Hon. Francis J. Kooser, the present president judge, was elected. His biography is contained hereinbelow.

It may be noted that the foregoing names include only those of judges, learned in the law, who have been regularly commissioned for the district of which this county is, or was at the time, a part. Many other judges of other districts have, specially presiding, held courts here. Justices of the Supreme court, viz.: Chief Justice Tilghman, and Justices Yeates, Smith, Breckenridge and Ross have also, during the few years periods in which the Circuit court acts were in force, presided at Somerset. But the biographies of these are not considered as properly belonging within the limits of this chapter.

THE BAR.

Since the organization of the county about one hundred and fifty attorneys have been admitted to practice in its several courts. The following list is as complete as can be made. It is possible that there are some omissions, but the writer has been unable to learn of any names that are not included. Only the names of members, native or resident at the times of their admissions, are herewith given. Asterisks indicate those in present practice at the Somerset county bar.

Abraham Morrison, admitted December, 1795; Joseph Vickroy, admitted December, 1795; Jacob Nagle, admitted December, 1795; Samuel Riddle, admitted December, 1795; Samuel Selby, admitted December, 1795; Joseph Weigley, admitted September 27, 1796; John Clark (of York, Pa.), admitted September, 1800; Roger Perry, admitted September, 1800; Andrew Dunlop, admitted May, 1801; Samuel Duncan (of Bedford, Pa.), admitted November, 1801; John Smith (of Suffield, Conn.), admitted February, 1802; Otho Shrader, admitted September 5, 1803; Josiah Espy (of Bedford, Pa.), admitted September 5, 1803; James Carson (of Bedford, Pa.), admitted September, 10, 1804; William A. Thompson (of Huntingdon, Pa.), admitted September 10, 1804; William Ward (of Huntingdon, Pa.), admitted February 11, 1805; John Probst, admitted February 12, 1805; John Tod (of Bedford, Pa.), admitted May 9, 1805; James M. Riddle, admitted August 25, 1806; Samuel W. Leeper, admitted February 23, 1807; Andrew Henderson, admitted August 29, 1808; John B. Alexander, admitted May 30, 1810; Richard William Lane, admitted May 30, 1810; Walter Forward (Pittsburgh, Pa.), admitted August 27, 1810; John Kennedy (of Bedford, Pa.), admitted August 27, 1810; Robert Findley, admitted August 27, 1810; Charles B. Ross, admitted February 26, 1811; George Ross, admitted May 27, 1811; Charles B. Seeley, admitted, date unknown; John A. T. Kilgore, admitted February 27, 1815; Alexander B. Fleming, admitted May 26, 1817; Chauncey Forward, admitted May 26, 1817; Thomas Irvine, admitted November 30, 1818; Dryden Forward, admitted February 28, 1820; Thomas S. Smith, admitted February 26, 1821; Horatio N. Weigley, admitted May 27, 1822; Charles Ogle, admitted May 28, 1822; Samuel G. Bailey, admitted August 27, 1822; Stewart Steel, admitted August 29, 1825; John H. Williams (of Greensburg, Pa.), admitted December 5, 1825; James Todd (of Uniontown, Pa.), admitted December 6, 1825; William H. Postlewaite, admitted December 26, 1826; Jeremiah S. Black, admitted December 2, 1830; John Meyers, admitted August 31, 1831; Darwin Phelps, admitted September 2, 1831; Moses Hampton, admitted, date unknown; Joseph Williams, admitted, date unknown; Joshua F. Cox, ad-

mitted October 16, 1832; Alexander H. Miller, admitted December 2, 1835; W. Pearson, admitted December 2, 1835; Samuel Gaither, admitted January 31, 1838; Francis M. Kimmell, admitted March 19, 1839; Simon Gebhart, admitted March 19, 1839; John R. Edie, admitted April 28, 1840; Isaac Hugus, admitted April 28, 1840; Samuel S. Austin, admitted, date unknown; Daniel Weyand, admitted July 19, 1841; Charles H. Heyer, admitted April 26, 1842; Ross Forward, admitted January 31, 1843; Andrew J. Ogle, admitted April 25, 1843; Joseph J. Stutzman, admitted September 6, 1843; Edward Scull, admitted August 31, 1846; Amos Steck (of Westmoreland county), admitted September 18, 1846; Robert L. Stewart, admitted February 10, 1847; Joseph F. Loy, admitted August 31, 1847; John D. Roddy, admitted August 31, 1847; Hezekiah P. Hite, admitted August 31, 1847; Henry F. Schell, admitted August 31, 1847; *William J. Baer, admitted May 7, 1849; Cyrus L. Pershing, admitted November 12, 1850; James H. Ogle, admitted August 27, 1850; *Alexander H. Coffroth, admitted February 3, 1851; Thomas F. Brooke, admitted February 4, 1851; James W. Black, admitted February 4, 1851; James W. Logan, admitted November 10, 1851; *William H. Koontz, admitted November 10, 1851; Henry B. Woods (of Adams county, Pennsylvania), admitted June 13, 1852; George W. Benford, admitted March 25, 1853; Alexander Stutzman, admitted March 25, 1853; Cyrus Meyers, admitted February 6, 1854; Robert R. Roddy, admitted April 24, 1854; James O'Connor, admitted April 24, 1854; A. J. Colborn, admitted February 5, 1855; Benjamin F. Meyers, admitted November 12, 1855; Lewis Lichty, admitted November 16, 1855; Cyrus Elder, admitted June 13, 1856; *Herman L. Baer, admitted June 13, 1856; Benjamin F. Stutzman, admitted June 13, 1856; Henry G. Baer, admitted June 13, 1856; O. H. Gaither, admitted September 15, 1857; William A. Ogle, admitted September 15, 1857; *John O. Kimmel, admitted September 15, 1857; *Valentine Hay, admitted April 26, 1858; George Lobingier, admitted November 18, 1859; Elias Cunningham, admitted May 15, 1860; *John H. Uhl, admitted March 12, 1861; A. Thomson Ankeny, admitted March 12, 1861; Chauncey F. Black, admitted April 23, 1861; George F. Baer, admitted April 26, 1864; Charles A. Gaither, admitted April 26, 1864; James C. Postlethwaite, admitted February 5, 1867; Thomas J. Grier, admitted May 9, 1867; *Francis J. Kooser, admitted September 18, 1867; Henry Black, admitted November 23, 1868; James B. Gaither, admitted February 16, 1869; Israel F. Raudebaugh, admitted May 5, 1871; Paul H. Gaither, admitted November 26, 1872; *William H. Ruppel, admitted November 26, 1872; *John G. Ogle, admitted February 20, 1873; *James L. Pugh, admitted May 4, 1874; *Louis C. Colborn, admitted May 7, 1874; *John R. Scott, admitted April 4, 1876; A. Bruce Coffroth, admitted April 4, 1876; Edward B. Scull, admitted July 12, 1877; Harry S. Endsley, admitted August 7, 1878; Samuel U. Trent, admitted November 11, 1878; *George R. Scull, admitted August 29, 1879; Edgar H. Baer, admitted August 29, 1879; N. I. Potter, admitted April 26, 1880; Robert F. Patterson, admitted August 28, 1880; *Milton J. Pritts, admitted August 23, 1881; Dennis Meyers, admitted November 14, 1881; Parker Y. Kimmel, admitted April 25, 1882; *Frederick W. Biesecker, admitted August 28, 1882; James B. O'Connor, admitted June 8, 1883; Jacob J. Miller, admitted August 30, 1883; Francis J. O'Connor, admitted June 10, 1884; *John Calvin Lowry, admitted August 4, 1885; A. J. Colborn, Jr., admitted December 15, 1885; *Aaron C. Holbert, admitted May 16, 1887; Philip J. Vonada, admitted May 16, 1887; *Harvey M. Berkley, admitted May 29, 1889; *John Albert Berkey, admitted September 28, 1889; *John E. Gastieger, admitted September 28, 1889; Edmund E. Kiernan, admit-

ted December 22, 1891; *Ernest O. Kooser, admitted May 31, 1892; *Albert L. G. Hay, admitted September 26, 1892; *Charles W. Walker, admitted September 29, 1893; *Rufus E. Meyers, admitted January 22, 1895; *Charles F. Uhl, Jr., admitted January 22, 1895; *Joseph Levy, admitted May 1, 1900; *George B. Somerville, admitted December 12, 1900; *Virgil R. Saylor, admitted October 19, 1903; *Harvey Frank Yost, admitted October 19, 1903.

There are no minutes showing the admissions to the bar at the organization of the court, December Term, 1795. The only information as to who were the attorneys in attendance at that time is contained in the marginal appearances at the Continuance Docket entries. The first name at the first case for the plaintiff is Abraham Morrison. The other appearances for the term are Smith, Riddle, Nagle, Young, Selby and Cadwallader.

Only two of these were resident members of the bar, viz.: Abraham Morrison and Samuel Selby. Of the others, Thomas (or Robert) Smith, Samuel Riddle, Jacob Nagle and John Cadwallader were members (several of them resident members) of the Bedford County Bar. None of these men from Bedford and Westmoreland Counties ever established a residence at Somerset. They simply appeared here in term times for the trial of their cases.

The bar of Somerset county is one justly celebrated for the distinguished ability of many of its members who have not only attained eminence as jurists, but have been conspicuous in matters of state.

Its history is illumined by the names of Jeremiah S. Black, Joseph Williams, Charles and A. J. Ogle, Chauncey Forward, Joshua F. Cox, among the dead; and others living who have added to its fame. In giving biographical sketches of its members we instinctively begin with that of Judge Black, whose illustrious career had its inception in its courts.

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was born in Stonycreek township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on January 10, 1810, about seven miles east of Somerset, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Charles Ream. Close by the old Bedford pike, on the south side, a stone wall, crowning an eminence on the farm, incloses the remains of some of his ancestors and a few rods down the hill, on the north side of the pike, is a new dwelling house upon the site of his birthplace and his boyhood's home. As early as 1760 his grandfather came into this county, then a wilderness, and began the work of clearing a farm and establishing the home in which the county's greatest son was to be born. Here during the period of the Revolutionary war his father, Henry Black, was born. He, too, was a farmer, although he served twenty years upon the bench as associate judge and was a member of Congress at the time of his death, in 1842. Jeremiah S. Black was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on one side and of Pennsylvania German and Irish on the other. His early years were spent in vigorous exercise, along the banks of the Stonycreek, and upon the hillsides of his native township, giving him for compensation the great physical strength and perfect health for the labor he afterwards undertook. His father was more inclined to indulge the studious inclinations of the youth than to press him into the harder work of the farm; but it is true, notwithstanding many idle stories to the contrary, that when he was at work he never failed to make a fair, "full hand," and to the end of his long life resented, with no little spirit and a great deal of keen wit, the imputation that he ever showed the least aversion to the labors of the farm. His thirst for knowledge and his fondness for books led him from his father's field. He was a tireless reader and student and forgot nothing

of value. In his youth and to the end of his life his conversation was constantly illuminated with apt quotations from the classics and from the whole field of English literature. While these tastes and these qualities unfitted him for duty on the farm, the time he spent there aroused in him a love for rural sights—for hills and trees, fields and flowers—that never forsook him, and through his whole life he wandered among them, finding health and recreation in yielding to this passion. Intellectual activity was but recreation to him: and, because he liked nothing else so well, severe mental labor and outdoor physical exercise alternated so regularly, and so certainly, that each thoroughly fitted him for the enjoyment of the other. He was a giant, physically and mentally. His features, like his body, were massive and strong. Power and dignity were shown in every line of his face. Affable, genial and charming in manner and speech, he was always surrounded with eager listeners; but no one approached him without feeling that he was in the presence of true royalty. The first few sessions of school he attended were in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and during this time he made no special promise of his future greatness. He simply learned his tasks well. His development was not in harmony with his surroundings, and its oddity brought him continual vexations. He finished his education at an academy in Fayette county. There and during eighteen months he spent upon the farm after leaving school and before beginning the study of law, he translated into English verse nearly all the classics, and with the aid of his extraordinary memory he was ever after their master. He had some desire to study medicine, but his father advised him to study law, and at the age of eighteen he entered the office of Hon. Chauncey Forward in Somerset. He was most fortunate in the selection of his preceptor. Mr. Forward was then the member of Congress from this district, and the leader of the bar. He was a master of the science of the law, a scholar and an orator of the first order, and, above all, was conspicuous for his moral worth. These qualities Jeremiah S. Black had for his guidance and for emulation, and more than anything else they served to mold his character. Before Mr. Black was of age he was admitted to the bar and appointed deputy attorney general, or district attorney, as that office is now called. His relations with Mr. Forward brought immediate practice, and he soon exhibited the astonishing power as a lawyer that gave him subsequent eminence. At twenty-eight years of age he married Mary Forward, his preceptor's eldest daughter, who long survived him. For forty-four years she shared his struggles and triumphs and was to him a great and capable helpmeet. In 1842, when not yet thirty-two years of age, Mr. Black was appointed by Governor Porter president judge of this district, then composed of Franklin, Bedford, Blair, Fulton and Somerset counties. For a young lawyer he already had acquired an enviable reputation and from his first term upon the bench he was pronounced to have been "born a judge." To spotless integrity, a profound knowledge of the law and love for its principles, were united in him dignity, firmness, vigor of thought, perspicuity of expression, all of the highest order. Until December, 1851, he presided over the courts of this district, his home being in Somerset. There being no railroad through his district, he generally traveled on horseback from one county to another. From Somerset county, without railroad or telegraph, and hemmed in by mountains, his fame as a judge spread over the state, and in 1851 he was chosen one of the judges of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, along with Gibson, Lowrie, Lewis and Coulter, and, having drawn the short term, was commissioned chief justice of Pennsylvania for three years, from the

first Monday in December, 1851. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme bench, and after having served two of the fifteen years for which he was elected he entered President Buchanan's cabinet as attorney general of the United States. His opinions, to be found in the Pennsylvania State Reports, from Volumes 17 to 27, are models of clearness, force and finish. Except it be Judge Gibson, he has had no equal upon the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania, and so long as there are students of the science of the law and readers of legal literature, Judge Black will be cited as a masterly writer of judicial opinion. When he entered Mr. Buchanan's cabinet Judge Black took up his residence in Washington and never afterwards lived in Somerset county, though he retained to the last his love for her people and her hills. When he returned to private life at the close of Buchanan's administration, he was a poor man. The emoluments of office but supported him, and he knew nothing of and was morally incapable of using public trust as a source of profit. This county was yet without railroad facilities, and, as his duties as a lawyer called him frequently to Washington and other eastern cities, he chose York, Pennsylvania, as his future home.

During the troublesome times of Buchanan's administration, Judge Black was always a conspicuous figure. He was known to be the president's closest friend and believed to be his chief adviser. He was sought in counsel for his learning and his integrity, and in social circles for his brilliant wit and inexhaustible fund of anecdote and information. His most important service was rendered in the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. At this time the schemes for the disruption of the union were being concocted, and, in congress and in every department of government, secessionists openly avowed such intentions and purposes. The president was constantly surrounded with every possible influence that could sway his judgment or control his action in the interest of the secessionists, and at this time he and Judge Black first seriously differed. The President lost judgment in his great alarm and by concession and temporization sought to purchase peace and quiet for the remainder of his term, without contemplating the burdens he would cast upon his successors. Judge Black, to whom fear was always a stranger, demanded prompt and vigorous enforcement of the laws, believing this to be the only remedy for threatening disaster. In November of 1860 Mr. Buchanan asked Judge Black for his legal opinion as to the right of states, under the constitution, to secede, and the power of the executive to prevent it to suppress rebellion. That opinion may be summarized as follows: "The union is necessarily perpetual. No state can lawfully withdraw or be expelled from it. The federal constitution is as much a part of the constitution of every state as if it had been textually inserted therein. The federal government is sovereign within its own sphere, and acts directly upon the individual citizen of every state. Within these limits its coercive power is ample to defend itself, its laws and its property. It can suppress insurrection, fight battles, conquer armies, disperse hostile combinations and punish any or all of its enemies. It can meet, repel and subdue all those who rise against it, but it cannot obliterate a single commonwealth from the map of the union or declare indiscriminate war against the inhabitants of a section, confounding the innocent with the guilty."

The President, himself a lawyer, could not dispute the soundness of Judge Black's views, but was dissatisfied with them, as they breathed no spirit of conciliation. In his message to Congress in December of 1860 the President said: "No power has been delegated to Congress to coerce into submission a state that is attempting to withdraw or has

entirely withdrawn from the confederacy," and, notwithstanding that Judge Black strongly protested against this doctrine and the use of these words, he was for many years charged with being their author. He allowed the current of calumny to run on. If others chose to misrepresent him he was content. Conscious that his course was patriotic, and within the lines of the constitution, he was proudly and stubbornly indifferent to public opinion. Only in the last years of his life was justice done him. Then the conclusive proof of his antagonism to secession was made public by others and not at his solicitation. Then it was shown that by threatening to withdraw from the cabinet he forced President Buchanan into a refusal of the impudent demands of the South Carolina commission; that when Secretary of War Floyd proposed to surrender the southern ports he firmly denounced the suggestion, saying, among other things—"There was never a period in the history of the English nation when any minister could propose to give up to an enemy of his government a military post which was capable of being defended, without being brought to the block;" that it was he who wrote the order empowering Major Anderson to remove his command from Fort Moultrie to the stronger Fort Sumter, and that, during all these stormy times, he, Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt were in perfect accord "upon the duty of the government toward secessionists, and in perfect harmony as to the rights of the states under the constitution."

Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, in an eulogy delivered at a meeting of the Pittsburgh bar, August 27, 1883, said of the "painful silence" Judge Black observed, and of the "misconstruction which he bore with a virtue," that "few men could have suffered so long under the severity of adverse opinion to protect the reputation of an early but severed friend. Happily vindication came before the end, to brighten the closing hours of an illustrious career."

Before the close of Buchanan's administration Judge Black was appointed his secretary of state; and later, because of his eminent fitness, he was nominated by the President for judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated by the withdrawal of the southern senators. At the termination of his cabinet services he was appointed reporter for the Supreme court, which position he held but a short time—long enough, however, for the publication of two volumes of reports—when, by reason of his great practice in the court, he was compelled to relinquish the reporter's place and devote his time exclusively to his practice. He then removed to York; and several years afterwards to his beautiful farm, "Brockie," near by.

His fame as a lawyer had long been national, and clients from all parts of the union followed him into the seclusion of his country home. Perhaps no other attorney in the nation has argued so many important cases of public interest during the same length of time as he from the date of his retirement from President Buchanan's cabinet up to the time of his death. To the end his life was a busy one. Besides his labor as a lawyer he served as a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention of 1873; and frequently published, on public questions, essays of such rare power and beauty of finish that his reputation as a writer is as great as his fame as a lawyer, jurist and statesman. With the fees from his practice he was enabled to make for himself a magnificent home at "Brockie;" and there, surrounded by everything that could make life happy, in the fullest vigor of his intellect he died on August 19, 1883. There survived him his widow, Mary, and four children, viz.: Rebecca, now Mrs. Hornsby; Chauncey Forward Black, ex-

lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania and a prominent Democratic politician; Henry Black, now deceased, and Mary, now Mrs. Clayton.

In early life Judge Black accepted the faith of the Disciples of Christ under the ministrations of Alexander Campbell, and through his long life preserved and defended it.

Judge Black in his eulogy on Judge Gibson, said: "But he was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. When subsequent reflection convinced him he had been wrong, he took the first opportunity to acknowledge it. He was oftenest the first to discover his own mistakes, as well as the foremost to correct them. He was inflexibly honest. The judicial ermine was as unspotted when he laid it aside for the habiliments of the grave as when he first assumed it. I do not mean to award him merely that commonplace integrity which it is no honor to have, but simply a disgrace to want. He was not only incorruptible, but scrupulously, delicately, conscientiously free from all willful wrong, either in thought, word or deed."

These words, spoken many years ago (and to be found in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania State Reports) have come to be regarded as a perfect portrait of Judge Black himself; and have been so recognized and quoted by judges and lawyers all over this country.

He was no less known for his learning and ability than for his Christian character; and one service for which he will always be remembered by Christian people is his destructive answer to a noted infidel, published in the North American Review. In Judge Black, Somerset county will always feel the pride of having raised one of the grandest columns that support and ornament American jurisprudence and statesmanship.

Chauncey Forward was born about 1795 at Old Granby, Conn. About 1800 his family moved to Aurora, Portage county, Ohio. His brothers were: Hon. Walter Forward, a leading lawyer of Pittsburgh, minister to Denmark, afterwards secretary of the treasury and president judge of the Allegheny county courts; Judge Oliver Forward of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dryden Forward of St. Louis, and Rensselaer Forward of Greensburg, Pa., both attorneys, who died in comparatively early life. The mutual helpfulness of these brothers, continuous and active throughout life, was a large factor in the success of each.

Chauncey Forward entered Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Washington county, Pa.; and afterwards studied law with his eldest brother, Walter Forward, at Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar in that city; and, immediately afterwards, 1817, located at Somerset, where he began the practice of law. He was elected to several terms in both branches of the state legislature; and served as representative for this district in the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses, declining a renomination and very promising political career to return to his work and home at Somerset. In 1831 Governor Wolf desiring a reorganization of the county offices, appointed him prothonotary, register, recorder, clerk of the Orphans' court and of the Criminal courts of Somerset county. These positions he filled for five years, until a change of administration, when he resumed the practice of law.

His children were Mary, married to Judge Black; Phoebe to Judge Kimmell; Ross, formerly a member of the local bar, and sketch of whose life appears in this chapter; Harriet, wife of A. J. Ogle; Walter, who was admitted to the bar at Somerset, and afterwards removed to California; Rebecca; Chauncey, a physician, who died at Rockwood, Pa.; Blair, Anna, wife of Judge Cooper of Minnesota; and Virginia.

Chauncey Forward was a man of education and culture, of ability undoubtedly of the first order; gentlemanly in manner, and

Chauncey Forward

fair in his transactions with his fellowmen; a man of peace, seeking no controversy, but avoiding no issue; clear and true in thought, and an eloquent speaker he left a deep and lasting impression upon the minds of those who listened to his words. His legal argument and trial tactics were of the penetrating and luminous rather than storming and heated style, and never failed in interest and effectiveness. He was helpful and kindly in nature. The predominant sentiment of his life was religious; and all his acts, practices, and professional career were underlaid with that strong motive. In 1829 he became a member of the Disciples or Christian Church at Somerset; and for the balance of his life was one of its leading spirits, giving much of his time and talents to its advancement.

In his earlier life he was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. During the fierce anti-Masonry agitation of a later day the propriety of his connection with that body was the subject of passionate controversy. Considering his attachment to his church as demanding his first loyalty, he withdrew from the local lodge, but would never denounce the system, maintaining to the last that it was grounded upon good and proper principles. The question of secret societies, simple as it seems to-day, and this man, inoffensive as he was known to be, were nevertheless the center of political agitation at that time the most intense and far reaching the county had yet known.

Judge Black profoundly venerated the memory of Chauncey Forward; and, in his later years, said of him and of Charles Ogle, the competitor of both at the Somerset bar: "I have never, in my relations with the men of great reputation in this country, met the superior, nor can I now name the peer of either of these men as lawyers."

The biographies of Chauncey Forward and Charles Ogle are naturally companion pieces. Of about the same age, admitted to the bar at about the same period and practicing law together throughout their days, their lives were placed in much the same setting. Both skilled advocates and strong lawyers, they were colleagues and yet rivals during all their careers. Both popular—Forward from high principles and just and fair behavior; Ogle from force of character and genial, generous companionship; both politicians—Forward a Democrat, Ogle a Whig; both prominent in the secret society controversy of their times—Forward a Mason, Ogle a radical anti-Mason; both members of the same church and ardent in its support; both successful in business affairs; and in professional life, both claimants upon the leadership of the bar; they continued that contest until, together, each in the midst of his success, stepped into the vale of shadows. Chauncey Forward died of typhoid fever, in October, 1839, at the age of forty-four, and Charles Ogle less than two years later at the age of forty-three. With all their rivalry their mutual friendship and respect was never shaken. It is related that Charles Ogle fainted with emotion on being called as a brother to the bedside of his dying companion.

Charles Ogle was born at Somerset, Pa., in 1798. From his youth Charles Ogle was educated for the bar, and early developed those abilities that indicated his training had not been in vain. He became an eminent and successful lawyer; as an advocate he had few equals, and as a stump speaker he had no superiors in his day. He represented his district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, and died in May, 1841, having been elected to the session to convene in December following.

His oratory was of the vehement style; and the vigor and fluency with which he made his points, and the strong grasp and orderly handling of his subject were the notable characteristics of his argument. He met with unusual success financially in the practice of his profession. He had good business

qualifications. The deed records of Somerset county show that at one time or other during his life he had title to between thirty-three and thirty-four thousand acres of land in this county alone, and he was largely interested in other business enterprises at different places in the state. At the time of his death his estate was probably the greatest that had, up to that time, been accumulated by any individual resident of this county.

A speech of Mr. Ogle on the "Regal Splendor of the President's Palace," delivered in the House of Representatives on April 14, 1840, and the days following, was published in pamphlet form and scattered broadcast over the country during the campaign that resulted in the election of President William H. Harrison, under the log cabin and hard cider slogan. The remarks were made on his motion to strike out from the civil appropriation bill the clause for alterations and repairs of the President's house and furniture, etc. Some brief extracts are made to show the nature of that address:

"Although I have a peculiar disenchantment to discuss on this floor topics which have an appearance of involving personal, rather than political considerations, still I am constrained by a sense of duty to offer some remarks in relation to the incidental revenues—the annual profits and expenditures of the President of the United States—the magnificent splendor of his palace and the pompous ceremonials that hold sway at his Republican court and which are by many well-meaning people imagined to be equally indispensable to preserve the dignity of a Democratic chief magistrate as of the despot on a throne. You doubtless will remember the voluminous reports and the indignant denunciations on the fruitful themes of extravagance and aristocracy that were spread before the country by the renowned champions of economy in both houses of Congress during the never-to-be-forgotten winter of 1827-28. All these solemn exhortations were but the harbinger of the memorable era of reform then about overtaking the administration in its supposed headlong departure from pure principles of the frugal, simple, democratic days of the fathers of the republic. The pruning hook of retrenchment was about to lop off all superfluous expenditure. The hickory broom was to be introduced in order to scrub away the filthy cobwebs of aristocracy then believed to be in process of weaving within the very precincts of the palace itself. The reformers attained to the full enjoyment of the powers of the government in March, 1829; and here, Mr. Chairman, I almost feel inclined to resume my chair a few moments until we may all contemplate in silent admiration the strange result of that most unique system of reformation, which had the omnific words 'retrenchment and reform' inscribed on its flaunting banner. A reformation that so faithfully persevered in encouraging retrenchment until the annual expenditures of the government have been reduced from the enormously prodigal amount of thirteen million dollars to the trifling sum of thirty-nine million dollars, and a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service has been rigorously enforced, according to the new rule."

Quoting from a description of the East Room of the White House contained in the United States Telegraph:

"I ask you whether in furnishing the East Room, with all its gilded eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, gilded slabs, gorgeous drapery and dazzling foreign ornaments, a due regard has been paid to the simplicity and purity of our institutions or to the frugal, plain, unostentatious and republican character of our people, who are represented in it. On the contrary, does not all this glittering display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magificence, approximate too closely to the pride, pomp and grandeur of those governments in which stars and garters and shin-

CHARLES OGLE.

ing coronets confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment, but of civil superiority?''

In this strain the President's furniture, the silk tassles, galloon, gimp and satin medallions, silk-corded pillows, foot stools, tabourets of the ''Blue Elliptical Saloon,'' in former times known as the ''Green Circular Parlor,'' were taken up; their prices from official vouchers and their uses and purposes disclosed. In speaking of the tabouret, he continues: ''But suppose some plain, honest Republican 'Sucker' from the prairies of Illinois should ask what sort of animals these tabourets are. I will endeavor to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The tabouret is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is only to be met with in the richest saloons of monarchs.'' Reading from the London edition of ''France, its king, court and government.'' ''Under the ancient regime, the right to have both folding doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret, which is a cushioned stool, was one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event effecting the prosperity of the kingdom.''

In speaking of the three window curtains bought by our Democratic president for the Blue Elliptical Saloon—just four hundred thirty-five ad 83-100 dollars apiece, he continues: ''Why, sir, that sum would build three or four comfortable log cabins and furnish them all completely; and would also leave a few dollars besides to treat the folks who came to the 'raisin' ' with as much hard cider as they could stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting shirts.''

Alluding to an item in the abstract of payments made under the appropriation act of 1837, twenty thousand dollars, for furniture of the President's house, he quotes:

''For gold leaf and gilding materials, labor and expenses to President's house two thousand dollars,'' and continues: ''Do you suppose, Mr. Chairman, that a plain unsophisticated locofoco can stand this? Will he agree that Martin Van Buren acted fairly by paying out money which had been appropriated by law for furniture, in buying gold leaf and gilding materials, and calling them furniture? The genuine locofoco is too honest for that. Some few may, perhaps, be persuaded to admit that silk tassles and rosettes are part and parcel of an orthodox Democratic household furniture; but I aver that the application of redhot pincers, thumb screws, racks, gibbets, bowstrings, chains and molten lead cannot induce one of them to acknowledge that gold leaf and gilding material may be legitimately inserted in the same schedule.''

''There are twelve commodious apartments on the second floor of the palace—one of which is occupied by the President as an office. The term 'office,' however, has been prescribed by the court circulars as a vulgar noun, and hence the office room is designated at the palace by the high sounding name of 'the President's audience chamber.'

''And now I have in my hands 'the official vouchers' that show the expenditure of $11, 191.32 of the people's cash to buy table furniture.'' Enumerates: ''The dessert set, blue and gold, with eagles, composed of 412 pieces, including six stands for bonbons, with three stages; eight Tambours, with three stages; twelve sweetmeat compotiers, on feet; six large fruit baskets, on feet, etc.

''Mr. Chairman, don't you think that one of your plain Republican 'Suckers' would feel 'kinder queer like' to be placed at the President's table before these Democratic 'Tambours, with three stages and compotiers on feet?' I have no doubt that some of my constituents would much rather face a grizzly bear on the Appalachian Mountains, than sit down before these 'Tambours, with three stages, and compotiers, on feet' for five con-

secutive hours, the period usually required by kings and Democratic presidents to masticate a state dinner."

The speaker concluded that he is "unwilling to grant the appropriation because the money may be expended in the erection of a throne and purchase of crown, diadem and scepter, with as little impropriety as former appropriations for alterations and repairs of the President's house have been expended. Because the individual who now occupies the mansion might suggest such alterations and repairs as would not meet the views of the gentleman who will occupy the same after the fourth of March next. Also because the furnishing of the White House since the accession of General Jackson has cost the people of the United States $70,680, and the palace grounds during the same period, $88,-722.58. And because he does not think the people want any more slippery elms on the President's grounds, and they had rather see a good row of buckeyes."

The presidential campaign that followed in the fall of 1840 was one of the most exciting political contests that the country had ever known. Public meetings, speech making, pamphleteering, parading, organizing and other partisan efforts had never before reached to such a degree of intensity. In the previous presidential campaign Van Buren and Harrison had been opposing candidates, and Van Buren elected. But in the fall of 1840 the popular judgment was reversed and General Harrison elected, changing the majorities from Democratic to Whig, in the county, in the state and in the nation. It is said that this address of Charles Ogle was one of the potent factors in achieving that result. Charles Ogle was returned to Congress at that election, but before taking his oath of office died from a disease contracted in the exposure of that campaign.

Abraham Morrison may be regarded as the patriarch of the Somerset County Bar. He was admitted at the first term, was concerned in the trial of the first case, and remained in active and successful practice here, from that time until his retirement in 1833 at an advanced age. He was the first clerk to the County Commissioners', was County Treasurer nine years, Prothonotary and Clerk of Courts six years, and Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds three years. The early records of the county show that he appeared in a large proportion of the cases docketed. His practice must have been lucrative, for he accumulated a considerable estate. He resided on the corner opposite the Court House, now occupied by the First National Bank of Somerset; and owned the lots of ground adjoining Main Cross street immediately west of the Court House. His wife was Mary Schwartz, of Berlin, Somerset county, Pa. Together, or rather she first, and he following, they were among the founders of the Christian Church at Somerset. While possibly not a man of exceptionally brilliant attainments, Abraham Morrison must have had recognized and substantial ability and work. He is remembered by persons still living here as rather austere in manner, but deserving and enjoying the respect of a large acquaintanceship. He removed to Johnstown in 1833, and died in that city.

Joseph Vickroy was born June 22, 1780, at Allum Bank, in Bedford county. He was the son of Thomas Vickroy, a surveyor who assisted in laying out the first plot of the city of Pittsburgh. His mother was Elizabeth Frances Williams. He had the advantage of a good education, was admitted to the bar in Bedford county, and at Somerset, at the first term of our court, December, 1795. He practiced law here for a number of years, and was also engaged in this county, for a time, in the management of Shade Iron Furnace, for his father, who established that enterprise. He was a colonel of the militia. He died of typhus fever on his way to

Natchez, Mississippi, about the year 1812 or 1813. He was never married, but a number of his relatives still reside in Bedford county, and at Johnstown, Pa. A number of the Vickroys have been surveyors. His father, Thomas Vickroy, and his uncle, Nathan Vickroy, took up large quantities of vacant land in the northern part of Somerset county.

Joseph Weigley removed from Somerset prior to the year 1852. He was an excellent attorney and a good citizen.

Otho Shrader was a Welshman by birth and became a naturalized citizen while a resident of Somerset. He continued here a number of years, meanwhile holding a number of county offices: county commissioners' clerk four years, prothonotary and clerk of courts two years: register and recorder five years.

Josiah Espy was a member of the family by that name prominent in the early history of Bedford county. He was a surveyor: and made the town plot of the borough of Somerset, when it was laid off as the county-seat. He was the first prothonotary and clerk of courts, register and recorder five years; and the first county treasurer six years. The records of these officers were begun, and the books opened under his administration. Volume 1 of the deed records of Somerset county is one of the best examples of penmanship that our records afford. The copying is done in a bold, clear, regular hand; and the finished pages of the work have almost the regularity of an engraving.

James Carson also removed to Somerset from Bedford county where he had been a practicing attorney for some years before. He was admitted at Somerset in 1804, and lived here for many years.

William H. Postlethwaite, came to Somerset from Westmoreland county: was admitted to the bar here in 1826, and practiced law in these courts for over fifty years. He was married to Jane Carson, daughter of James Carson. Mr. Postlethwaite died at an advanced age in the year 1879, and his wife survived him a number of years. One son, James Carson Postlethwaite, was afterwards admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1867. William H. Postlethwaite was twice Prothonotary and clerk of courts, and during two terms clerk to the county commisioners. He was elected district attorney in 1862. He was a gentleman highly esteemed for his high character and Christian virtues; and he was an elder in his church for many years.

Moses Hampton came to Somerset from Uniontown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar here. He was prothonotary and clerk of the courts in 1836. After practicing law for some years at Somerset and attaining to prominent position in his profession here, he removed to Pittsburgh. There he became one of the leaders of the Allegheny county bar, and was president judge of their county courts for a number of years, and died in that city.

Darwin Phelps was one of the members of the bar in the early thirties. He studied law under Chauncey Forward and several years after his admision here, located at Kittanning, Pa. He represented that district in Congress for a number of years.

Andrew Jackson Ogle. The subject of this sketch, the Hon. Andrew Jackson Ogle, was born at Somerset, Pa., on March 24, 1822. His parents were General Alexander Ogle, Jr., and Charlotte (nee Schneider) Ogle. His grandfather was General Alexander Ogle, one of the early settlers of Somerset county, having migrated from Frederick county, Maryland, before the formation of Somerset county out of part of Bedford. General Alexander Ogle was in many respects a most remarkable man and was known in public life as prothonotary, recorder, member of the legislature, state senator, major general of state militia, and in Congress covering a

period of a long number of years, in which he was, according to his biographer, Dr. William Elder, "the great man of his community," then, of course, a backwoods country.

General Alexander Ogle, Jr., the father of A. J. Ogle, was also a public man, having served as prothonotary, recorder, etc., and as a member of the legislature; he was also prominent in military affairs as captain of the Independent Blues and brigadier general of the militia of his district. He never took rank, however, with his father or with his brother, the Hon. Charles Ogle, whose biography appears elsewhere in this history.

Raised in such an atmosphere it was most natural for young "Jack" Ogle to drift into political life, and at twenty-three years of age, in 1845, we find him elected as prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas then presided over by his brother-in-law, the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. In 1848 he was elected as a member of the Thirty-first Congress, defeating his Democratic competitor, the Hon. John L. Dawson of Fayette county, who in turn, in 1850, defeated Mr. Ogle.

Mr. Ogle was a captivating public speaker and a man of attractive personality. Gen. W. H. Koontz of Somerset has repeatedly told the writer that three of the most distinguished and remarkable looking men he ever saw together were, in company with Gen. Zachary Taylor, Governor William F. Johnston, Gen. A. L. Russel, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Jack Ogle, as they stood on the public square of the town of Somerset after the campaign of 1848, when Taylor was elected President, Johnston governor and Ogle to Congress.

Mr. Ogle did not live in the days of the stenographer, consequently none of his speeches has been preserved in print. They remain now only as a recollection to our older and as traditions to our younger men. After the expiration of his term in Congress he was appointed charge d'affaires to Denmark, but this office he never filled. He died October 14, 1852, from a stroke of apoplexy amid universal sorrow and mourned by all who knew him. He left to survive him his widow, Harriet Forward; one daughter, Maud, now the wife of Hon. Francis J. Kooser, president judge of the Somerset district; Lieut. Alex. Ogle of the United States army, who died in 1891, and John G. Ogle of the Somerset bar.

The late Judge William M. Hall of Bedford, in his book of reminiscences writes of him as follows:

"When Jack Ogle made his first appearance in Bedford, at the age of twenty-five, in the year 1847, he was the handsomest man I ever saw. With a magnificent head, crowned by a wealth of brown hair that needed no barber's art, but lay in graceful masses as he thrust it back from his brow with a careless rub of his hand, and the throat and neck of a chiseled statue exposed to view by a low collar turned down over a flowing black silk necktie, and large blue eyes sparkling with vitality, and a complexion aglow with health, with an erect figure of perfect proportions and a carriage of easy grace as he passed along the street, walking upon the earth as if he owned it, no man, woman or child could help observing him. If he had landed unheralded and unknown in any village of the United States from Maine to Texas he would have attracted immediate and general attention by his appearance, bearing and conversation, and in a day's time would have had ardent admirers and devoted friends. He came to assist in the trial of the cases in the Court of Quarter Sessions of August, 1847, between the families of Reed and Colvin that sprung from the marriage of Reuben Colvin to Miss Reed, which stirred the village of Schellsburg from center to circumference. His voice was clear, full, sonorous harmony; and his laugh was liquid music. I recall my feelings as I saw him for the first time. He was walking alone, a manifest stranger taking a stroll of obser-

A J Ogle

vation through our ancient village in which he was making his first appearance. My first feeling was one of pure admiration commingled with a desire to know who he was. He looked like a living Apollo. I was a young man three or four years his junior and was reading law. I must confess to a tinge of envy as I realized his magnificent superiority.

"He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from the district composed of Somerset, Fayette and Green, with a large political majority against him, and he died of apoplexy in his thirtieth year. The news of his death fell like the shock of an unexpected blow and brought sorrow and regret to thousands. That so much of manly beauty should die and be no more on earth forever was a great grief. Men, gray with age, and not wont to be lightly moved, were dissolved in tears as they heard the announcement, "Jack Ogle is dead!" And turned aside to conceal the moisture that welled unbidden to the eye and trickled down the cheek."

Samuel W. Pierson practiced law at Somerset from the time of his admission in 1835. He subsequently held government appointments at Washington until the time of his death. He was full of humor and genial, perhaps somewhat erratic, a clever brother of the profession. He held the offices of prothonotary and clerk of courts and commissioners' clerk at Somerset. He died at Buckstown, Somerset county in the early eighties.

Samuel Gaither was born in Washington county, Maryland, in 1806. He read law under Hon. Moses Hampton at Somerset and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was deputy attorney general for Somerset county for two terms. He edited the Washington Star at Beaver, Pa., in the years 1852 and 1853; and for a short period practiced law in the State of Illinois. At one time was in partnership with Ross Forward, under the firm name of Forward & Gaither. Fours of his sons, O. H., Charles A., James B., and Paul H. Gaither, were admitted to the bar of this county. All have died or removed from Somerset. Samuel Gaither was a man of sterling integrity, literary taste, and maintained the highest traditions of the bar for honor and fidelity. He was a man of undemonstrative nature, but held well the friends he made.

Hon. Francis M. Kimmell was born in Somerset county in 1816. Studied law with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1850 he became president judge of the Sixteenth district and remained on the bench till 1861.

Judge Kimmell was an omnivorous reader, and a speaker of unusual fluency. His sentences came readily, and were turned with so easy grace that his argument seemed inspired with the same delight a trained athlete might have in going through his exercise. Being of great size physically, and of ruddy health, he was an attractive man on first sight. It is possibly true that the gifts of his mind might have yielded even greater success if employed in politics rather than in law; or as a stump speaker his strength showed to great advantage. However, law was his chosen profession, and he would depart from it for nothing else.

Of his brothers, Oliver Kimmell is at present the oldest member of the bar at Somerset. Edmund M. Kimmell and Charles A. Kimmell, Esq., an associate judge, both of Somerset, were also brothers.

Judge Kimmell, soon after the expiration of his term of office as president judge, removed to Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., then with Somerset county, composing a part of the 16th judicial district. However, he maintained an office here in partnership with Hon. A. J. Colborn, until the year 1874. He died at Chambersburg.

Samuel G. Bailey was a native of New Hampshire and an early friend and neighbor of President Pierce. After residing here for

many years and serving as deputy attorney general, he removed to the city of Alton, Ill., where he died.

Hon. Joseph Williams also came from Uniontown. He was a popular advocate and an able lawyer. He was a man of great versatility. "A wonderful man," says an old friend, "one who could do almost anything; an accomplished musician and withal something of a poet." It is related of him that on one occasion being in New York, and learning that his old friend and contemporary, Judge Black, was in the city, started out to find him. After a protracted search he learned that the judge was at the St. Nicholas. Mr. Black was out at the time, and Williams left his card, on which he inscribed the following extempore verse:

"Oh Jerry, dear Jerry, I've found you at last,
And memory, burdened with scenes of the past,
Returns to old Somerset's mountains and snow,
When you was but Jerry and I was but Joe."

He removed to Iowa, where he became chief justice. He also prepared a code for that state.

Col. John R. Edie was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1814. He was educated at Gettysburg, and the United States Military academy at West Point, N. Y. During the year 1836 he served with a state (Pennsylvania) engineer party, under the direction of Benjamin Aycrigg. He soon after commenced the study of law at Gettysburg, in the office of Hon. James Cooper, but a removal to Somerset in 1838 necessitated the completion of his law studies in the office of Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., of the latter place. On April 28, 1840, he was admitted a member of the Somerset county bar. In 1845 he was elected to represent this county in the state legislature for one year, and was re-elected to the same position in 1846. The following year he was appointed deputy attorney general and in 1850 he became the first district attorney of the county by election. At the expiration of that term, or in 1854, he was chosen to represent this congressional district in the House of Representatives, a position to which he was re-elected in 1856. Soon after the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he tendered his services to the general government, and on May 14, 1861, was commissioned major of the Fifteenth United States infantry. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1863 and performed services with the Fifteenth and Eighth United States infantry until January, 1871, when he was honorably discharged. He then resumed the practice of law in Somerset, where he resided until his death.

Col. Edie came of a line of military ancestors. His grandfather was a colonel in the Revolution and his father an officer in the war of 1812. His son Rufus was a major in the United States army when he died, and a grandson, John Rufus Edie, is at present a lieutenant in the United States navy.

Hon. William J. Baer was born at Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1826. At the early age of twelve years he removed with his parents from the town to the country, and there he spent his boyhood days upon the farm. He did not, however, like Webster, when told to hang his scythe, hang it upon a tree, but swung it as other laborers did when called upon to cut a fair swath in an open field. His father, Solomon Baer, was a prominent citizen of Somerset county, and died at an advanced age, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Baer received his early education in the common schools of the county. He was a regular attendant at these in the locality where he lived; but they afforded comparatively limited opportunities for

study, as neither the classics, nor even the higher branches of an English education were prescribed in the course on instruction. Before coming of age he taught school for two terms, and again engaged in teaching for one year after he had attained his majority. During these periods he diligently availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach, and thus added continually to his early stock of knowledge. For two years he served as clerk in a country store at a meager salary. Subsequently he began his academic studies as a student at Marshall college, then located at Mercersburg. His stay at this institution was comparatively brief. Home duties and life's immediate demands called him to the conflict before he was graduated and had received a diploma.

After leaving college his name was registered as a law student in the office of Hon. F. M. Kimmell, with whom he continued to read until May 7, 1849; when, upon examination, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Somerset county. The very creditable examination which he passed indicated the careful manner in which he had read and qualified. He read deeply, reasoned accurately, and remembered all he read that was worth remembering.

After his admission he entered into partnership with his preceptor, and continued with him until the latter's election to the judgeship. Thereafter, until the admissions of his brothers to the bar, he continued the practice of the law alone. It was doubtless at this period of his professional life that he suffered the severest test of self-reliance. The Somerset county bar, at that time—as it has always been since—stood confessedly high in western Pennsylvania. In its past and present history it presents the names of many men who have well earned state and national reputations. To attain a foremost rank among a coterie of advocates and counselors of such able capacity and thoughtful erudition as these, would have seemed to one of less hopeful disposition a herculean task. But he had been an observant student, was endowed with a comprehensive and analytical turn of mind, could comprehend principles and make application of laws and facts—qualities always sure to make him formidable in the cause. A well-directed ambition and untiring energy are the tools with which he worked out his success. He had a most accurate perception of the bearing of all testimony offered, and rare powers for the examination and cross-examination of witnesses. On the trial of causes at our bar, he has made some of the most searching and annihilating cross-examinations ever heard here. His clear, strong voice, plain statement of fact, ready knowledge of the law, and logical reasoning made him a powerful advocate before either judge, jury or public. Judge Baer came of a German ancestry and by diligent study made himself master of that language, so that he could write and speak it with ease and fluency; and this accomplishment is of great practical benefit in his county. As a citizen, Judge Baer has always enjoyed the highest respect of his acquaintances, and has been foremost in our public enterprises. He has contributed liberally of his means, and is justly accounted and valued a generous and public-spirited man. He has taken active interest in all educational endeavors. He has been, since youth, one of the leading members of the Reformed Church at Somerset.

In politics he was a pronounced Democrat, without being a demagogue. He never stooped to political trickery to secure votes; he was never an office seeker, though he was on several occasions a candidate. His unbounded popularity always brought to his support hosts of friends from the ranks of the opposition, and he always lead his ticket. In 1872 he was elected a Democratic delegate from his district to the constitutional convention that sat in Philadelphia the following year and framed the present constitution

of Pennsylvania. In this select assembly of law makers he rendered valuable service as a working member, and ranked high as a ready and logical reasoner upon all the subjects involving questions of constitutional law. In 1881 he was placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president judge. The district was very largely, indeed almost hopelessly, Republican. Hon. John Cessna, a distinguished lawyer of Bedford, was chosen by the Republicans as their judicial standard bearer. His acknowledged legal ability, extensive professional experience, long familiarity with all the minutiæ of practical politics, and untiring energy made him a most formidable opponent.

Mr. Cessna was generally believed by his party to be invincible, and the election of Judge Baer was scarcely looked for by the Democrats. Yet the Republican majority in his own county was so greatly reduced, and his own vote so large, that his election was secured to the surprise of his most sanguine friends. On the first Monday of January, 1882, he was sworn into office.

Judge Baer come to the bench after a long experience as a successful barrister, familiar with the routine of a general practice and well informed upon the decisions of the higher courts. He discharged his duties, unawed by fear and unseduced by affection, with no guides but the truth and the law, and with naught but honorable mention from friend and adversary alike. While he was firm, dignified and decided in his official position, he laid aside the ermine when he left the bench; and, so far from putting on the airs of titled dignitary or assuming the role of an aristocrat, he moved among them as one who really "loves his fellow men." After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of his profession at Somerset where he still resides.

Judge Baer was the moving spirit in the organization of many of the leading enterprises of Somerset county. He organized the Keystone Coal Company, the Listie Mining and Manufacturing Company, and founded the Reading Iron Company's mining operations in Somerset county, of which his brother, Hon. George F. Baer of Reading, Pa., is president. He established the borough of Ursina, and organized the Buffalo Valley, Blue Lick, and North Fork mineral land companies. He was president of the Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad Company, a branch of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville, and the first railroad to enter the town of Somerset. He developed the Ashtola timber lands, built the Somerset Mechanical Works, and a number of business houses in Somerset, among others the Baer Block, on the Diamond,—perhaps the best building in the town. The deed records show that at various times he has held title to over eighty-nine thousand acres of land in Somerset county. Judge Baer never failed to take a deep interest in any enterprise that he believed was substantial, and that would be of benefit to the community in which he lived; and it is commonly said that no other man in Somerset has done so much for the promotion of public improvements, and for the development of the resources of this county.

Hon. William Henry Koontz, ex-member of Congress from the Sixteenth district, was born on July 15, 1830, in Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Samuel, came from Lancaster county and was one of the early settlers of Somerset. Mr. Koontz's father, Jacob, was a farmer. The family has thus been closely identified with the place for many years. After receiving a common school education, Mr. Koontz studied law with Forward & Stutzman. He was admitted to practice in 1851. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of Somerset county on the Whig ticket. In 1857 he was nominated for the state senate, but made an unsuccessful run owing to political complications of local character. In 1860 he was a delegate to the national Republican conven-

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tion at Chicago, and was one of the first to cast his vote for Lincoln. In 1860 he was elected prothonotary of the county and served for three years. Since then he has taken a very active part in county, state and national politics. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Sixteenth district, comprising the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Adams. He made a most capable official and was re-elected in 1866. During this period he was a member of the house committee on the District of Columbia and expenditures of the interior department. Mr. Koontz's services in the work of reconstruction of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses were of great value to the country at large. In the "History of the Reconstruction Measures," Vice President Wilson remarks concerning this gentleman: "Mr. Koontz, of Pennsylvania, was for the protection of the people of the South who had been true to the Union, without regard to race or color." He also quotes the following from the speech delivered by Mr. Koontz: "The great duty rests upon us to finish the work which has not been finished by warfare. The shackles of four millions of slaves were melted by the fierce fires of Civil war; but the animus of slavery, its passions and prejudices yet remain. It is our duty so to legislate as to remove the last relic of a barbarism that would have suited the dark ages; to conform our institutions to the advanced condition which will have been brought about by the revolution just ended; and when this shall be done, the great republic, freed from the dark stain of human slavery, will start upon her mission to promulgate by precept and example the immutable and eternal truth of the equality of men, and before whose resistless march kingdoms and powers, and all systems built upon caste and creed for the oppression of men, will be wiped from the face of the earth and known no more for ever." Mr. Koontz also spoke with great force in favor of the resolutions for the relief of the destitute of the South. On the death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens he delivered in the House of Representatives an address commemorative of the great public services of that distinguished statesman. He also took a conspicuous part in the measures connected with the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill also received a large share of his attention. Mr. Koontz has earned the reputation of being one of the clearest public speakers in western Pennsylvania. He received many compliments in Congress for his public addresses, and many of his speeches on other subjects possess high literary merit.

His labors during political campaigns have been of great value to his party. In 1875 he spoke in the Ohio canvass. During the following year he stumped Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland. During the Garfield campaign he delivered addresses in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1884 he spoke throughout a large portion of Pennsylvania and delivered addresses in Maryland as well. In 1887 he spoke in Ohio. Mr. Koontz was a delegate to the state convention that nominated Geary for governor. In 1880 he was a member of the convention that selected the delegates to Chicago. Although a Republican, Mr. Koontz has been an independent thinker, consistent and unswerving in his adherence to what he has considered the principles of true statesmanship. Upon the death of President Garfield he delivered at the Disciples church at Somerset a masterly eulogy on his life and services. His connection with important trials has been constant since his admission to the bar. He was engaged for the defense in the trial of the Nicely brothers at Somerset, and this contest, it will be remembered, lasted about two years. In connection with his associate counsel he carried that case to the Supreme court and to the board of pardons. Before the last body he made an argument, and the portion relating to the power of the board has since

been much commented upon and quoted by the bar of the state.

General Koontz has been engaged as counsel in a number of other noted capital cases, among others, Hoffman, Miller, Fuher, the Roddys, and Lehr. He is vice president of the Somerset County National Bank, and director of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville, Somerset & Cambria, Berlin Branch, Salisbury Branch, and Quemahoning Branch railroads, and counsel for a number of the largest coal companies operating in Somerset county.

General Koontz, notwithstanding the utmost opposition of a strong local organization, was recently elected to two terms in the State Assembly, 1899-1902. In his first term he introduced the resolution providing for, and was made a member of the committee of investigation into the charges of bribery made against a number of the members of the legislature. The work of that committee was one of the features of that session; and, it is said, in consequence thereof, the legislative work for the balance of the term was more free from scandal than had been the case for many years. At the following session he was nominated for speaker of the house; and, after one of the most exciting political contests in the history of the legislature, he was defeated by one vote. He was opposed at the time by the State organization under the leadership of Senator Matthew S. Quay; and, in the contest, the senior senator of Pennsylvania came the nearest he has been to overthrow in the many years of his control of Pennsylvania politics.

General Koontz is a public-spirited citizen in its best sense. He is liberal in his encouragement of all proper enterprises, fair and honorable in his relations with his fellow members of the bar, and has encouraged and assisted many young men who have felt the need of help stronger than their own. While not of an antagonistic disposition, he is independent in the support of principles he believes to be correct; and will adhere strictly to the line, regardless of what policy or interest may dictate, when he finds a question of right or wrong involved.

Judge Francis J. Kooser was born in the town of Somerset, June 15, 1846. His father was Curtis Kooser and his mother's maiden name was Emma A. Kiernan. He attended the public schools, was principal of the Somerset borough schools, and taught several terms of normal school in Somerset county. He also attended Millersville State Normal school and Pennsylvania college at Gettysburg, Pa. He was clerk in the office of the county treasurer during the two terms of his father, Curtis Kooser, and during the term of Noah Roberts; read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was district attorney for the term beginning 1868. In 1870 he was married to Maud Ogle, daughter of Hon. A. J. Ogle. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts in the fall of 1875; and, his term being in the years of the great panic in this county, was an especially busy one. Judge Kooser has had a very active career as an attorney, and was concerned in many important cases, and handled them both as to law and fact, with thoroughness and vigor that seldom failed in bringing out the limit of their possibilities. Of those that were of public interest, may be mentioned his services for the commonwealth in the prosecutions resulting in the conviction of the Nicely brothers and of the Roddy brothers for murder; also his connection with the Wechtenheiser, McClellantown, and Hochstetler cases. He received, in 1890, the unanimous endorsement of the Republican party of his county as candidate for president judge of the Sixteenth district. For three times he was nominated by the Republican party of Somerset county its candidate for Congress. In the year 1900, following the erection of Somerset county into a separate judicial district, he was elected president judge thereof;

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and has served in that capacity until the present time.

William Henry Ruppel was born at Frostburg, Md., on the thirteenth day of May, 1849. His father, Christian Ruppel, was born in Germany, and came to this country in about 1841. The family resided in Somerset county, but was temporarily living in Maryland when Mr. Ruppel was born; and when Mr. Ruppel was three months old his mother died and he was taken to Somerset county and brought up at Wellersburg. He first attended the common schools, and later was a student in normal schools and was under private tutors. He followed the vocation of teaching for thirteen terms, spending the time in Mineral county, West Virginia, and in Somerset county. He finally settled upon law as his life profession and became a student in the office of General Coffroth, and was admitted to practice November 26, 1872. He at once formed a partnership with Mr. Coffroth, which has continued until the present time. Mr. Ruppel, like his partner, has been a follower of the Democratic standard. He was a delegate to the Pennsylvania Democratic state convention that nominated Singerly for governor. In 1881 his high judicial attainments and unquestionable probity of character led to his name being mentioned as a candidate for president judge; and, although the bar are very high in their estimation of his character, he declined to press his candidacy. His practice has covered almost every department of the profession, and he has won many important cases. Mr. Ruppel is considered one of the soundest and most clear-headed lawyers in the county of Somerset. He possesses the sturdy traits of character peculiar to the Teutonic race. Since he has been in partnership with General Coffroth he has to a great extent been the working member of the firm, as his partner's political interests have necessarily absorbed a large portion of that gentleman's time. He was one of the counsel for the defense of the Nicely brothers, and has participated in numerous civil cases and criminal trials with marked success. His cases in general have been handled in a forceful manner. He is very clear in his presentation and argument of a cause, and has achieved high success at the bar of Somerset county.

Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, the present publisher and editor of the Harrisburg Daily and Weekly Patriot, was born near New Centerville, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1833. His parents were of Pennsylvania-German stock, and with a mixture of Scotch-Irish on the paternal side. He received his education in the public schools, Somerset academy and Jefferson college; read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Somerset county, November 18, 1855. Previous to his admission to the bar, and before he had attained his majority, he spent about a year in the state of Illinois, where he engaged in journalism and was brought into contact with the eminent public men of that state, among whom were Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Owing to ill health he returned to his native mountains in the winter of 1855. Soon after his admission to the bar it appears he concluded to adopt journalism as a profession, for he moved to Bedford, Pa., where he edited the Bedford Gazette, from August 1, 1857, until April 1, 1874. Meanwhile he had become connected with the Harrisburg Daily and Weekly Patriot, a journal of wide circulation, which he has edited from June 1, 1868, until the present time. Under his management the Patriot has become one of the leading Democratic organs in the state. In 1863 he was chosen to represent Bedford county in the state legislature and served through one regular and one special session. In October, 1870, he was elected to represent the district composed of Adams, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Somerset counties, in the representative branch of the national legisla-

ture, and served until March 4, 1873. He occupied the position of a state printer from 1874 to 1877, and was delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1864 and 1880. He has written much for the press in addition to his editorial work on his own newspapers. In early life he was a contributor to some of the leading literary weeklies and monthlies, though most of his writings appeared under a nom de plume. He was married in 1854 to Miss Susan C. Koontz, of Somerset, a sister of Hon. Wm. H. Koontz.

Andrew J. Colborn was born in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, Pa., May 30, 1822. His grandfather, Robert Colborn, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was one of the number of persons who established the so-called Jersey settlement in that township, perhaps the oldest settlement in the county. His father was Abraham Colborn and his mother Eleanor Woodmancy. He attended and taught in the public schools and was married April 14, 1845, to Susan Hartzel. He purchased his father's homestead and carried on the occupation of farming until 1849. He studied surveying; and there are very few, if any, of the townships of Somerset county in which he has not run the boundaries of many tracts of land. He was one of the engineers who helped lay out the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad in 1851. He was county surveyor from 1869 to 1875. In the examination of the titles by attorneys of the younger age, he was a copious source of information on questions of older conveyances and lines. He removed with his family to Somerset in 1854, and studied law with Col. John R. Edie; and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He immediately formed a law partnership with Hon. A. H. Coffroth, which continued for about five years. Afterwards he was associated, with attorneys William J. and Herman L. Baer, under the firm name of Baer, Baer & Colborn. Later he practiced law with Judge F. M. Kimmell from 1863 to 1874, under the firm name of Kimmell & Colborn. Judge Kimmell had shortly before retired from the bench and taken up his residence at Chambersburg, Pa.; however, he returned to his old home at every term of court, and this firm became one of the leading law firms at the bar. Upon the admission of his son, Louis C. Colborn, they practiced law under the name of Colborn & Colborn to the time of the senior member's death; in fact the junior and surviving partner of this firm still conducts his business under the name of Colborn & Colborn.

Andrew J. Colborn was elected a major of militia in the early fifties, and was known by that title throughout his life. In his connection with the state militia he organized several companies for service in the Civil war. He was one of the board of school directors in his native township, at its first organization under the public school law. He was a notary public and United States commissioner, school director, and burgess at Somerset for many years. Was elected to the legislature in 1878, and served therein continuously until 1886. There he took rank as one of the leaders of the house; was chairman of the committee on ways and means, and of the judiciary general committee. In 1896 he was elected district attorney and served his entire term; the vigor, thoroughness and dispatch with which he discharged the duties of that office at his age, showed the remarkable vitality that characterized his career throughout. Among other important cases conducted by him during that term, were the prosecutions resulting in the conviction of the two Roddy brothers for the murder of David Berkey, and the conviction of Samuel Peter Meyers for the murder of Michael Kearney and John Lenhart.

Major Colborn was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Masonic bodies, also of the Odd Fellows. He was a very de-

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voted and consistent member of the Christian church. Of his family of eight children, two of his sons, Louis C. and Andrew J., Jr., were admitted to the bar at Somerset as is more fully mentioned elsewhere herein.

Mr. Colborn was a very fiery speaker. He had strong powers in scathing and stinging denunciation of what he considered wrong. The weak point, or exhibition of improper action in his adversary's case, was sure to meet with an unsparing and withering attack.

Andrew Jackson Colborn, Jr., is a son of the elder member of the bar of the same name. He was born August 30, 1862, at the town of Somerset, attended the public schools here, and afterwards graduated from Bethany college, West Virginia. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar here in 1885. In the year 1886 he removed to Scranton, Pa., where he continued his practice to the present time. He was married on January 22, 1902, to Miss May Andrews, of Springfield, Ohio. He was United States commissioner and clerk of the United States district court since about the year 1891. He has been state president and national president of the Patriotic Sons of America, and is a member of the Masonic order of Knight Templars. "Young Jack," as he was familiarly known among his people at home, was gifted with the power of speech to an extraordinary extent. As a political orator and ready talker he is remarkably talented.

Edward B. Scull is the third son of Hon. Edward Scull, a former member of the bar, at Somerset. He attended the public schools at Somerset, and Elders Ridge academy. He read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1877. He was captain of the local company of the state militia in the years 1877 and 1878, and was engaged for a number of years in the office of his father, as collector of Internal Revenues. He was also one of the editors of the Somerset Herald during his residence and practice of law at Somerset. He was married to Edmonia Coffroth, daughter of Mr. George R. Coffroth of Baltimore, Md. Since his removal to Pittsburgh he has been continuously and successfully occupied in his profession as an attorney at that bar.

Robert L. Stewart was born in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pa., a son of Andrew Stewart, who was one of the treasurers of this county. He read law with Hon. F. M. Kimmel, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts in 1848. After his term expired he remained here and practiced law for a few years, and then removed to the State of Ohio, where he died.

Hezekiah P. Hite was born at Stoystown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Gen. John Hite, who was the principal hotel keeper and largest man in that part of the county. Hezekiah P. Hite read law with Joshua F. Cox. He was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847. The students with him were John D. Roddy, Henry F. Schell, and Joseph F. Loy, and all were admitted on the same day. Not long after he was admitted, and before he began practicing law, he walked to his home, at Stoystown, overheated himself, and died the same night from the effects of the exertion.

Henry F. Schell was born September 14, 1822, at Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa., his grandfather and father having been the founders of that town. His mother was Louisa Schneider, of Somerset, who was a daughter of Jacob Schneider, one of the founders of our county seat. Coming to Somerset with his father when eighteen years of age, he was employed in the latter's general store for the first few years of his residence at Somerset. Henry Schell received a common school education; and afterwards attended Windham academy, Ohio, and Bethany college, West Virginia. He read law in

the office of Judge Jeremiah S. Black; and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847, where he remained until the time of his death. He formed a law partnership with William H. Postlethwait, Esq., that continued for several years. Later he was in partnership with Hon. William H. Koontz. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Schell opened a private bank at Somerset, as successor to John T. Hogg, who established the first bank here. Miller Treadwell afterwards was associated with him in the banking business; and later John O. Kimmell, Esq., of the Somerset bar. Later Mr. Schell retired from the banking business. He served as burgess and school director of Somerset borough. In 1879 he was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts. He was a devout member of the Christian church at Somerset, and remained active in that body up to the time of his death, September 10, 1903.

Lewis Lichty was born on what is known as the "Highland Farm," two or three miles north of the town of Somerset. Studied in the public schools and normal schools of his home. Read law with Hon. A. H. Coffroth. Was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1855. He remained in Somerset practicing law for about nine years. Then he removed to Waterloo, Ia., in 1864. He has continued in the practice of the law to the present time and has met with excellent success. He has filled the office of city attorney and of mayor of that city for a number of terms.

Hon. Cyrus Elder was born in Somerset borough, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1833; educated in the public schools of that town, he studied law in the office of Hon. William J. Baer, and was admitted to practice on June 13, 1856. As second lieutenant he joined the first company organized in Somerset county during the war of the rebellion—Company A, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve corps. Afterwards he was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. He now resides in Johnstown, Pa. Appointed by Governor Hoyt, he served as a member of the commission to revise the tax laws of the commonwealth. He has likewise attained prominence as a member of the Johnstown board of councilmen, secretary of the Industrial league, editor of the Industrial Bulletin and attorney for the Cambria Iron company.

Herman L. Baer, a brother of Hon. William J. Baer, George F. Baer, Esq., and Henry G. Baer, Esq., deceased, was born at Berlin, Somerset county, Pa., March 20, 1828. These brothers were sons of Solomon Baer and wife, Anna Maria Baker. After attending the public schools of the county and teaching three or four years therein, Herman L. Baer entered as a student at Mercersburg academy, and afterwards graduated from Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, Pa., in 1833, that being the first graduating class of the United Franklin and Marshall colleges. He then accepted the principalship of Elwood institute, at Norristown, Pa. After two years' occupation there, he studied law in the office of Baer & Benford, Esqs., at Somerset. He was admitted to the bar with three other students, at Somerset on June 13, 1865, and immediately formed a law partnership with his two brothers, William J. and Henry G. Baer, under the firm name of Baer Brothers. This partnership continued until Judge Baer's election to the bench in 1881. The volume of business under its care was very great; and in the class, character, and number of cases under its charge it was very successful to a high degree for all the years of its existence. Since the dissolution of that firm Mr. Baer has continued his practice to the present time. For one year he has been and still is a member of the committee for the examination of law students.

Henry G. Baer, a brother of William J., Herman L. and George F. Baer, was born in

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Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835. His literary studies were completed at Meadville, Pa. After studying law in the office of his brother, Judge William J. Baer, he was admitted to the bar with Cyrus Elder, Benjamin Stutzman and Herman L. Baer, June 13, 1856. In July, 1861, with his brother, George F. Baer, as an associate in business, he became part owner and editor of the Somerset Democrat. On September 3, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and with that command served two years and six months. In 1863 the Messrs. Baer transferred their interests in the Democrat to Valentine Hay, Esq.

John O. Kimmel, a brother of ex-Judge Francis M. Kimmel, was born in the town of Berlin, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1814. He was educated in the common schools of the county. In 1842 he was elected county register and recorder and clerk of the Orphans' court for a term of three years. Twelve years later he was elected prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., and served another term of three years. Meanwhile he read law under the instructions of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, and on September 15, 1857, was admitted to practice in the courts of Somerset county.

In April, 1861, his oldest son, John O. Kimmel, Jr., then but nineteen years of age, enlisted in Company A, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania reserves. He was a gallant soldier, but with many other brave men, fell with his face to the foe during the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Hon. Chauncey Forward Black, a son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset borough, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1839. His literary studies were completed in the Monongolia academy and Jefferson college. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar of Somerset county, April 23, 1861. On January 16, 1883, he was inaugurated lieutenant governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Henry Black, a son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, was born in Somerset, Pa. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

Milton J. Pritts was born four miles east of the town of Somerset, in Somerset county, Pa., on September 12, 1857. His education was acquired in the public schools, the Somerset academy and Washington and Jefferson college at Washington, Pa. Subsequently he read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz, and on August 23, 1881, was admitted to the Somerset county bar. He is the present well-known cashier of the Somerset County bank.

John R. Scott was born at New Centreville, Glade P. O., Somerset county, Pa., June 3, 1853. Studied in the common schools and at Hopedale, Ohio. He read law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz and was admitted to the bar at Somerset April 4, 1876. He was elected district attorney in November, 1877, and served the term of three years. He has actively and successfully practiced his profession at Somerset since his admission to the bar.

Joseph Levy was born at Ursina, Somerset county, Pa., March 27, 1873, and is the son of Abram S. Levy and Mary E. Fleming, his wife. He attended the public schools at Ursina, and came to Somerset July 14, 1890, as clerk in the register's and recorder's office, which position he held for four years. He served in Company D of the Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war, and its subsequent campaign in the Philippines, returning home with the regiment in the fall of 1899. He read law with F. W. Biesecker and was admitted to the bar at Somerset May 1, 1900, and opened a law office at Windber, in this

county, in the fall of the same year. He returned to Somerset January 1, 1903, and has continued here in practice since that time.

John Calvin Lowry is the eldest son of Samuel Lowry, Esq., of Salisbury, Somerset county, Pa., where he was born and reared. After being a pupil and teacher in the schools of Somerset county he taught in both Garrett and Allegheny counties, Maryland. He studied law in Cumberland, Md., in the office of William M. Price, and was there admitted to practice in 1884. In 1885 he was admitted here and has since been in continuous practice. In 1891 he was married to Ada Tissue, the eldest daughter of A. N. Tissue of Confluence, Pa.

Albert L. G. Hay, the eldest son of William H. Hay, and Harriet Keim, his wife, was born in Elk Lick township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1866. He attended and taught in the public schools of his home district. He was a student and was graduated at Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, in 1888. He studied law with his uncle, Valentine Hay, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at Somerset Sept. 26, 1892. He formed a law partnership with Chas. W. Walker, Esq., in 1893, that continued until 1897. In the latter year he went into partnership with his uncle, Val. Hay, Esq., and this partnership still continues as one of the leading firms in practice at this bar. From 1897 to 1900 he was county solicitor, and is the present incumbent of that office. He is vice-president and director of the Farmers' National bank of Somerset, and a director of the International Trust company of Pittsburgh, Pa. On February 3, 1898, he was married to Emma, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William J. Baer.

Aaron C. Holbert was born at Uniontown, Pa., and educated in the public schools, and at George's Creek academy in Fayette county. He commenced teaching school in his native county at the age of fifteen years. He also taught in Greene county, Pa. In 1869 he went to the state of Missouri, remaining there five years, teaching in various counties. He returned to Pennsylvania late in 1874; resumed teaching in Fayette county, and in the fall of 1876 came to Somerfield, Somerset county, as principal of the schools at that place. He was principal of the borough schools at Confluence in this county, the following year, and while there married Henrietta Cummins, his wife. He returned to Fayette in 1878 as principal of the George's Creek academy; and, soon afterwards, was again elected principal of the Confluence schools. In 1882 he became principal of the schools of Somerset borough, and held that position for four years. At the end of that time he read law with Messrs. Coffroth and Ruppel, was admitted to the Somerset bar in 1887, and since then has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was county solicitor for a term, and has been admitted to the bar in various county, appellate, and federal courts. Among the notable trials in which he was concerned may be named that of the Commonwealth vs. Samuel Peter Meyers for the murder of Michael Kearney and John Lenhart, and that of Commonwealth vs. Harry Weller, indicted for murder.

John Albert Berkey was born near the village of Bakersville. In youth he was a pupil and teacher in the public schools of the county; attended and graduated at the State Normal, at California, Pa., and is now one of the trustees of that institute. He was principal of the schools of the borough of Somerset for two years, and immediately afterwards read law with Messrs. Coffroth and Ruppel. He was admitted to the bar in 1889, and was elected district attorney in 1892. Mr. Berkey has been chairman of the Republican County Committee several times, and is a prominent figure in politics. He received his county nomination for Congress at the last Republican primary election. He is very

active in his professional and business affairs, and has been highly successful in the practice of the law.

Charles W. Walker was born in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., near the town of Meyersdale, November 5, 1868, the son of Silas and Eliza Walker. He taught two terms in the public schools of Summit township during the winters of 1884-85 and 1885-86; and entered Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, in 1887, and graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of A. B. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1894. Immediately upon his graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Judge William J. Baer, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset September 19, 1893. He then formed a partnership with A. L. G. Hay, Esq., which continued until April 1, 1897. He has been successfully practicing law at Somerset ever since his admission to the bar, and has been for three years solicitor of the borough of Somerset. On October 6, 1897, he was married to Susan C., daughter of Captain and Mrs. Wm. M. Schrock of Somerset.

Isaac Hugus was born near the town of Somerset February 6, 1814. He was educated in the common schools, and read law under Samuel Gaither, Esq. He was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1843. In 1843 he was appointed deputy attorney general, and held that office for five and one-half years. In 1848 he was elected by the Democratic party to the state senate from the district composed of Westmoreland and Somerset counties. He also was elected and served as burgess of the borough of Somerset for a number of terms. In 1862 he was appointed, by Governor Curtin, commissioner of draft, for Somerset county; and proved a very efficient officer in that capacity. Except for several years spent in Ohio and Texas, all of his life was passed at Somerset in practice of the law. Somewhat brusque and eccentric in manner, he was a man of decided opinion, of good memory, and of natural ability.

Daniel Weyand was born in Somerset county, Pa. His family kept the historic White Horse Tavern at the Bedford Pike on the top of the Allegheny mountains in this county; and he was managing that place as a boy. Afterwards he came to Berlin, and taught in the public schools in that borough. He then moved to the town of Somerset; and purchased the Somerset Whig, a Democratic paper, which he published for a number of years. He studied law under Chauncey Forward and Joshua F. Cox, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1841. He practiced law here for many years, and dealt considerably in real estate. Large quantities of unseated lands are still owned by his estate. At one time he owned and operated the Shade Furnace, for the manufacture of iron, in Shade township, Somerset county, Pa. He continued the practice of the law at Somerset until his death.

John D. Roddy was born in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa. He read law with Joshua F. Cox, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1847. He afterwards went into partnership with Daniel Weyand, under the name of Weyand & Roddy. That partnership lasted for a number of years. He married the daughter of Isaac Ankeny of Somerset. He acted as the administrator of the estates of Isaac Ankeny and of Joshua F. Cox. Afterwards he moved to Pittsburgh, and remained in the practice of law there until the time of his death at that place about ten years ago.

James L. Pugh was born August 14, 1844, in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., about seven miles east of the town of Somerset on a farm in what is known as Sheeps Ridge.

He attended the common and normal schools of the county, and commenced teaching in the common schools at the age of fourteen years. He enlisted in the Union

army, Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1862, when he was seventeen years and nine months old; and was engaged in a number of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, being wounded in the former battle three times. At the expiration of his first enlistment, he re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until his honorable discharge at the end of the war. He continued to teach school after the close of the war; attended the state normal school at Millersville, Pa.; was appointed county superintendent by state superintendent Wickersham on December 15, 1870, filled the position for two years, and then read law. He entered the law department of the university of Michigan, and graduated in 1874; returned to Somerset and was admitted to the bar on May 4, 1874. He was elected district attorney in 1875, and held the office for the three-year term. He was a member of the state house of representatives of Pennsylvania during the sessions of 1887 and 1889, and made a good record as a legislator. Upon the completion of his term in the legislature he resumed the practice of the law and since that time he has devoted himself assiduously to the same, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice, especially in the Orphans' court and commercial law branches of the business. He is a member of the State Bar Association and has always taken a great interest in its affairs; he is reporter for the district reports for Somerset county; studious in his habits; and has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the county. Many rare and costly books are to be found in his collection of over twenty-five hundred volumes.

Samuel U. Trent was born in Somerset county February 18, 1844. He attended and taught in public schools of Somerset county and was principal of the Somerset borough schools. He had an ease and affability of manner, and pleasing appearance, that made him successful and popular, both as a teacher and subsequently as an attorney. He attended the Millersville and Indiana state normal schools graduating from the latter institution. Later he continued his studies at Cornell university where he graduated and took a post graduate course. He studied law with Hon. William H. Koontz, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1878. The following two years he was principal of the public schools of Peoria, Ill. Returning in 1880 he took a leading part in Somerset county politics in the presidential campaign that resulted in the election of General Garfield. His political speeches made with a fluency of language and clearness and beauty of diction from that time insured him a prominent position. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the courts, the following year. After retirement from that office at the end of his term, he continued the practice of the law at Somerset until he removed to Pittsburgh. He attained a high degree of success in his profession in the latter city, and was for a number of years associated with James S. Young, Esq., in a law partnership there. He died in 1901 and was buried at Somerset.

George R. Scull was born at Somerset in 1856. He attended the public schools here, and Shoemaker's academy at Chambersburg, Pa. He studied law with Hon. William H. Koontz and was admitted to the bar in 1879. The following year he was elected district attorney and completed his term of office. He has been connected with the Somerset Herald, as one of its editors since his youth. He took a leading part in the organization of the First National Bank of Somerset, and the Somerset Trust Company, both of which institutions he is president. He was married to Carrie Baer, daughter of Herman L. Baer, Esq., of the Somerset bar. He is a son of Hon. Edward Scull and brother of Edward B. Scull, Esq., former members of the local bar.

Ernest O. Kooser was born at the town of Somerset, May 31, 1871; was a pupil in the public schools, and graduated from the high school of that borough; afterwards attended York Collegiate institute, and Washington and Jefferson college at Washington, Pa. He graduated at the latter college in 1890, and immediately began reading law in the office of his father, Judge Francis J. Kooser. He was admitted to the bar May 31, 1892; formed a law partnership with his father at that time which continued until the latter's elevation to the beneh. He was one of the number who organized the volunteer company I, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, at Somerset, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war; was commissioned captain, and served with his company until the muster out of the regiment. To the present time he has continued in the practice of law at Somerset.

Harvey Frank Yost, son of Jacob Yost, was born December 26, 1869, near Forward, Somerset county, Pa. Having completed a course at Lock Haven state normal school, he pursued the profession of teaching in his native and Westmoreland counties, after which he read law in the office of Coffroth & Ruppel, and was admitted to the bar October 19, 1903.

Virgil Ross Saylor, son of Alexander Saylor, was born in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., January 31, 1870. He attended the public schools until the age of nine years, at which time he entered the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Loysville, Perry county, Pa., from which institution he graduated at the age of sixteen years. He taught school in Cambria and Somerset counties, and entered Pennsylvania college (Gettysburg), graduating from said college with the degree of A. B. in June, 1893. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the same institution in 1896. He was assistant principal of the schools of Somerset, Pa., for three years and principal of the Salisbury borough schools for five years. He entered the law office of Coffroth & Ruppel in Somerset, Pa., as a student, October 1, 1901, and was admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of Somerset county, October 19, 1903.

Henry B. Woods came to Somerset from Gettysburg, Pa., where he had been admitted to the bar. He was admitted at Somerset, June 13, 1852, and practiced law here for three or four years. While here he married Kate Row, who was a daughter of Jonathan Row, editor of the Somerset Herald. After leaving here he located at Reading, Pa., where he continued his law practice until his death, which occurred some years after he left Somerset.

John H. Uhl was born at Wellersburg, Somerset county, Pa., May 22, 1832. He was educated in the public and private schools and came to the town of Somerset in February, 1857. He soon afterwards began to study law with Hon. A. H. Coffroth. He was admitted to the bar March 12, 1861; and has been constantly in practice here since that time. For a short period he held the office of deputy collector of Internal Revenue. He was one of the organizers and secretary of the Somerset & Mineral Point Railroad Company; also of the Somerset County National Bank, of which latter institution he has been solicitor since its formation. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship, and has instituted a large number of new lodges in that order. He has a great deal of real estate about the town of Somerset, and has constructed a number of business and other buildings, notably the Mammoth Block, on the Diamond at Somerset, which was erected under his management. Much of his practice has been in the Orphans' court and commercial law. Mr. Uhl's constant and close application to business, and prompt and diligent methods have brought him the large and profitable business he has for many years enjoyed.

Ross R. Scott was born at Somerset, May

15, 1879. He graduated from the public schools of Somerset borough, and from the university of Indianapolis, Ind. Read law with his father, John R. Scott, Esq., of the Somerset bar, and, on December 19, 1903, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Somerset county.

Hon. Edward Scull, well known for many years as a journalist and revenue officer, is a grandson of the founder of the Pittsburgh Gazette—first newspaper to be published west of the Alleghenies—and is a descendant of Nicholas Scull, who came to Pennsylvania from England in 1685, and was surveyor general of the province of Pennsylvania from 1748 to 1761. Edward Scull was born at Pittsburgh, February 5, 1818. After availing himself of such educational advantages as the town of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Steubenville, Ohio, afforded, he began the study of law in the office of John F. and Edward Cowan, at Greensburg, and was admitted to practice about the year 1843. In 1846 he located in the town of Somerset, where he continued to reside until his death in 1900. During the year of his arrival here, he established the Somerset Whig, afterwards consolidated with the Herald, under which latter name he remained editor of the paper until the time of his death. He was elected prothonotary of Somerset county in 1857. When the revenue laws first went into effect he was appointed by President Lincoln, collector of the Sixteenth district of Pennsylvania. During the first term of General Grant as president, he was appointed both assessor and collector of internal revenue and remained in that position until in the eighties. From the time of the Civil war until his death he was a leader in Republican politics in his county. He represented this district in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. He was the first president of the First National Bank of Somerset, Pa., remaining in that position until his death. He was married to Louisa Ogle. Two of his sons, viz., Edward B. and George R. Scull, were admitted to the bar of Somerset county, the latter still practicing law here.

Mr. Scull was more deeply concerned and best known in the greater part of his career as a journalist, political and business interests; and during the latter years of his life he retired from the practice of the law.

Louis C. Colborn, a son of Hon. A. J. Colborn, was born at Harnedsville, Somerset county, Pa., February 20, 1850, and came to Somerset with his father's family in 1854. He attended the public schools and high school at Somerset, and afterwards took a course in the Millersville, and West Chester state normal schools. He taught in the public schools of Somerset county, and during the years of 1870-73 was principal of the schools of Somerset borough. Mr. Colborn was appointed United States commissioner in 1872 and served for ten years. He read law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar on May 7, 1874. He was elected and served as burgess of Somerset borough, for the years 1884 and 1885, and served as school director in 1887 to 1890. He was elected district attorney in 1888 for three years. After his admission to the bar he and his father entered into a law partnership which continued until the death of his father, August 6, 1901. They enjoyed a lucrative practice and have the full confidence of a large clientage. Notwithstanding his father's death he still continues their practice under the name of Colborn & Colborn. During Mr. Colborn's term as district attorney, the Nicely brothers were executed and the famous Moonshine murderers were tried and convicted. He also took part in the Roddy, and in the Meyers murder cases. Mr. Colborn followed in the footsteps of his father as a surveyor and engineer in connection with his practice. The special training in that business has proven helpful in the trial of many cases. For the past fifteen

years Mr. Colborn has been solicitor for the board of directors of the poor of the county, and connected with the associated charities of the state and national associations; and he is particularly zealous and sympathetic in all charitable work. To him is due the credit to a large extent of the present fine home for the poor and hospital for the insane of Somerset county.

Mr. Colborn was married May 4, 1875, to Mary E. Knable, daughter of Major John Knable; one of their children, John A., now being in the employ of the United States government in the war department. Mr. Colborn is a consistent member of the Christian church, and has always taken an active part in church work. He is also a leading Mason, and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Hon. Alexander H. Coffroth was born at Somerset, Pa., May 18, 1828. His father was of Teutonic descent, a native of Hagerstown, Md. His mother was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They came to Somerset in 1808. General Coffroth has spent all his life in this place. He attended the public schools, and the Somerset academy and taught several terms. He began the study of law at age in the office of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon became one of its leaders. For many years he has been recognized as one of the strongest attorneys of the county. He has been president of the Somerset county Bar Association since its organization.

General Coffroth's power before a jury is unusual. He has the strength of statement and forcible convincing manner that seldom fails to bring out to the full extent the possibilities of his cause. He was in partnership with Samuel Gaither, Esq., at one time, under the law firm name of Gaither & Coffroth. Later he formed a partnership with Hon. A. J. Colborn; and, in about 1872 formed with William H. Ruppel, the present firm of Coffroth & Ruppel. During General Coffroth's long career at the bar he has been engaged in many, perhaps most, of the important cases heard before the court of Somerset county, and carried from there to the higher tribunals. He has been recognized as an advocate who could cope with the best, and as an opponent who could overthrow any cause that had not the merits of law and fact absolutely on its side. A man of powerful physique, he seemed to add that force to the strength of his argument, and his speech was fortified with the additional impetus of great bodily power. It is not thought to be within the scope of this sketch to enumerate the noted cases with which he was connected; and, suffice it to say, they range through all the departments of legal practice, including many capital cases, civil trials involving large property interests and appeals. Before the Civil war Mr. Coffroth was major general of volunteers, and he is usually, and by nearly all of his neighbors and acquaintances, affectionately addressed by his military title. His wife Nora, was a sister of Judge F. M. Kimmel, and John O. Kimmel, Esq. One son, Bruce Coffroth, was admitted to the bar at Somerset, and is now practicing law at Pittsburgh. None of his other children are living.

General Coffroth has been conspicuous as a tower of strength among the Democrats of Pennsylvania, since the sixties. His organization faculties and ability as a public speaker, were made effective to a high degree in this avenue of activity. His firm conviction that the principles of his party are the true and just ones, upon which the American government was founded, and exists, and his strongly avowed allegiance to those beliefs through many years and hard fought political battles, has caused him to be regarded as the "Chief Corner Stone" of the democracy of his county.

In 1862 he was elected by his party as representative in Congress for the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford,

Fulton, Franklin and Adams. His opponent was the Hon. Edward McPherson, who was candidate for re-election for a second term. Mr. Coffroth reduced the Republican majority of 1800, in his own county, to 700, and was elected by a majority of 560 votes in a district usually Republican by 3,000. He was the youngest member of the house. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and declined a third nomination for the duties of his profession. In 1878 he again returned to Congress, after changing the normal Republican majority of his district from several thousand. He served on a number of important committees during his terms as congressman; among others, chairman of the committee on pensions, acting chairman of the committee on enrolled bills and an active member of the committee for the examination of the accounts of the treasury department.

He took an active part in Congress in the discussions of the Civil war. And the events of time have proven that his party should have more closely followed his leadership. His position on the constitutional amendments and other important issues was perhaps more just and judicious than partisan; but the Democracy, as the lapse of time has proven, might well have more fully hearkened to his words.

General Coffroth's memorial address in Congress on the life and character of Rush Clark, and his eulogy on the death of Fernando Wood, may be mentioned as typical of his work. He was appointed from Congress as one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of President Lincoln, and is said to be the only surviving one of the distinguished men who were selected from the several branches of the federal government for that duty.

As a man, General Coffroth has always had a large retinue of friends. He is public-spirited, jovial and very unassuming in manner. His hand has always been open for the relief of distress or need, and his liberality may perhaps truthfully be said to have extended almost to the point of a fault. While in conduct of business before the court he has the appearance of one about to devour his enemies, when the contest is over, win or lose, he is the most ready to wipe off the old scores from the slate.

Joshua F. Cox was a native of the state of Ohio, and his first residence in Somerset county was at the town of Salisbury as a merchant. He soon located at Somerset, studied law under Chauncey Forward and Charles Ogle, Esqs., and was admitted to the bar here in 1832. He was afterwards elected a member of the legislature of this district for several terms. He was a strong speaker and an industrious business man. He was a man of good judgment, of marked natural ability and of firm determination. In the trial of ejectment cases he met and proved himself the peer of the strongest lawyers of the state. He had what might be called the "fighting qualities" of an advocate to such an extent as made his antagonism very dangerous to the gentlemen on either side of the case.

Because of the Masonic affiliation of Henry Clay, he refused to support that gentleman when a candidate for the presidency in 1844; and from that time forth became a stanch Democrat. He was taken sick and died suddenly when in attendance at court at Bedford in 1850, and was buried at Somerset.

Charles H. Heyer was a son of the Rev. C. F. Heyer of the Lutheran church of this county. He read law with Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and was admitted to the bar at Somerset in 1842. He soon removed to Ebensburg, Cambria county. He remained there in practice up until the time of his death, probably in the sixties.

John G. Ogle was born at the town of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1851, his parents being Hon. A. J. Ogle and wife, Harriet Forward. He at-

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tended the public schools, State Normal school at Millersville, and Bethany college, West Virginia; and during his boyhood was a page in the House of Representatives at Washington for three sessions, and clerk in the postoffice at Somerset for about ten years. He read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge F. J. Kooser, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has uninterruptedly practiced his profession from then until the present time. In 1875 he was married to Cora Baer, daughter of Judge William J. Baer. During the years 1886 to 1889 he opened a law office at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he formed a partnership at Somerset with John R. Scott, Esq., which continued until 1894, when, with General Koontz, the present firm of Koontz & Ogle was established. This partnership has one of the most extensive law practices at the bar of Somerset, and it represents very large railroad and other interests. Mr. Ogle was connected as attorney with the South Pennsylvania Railroad Company when the location and construction of that road was in progress through this county. He has been several times chairman of the Republican party of his county, and is known as one of the best public speakers in its ranks.

Dennis Meyers was born September 26, 1842, at Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His father, Peter Meyers, was the founder of that town. Dennis Meyers was educated in the public schools and at Monongalia academy, Morgantown, W. Va., and at the State Normal school at Millersville, Pa. He came to Somerset in 1863 as deputy prothonotary with his brother, Cyrus Meyers, and remained in the office for many years. He was prothonotary and clerk of courts one term, and appointed deputy prothonotary four terms afterward; and, in fact, was considered to be the supervisor of that office until the time of his death. He was married in December, 1867, to Mary Edie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Edie. His son Rufus E. Meyers is one of the present members of the bar.

Rufus E. Meyers was born at the town of Somerset December 17, 1868. His father was Dennis Meyers, a sketch of whose life as one of the members of this bar appears in this chapter. His mother was Mary Edie, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. John R. Edie. Rufus E. Meyers graduated in the public and high schools of Somerset borough, and taught in the public schools at the town of Friedens, in this county, for one term. He was deputy prothonotary under Capt. William H. Sanner and Hon. Daniel J. Horner for six years; read law with Coffroth & Ruppel, Esqs., and has practiced his profession at Somerset since his admission to the bar. In November, 1898, he was elected district attorney, and in three years succeeded himself to the term following, which he now fills. As district attorney he has made an excellent record, and has dispatched the largely increased business of that office in good order and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Frederick W. Biesecker was born in Jenner township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of John Biesecker and wife, Joanna, formerly Joanna Winters. The Biesecker family is one of the original settlers of that community. Frederick W. Biesecker, Esq., after having been a pupil in the public schools at home, completed the course of study at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa., where he graduated in the class of 1880. He began reading law in the office of Hon. William H. Koontz in the following fall, and was admitted to practice in August, 1882. He was married in 1886 to Mary Ogle Scull, a daughter of Hon. Edward Scull. He has been an active member of the Republican party, and served six years as county chairman. He was elected district attorney and filled that office for two succeeding terms. Among other important trials under his administration were those of the common-

wealth vs. Joseph and David Nieely, convicted for the murder of Herman Umberger; also the prosecution against the so-called McClelland Town Gang for various robberies and burglaries committed in Somerset county. He has succeeded in establishing a very large practice at Somerset, where he has resided since his admission to the bar.

Simon Gebhart was born at Gebhartsburg, Milford township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1816. He attended the public schools and the academy at Somerset. He was made clerk to the prothonotary upon the appointment of Moses Hampton to that office, and continued his clerkship throughout the term of William H. Postlethwait, Esq., who succeeded Mr. Hampton. He studied law with Francis M. Kimmell under the direction of Judge Black, and the two students were admitted to the bar at Somerset together, March 19, 1839. He immediately formed a law partnership with Judge Black that continued until the latter's appointment to the bench, in 1841. After that he retained the old office of the firm on the northwest corner of the Diamond in this town for two or three years. He then went into partnership with Ross Forward, Esq., and this partnership lasted until his removal from Somerset to Dayton, Ohio, in 1847. Simon Gebhart dealt extensively in real estate in this county, and the records show that he had title during his residence here to many acres of land. After leaving Somerset Mr. Gebhart engaged in flour milling and the manufacture of linseed oil, and is at present superintendent of the Gebhart Linseed Oil Works at Dayton. He is the oldest living member of the Somerset bar, and, notwithstanding his long absence from Somerset, he still claims "that he could walk up to the old courthouse on the hill, with Blackstone's Commentaries under one arm and Purdon's Digest under the other, and plead his client's cause."

Alexander Stutzman was born at the town of Salisbury, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, brother of Joseph J. and B. Frank Stutzman, other members of this bar. He came to Somerset as a law student with Hon. John R. Edie. After his admission to the bar in 1853 he practiced law some years. In 1862 and 1866, two terms, he was elected to the state senate. He formed a law partnership with Col. John R. Edie, that continued for a number of years, under the name of Edie & Stutzman. He was actively interested in many business enterprises looking toward the development of the resources of his county. He was one of the promoters of the Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad and one of the owners of the Somerset Mechanical Works. He died in 1901 at Somerset. He had not practiced law for the last twenty years of his life.

Valentine Hay is a son of Peter Hay and Elizabeth Walker, and was born in Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1834. His great-grandfather was Simon Hay, a native of Germany, who first came to Hagerstown, Md., and from there located in Somerset county in 1763. He was one of the first pioneers to establish a residence in the territory now known as Somerset county, and was the progenitor of the Hay family, which is one of the largest in this county. Valentine Hay was educated in the public schools, at Berlin academy, taught three years, completed the course at Heidelburg college, Tiffin, Ohio, graduating in the class of 1857. He immediately read law in the office of Baer & Baer, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. About one year afterward he formed a law partnership with Daniel Weyand, Esq., which continued for three years. In 1898 another partnership was formed with his nephew, Albert L. G. Hay, Esq., under the name of Hay & Hay, still in existence and active practice at this bar. Valentine Hay edited the Somerset Democrat from January, 1863, to July, 1867;

was vice president of the First National Bank of Somerset from its incorporation in 1889 until 1901. With Mr. Hay, industry and diligence seem as natural and necessary as meat and drink. He has been very successful in his profession, and he has town lots or tracts of land situated in almost every borough and township in the county.

Harvey M. Berkley's native place is Summit township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania. His father was Peter Berkley, and his mother Sally Meyers, both of old families who have been part of the citizenship of that district since its earliest days. Mr. Berkley was a pupil in the public schools of his home and afterwards attended and graduated at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. He then read law in the office of Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., at Towanda, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Bradford county. Soon after his admission to the bar at Somerset in 1889 he accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank of Somerset, which office he still holds. He has continued his law practice in connection with his duties at the bank, and has built up an extensive practice. In 1900 he received the endorsement of the Republican party of his county as a candidate for Congress.

A great deal of the above matter was taken from the history of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties by Mr. Kooser.